SEVENTY-SIX PAGES. SEVEN SECTIONS

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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RAISING TROOPS AND MONEY FOR INVASION OF ISTHMUS

NEWS SUMMARY

PENNSYLVANIA.

Secretary Brown seeking to delay appointment of the sealer of weights and measures.

Two Croatians suspected of killing Contractor Samuel T. Ferguson are locked up in the Washington county jail.

Two more deaths have occurred at Butler, but new cases grow fewer.

DOMESTIC.

Owing to miners' strikes, West Virginia loses second place this year as a coal running state, Pennsylvania being followed by Alabama in the list.

Mrs. Frank Van Dine, mother of the Chicago desperado, is collecting evidence of hereditary insanity which will be young murderer's plea.

FOREIGN.

It is officially denied that Pope Pius has just received $9,000,000 from Leo. He received over $8,000,000 some time ago.

Textile strikers in Saxony are prevented from holding Christmas parties by the government.

Paris awaits final report on Dreyfus case this week.

Turkey has agreed to apologize for the insult to Consul Davis at Alexandretta. He returns to his post on a United States warship.

With a new and threatening revolution on hand, the new government of Santo Domingo has conceded all demands of the American minister.

The Japanese minister at London denies the report that Japan has sent an ultimatum to Russia, but the far eastern situation is full of possibilities.

LOCAL.

McKeesport priest, who appeared as prosecutor of two members of his congregation loses suit.

Quo warranto proceedings of William Shore, Jr., to oust John Bradley as oil inspector of Allegheny county argued by ex-Judge Stowe and W. B. Rodgers.

Elaborate Christmas musical programs prepared by the church choirs in the two cities.

Republican primaries are to be held on third Saturday of March.

Controller Larkin charges Allegheny County Light Company with discriminating against Pittsburgh in prices.

Orphans finance committee will ignore city administration in making appropriations for next year.

Former college students of Sigma Chi fraternity hold annual banquet at Union club.

SPORTING.

Harry Pulliam, president of the National league, says the American league acted hasty in condemning the foul strike rule and will not be able to do away with the rule.

The Shadyside and High School hockey teams played an exciting tie game at Duquesne garden.

The South Side team easily defeated the Manchester five in their first game of the season.

A Philadelphia club has offered a $5,000 purse for a fight between "Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien and Tommy Ryan.

The Matinee Race associations will form a circuit and inter-city race meets will be held.

FINANCIAL.

New York bank statement the best that has been made for many weeks. Stock market closed steady to firm. Chicago grain market closed higher.

EDITORIAL SECTION—16 Pages.
Editorial articles.
President Diaz and Mexico's Future.
The Situation in the Far East.
History of the Carnegie Company.
The Quiet Observer.
Books and Bookmen.
Plays and Players.
Music.
Financial Review.

HOME JOURNAL SECTION—24 Pages.
The Coming of the Magi—Christmas poem, by E. M. Foss.
The Susceptible Mr. Biggs—Story, by Catherine M. Patterson.
Mistress Pepys on Benevolent Institutions.
Where We Get Our Christmas Customs—By Rachael J. D. Bradshaw.
Miss Emmeline's Best Christmas—Short story, by Sallie Carroll.
Beautiful Women of the Diplomatic Circle—By Roberta V. Bradshaw.
The Story of Ethel Barrymore—Illustrated.
Editorial, Christmas: the Best Time of the Year—By Sophie Gates Kerr.
The Mistletoe Girl—Short story.
The Christmas Tree—Short story.
Practical Household Topics.
Trimming the Christmas Dinner Table.
Menus for the Week.
Kate Greenleaf Locke's Talks on the Art of Housefurnishing.
The Beauty Quest.
Gowns for Elderly Women—By Catherine Howard.
Weekly Paris Letter.
Fashions for Men.
Beatrix Lee's Counsel.
Fairy Stories and Poems for the Children.

COMIC SECTION—Four Pages.
Coon Hollow Tourists Nearly Aid Beauty in Distress.
Christmas Eve on Mt. Ararat.
Clarence, the Cop.
Buster Brown and His Ma Pay a Visit.

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Sailed Dec. 19.

New York—Umbria, for Liverpool; Graf Waldersee, for Plymouth; New York, for Southampton; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Norge, for Copenhagen.

Havre—La Touraine, for New York.

Glasgow—Sarmatian, for Boston.

Moville—Pretorian, for Halifax (from Liverpool).

Antwerp—Finland, for New York.

Liverpool—Etruria, for New York; Cestrian, for New York.

Southampton—Philadelphia, for New York.

Trieste—Carpathia, for New York.

Cherbourg—Philadelphia, for New York.

Arrived Dec. 19.

New York—St. Paul, from Southampton; Amsterdam, from Rotterdam.

Southampton—St. Louis, from New York.

Liverpool—Devonian, from Boston; ...

GEN. BLACK ACCEPTS PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENT

States of Colombian Republic Offer Services for War.

MOVING NORTHWARD

Rear Admiral Glass Reports Approach of Five Hundred Soldiers.

PERU RECOGNIZES PANAMA

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

Colon, Dec. 19.—News received from the coast is to the effect that Santander, Antiquia and other departments in Colombia continue their offers to raise money and enlist new battalions to defend the national integrity. At a large meeting held by Cartegena Liberals, November 30, resolutions were passed offering their services in defense of the republic and in the maintenance of public order.

A board of control consisting of five members was appointed to raise the public subscriptions throughout the department of Bolivar in aid of the national government and in order to meet the heavy expense arising from the critical situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—"Let Colombians take the initiative," is the restraining keynote of specific instructions which Secretary Moody was cabled to the American Naval commanders in isthmian waters. The secretary has taken active hold in the shaping of the naval ...

... These recognitions of the Republic of Panama by the South and Central American republics, most of whom have held back until within the last few days, are expected to have a considerable influence upon the attitude of Colombia, revealing as they do the feeling of her sister republics toward propositions to unite against Panama, as was broached by the Paris-Colombia committee yesterday.

HOLD-UP GAME IS LAID BARE

Colombia's Attitude on Canal Treaty Goes to Congress.

CAUSE OF SECESSION

Panama Declared That Separation Would Follow Failure of Negotiations.

WANTED TO DICKER ON PRICE

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Washington, Dec. 19.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to the house the third installment of papers relating to the recent revolution on the Isthmus of Panama. The papers comprise the correspondence between the state department and Minister Beaupre at Bogota relative to the Hay-Herran treaty, consisting of 120 letters and telegrams sent between March 18 and November 18, 1903.

April 7, Secretary Hay telegraphed Mr. Beaupre to notify Colombia that the matter of requests of Colombia to canal and railroad companies for appointment of agents to negotiate cancellation of the present concessions was covered by the treaty, "and any change would be in violation of the Spooner law and not permissible."

April 15 Mr. Beaupre reviewed again at length the feeling in Colombia toward the treaty. On its negotiation, he says: "I am convinced the public had never expected better terms."

...

Wanted More Money.

...

promised that action might be taken by the congress next winter which every friend of Colombia would regret."

On June 10, Mr. Beaupre wrote that a decided effort was being made to change public opinion into a more favorable consideration of the treaty. Mr. Beaupre said he had been informed by Mr. Man-

Continued on Fourth Page, Second Column.

The Santa Claus Question.

CLAIRTON OUTPUT IS TO BE INCREASED

President Synder Says More Men Will Be Employed After the Holidays.

...

but that these prices will be held for the entire 12 months of 1904. Under these circumstances it was decided to discontinue the monthly meetings of manufacturers and to hold quarterly meetings instead. This will have, it is believed, a convincing effect on the consumers, who have anticipated changes in prices from month to month and have held back all orders except for pressing needs.

The Pittsburgh manufacturers who attended this week's meetings left at 10 o'clock tonight for home.

FRANK A. PARKER.

CHRISTMAS MONTH'S PAYROLLS $20,000,000

Remuneration Will Not Fail Santa Claus for His Visit to Greater Pittsburgh This Festival Day.

Santa Claus is a welcome visitor at the proper season, of course, but the old saint does not have his trip for nothing, nor does he grant to the happy households which he visits the gifts from candy to diamonds and furs without receiving adequate recompense therefor.

How much does he take from Greater Pittsburgh? No one can tell with exactness, but the payrolls of the great industrial concerns of Allegheny county give some idea of the wealth the Christmas visitor receives for his services. ...

... nongahela and Turtle Creek valleys have made arrangements to pay at various times this week before Christmas, although not until Saturday would a regular payday come. These pays are all for two weeks and therefore are less than half of the December earnings of the employes. Some figures collected from reliable sources give a conception of the amount of money that will be turned loose within the next four days up the river."

The number of employes and amounts of payrolls follow: Edgar Thomson steel ...

... which are the backbone of this city.

The great industries of the lower Mo- ...

... concepiton of what one corner of Greater Pittsburgh pays its men at Christmas.

MOURNERS NARROWLY ESCAPE AWFUL DEATH

Car Hits Carriage and Driver—Vehicle and Four Occupants Are Precipitated Over Steep Embankment on Brighton Road.

While on their way to Highwood cemetery to witness the interment of their friend, Robert Adair, whose funeral took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, Harrison and California avenues, Avalon, four persons had narrow escapes from a violent death and a driver was badly bruised. All were painfully injured and a $1,400 carriage belonging to James Lowry of Beaver avenue was demolished. The accident occurred at the corner of Brighton road and Woods Run avenue. A Brighton Road car, coming down the steep grade at this point, ran into the carriage. The injured are:

MRS. ELIZABETH ENNIS of 16 Eschelman ...

... scene of the accident, was able to walk home.

None of those injured is in a serious condition except Mr. Henry, who is over 70 years of age. Because of his years it is feared the shock, combined with his injuries, will prove fatal.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MAX NORDAU, ZIONIST

A Russian Revolutionary Fires Two Shots at Jewish Reformer During Zionist Ball.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

...

FINED FOR STRIKING MRS. JOHN HOFFSTOT

...

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE TO EQUIP EXPLORERS

Search to Be Made Among Hidden Cities of Afghanistan and the Crimea.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—To search among the hidden cities in Afghanistan and the Crimea, an expedition of scientists supplied with funds by the Carnegie institute, endowed by the Pittsburgh philanthropist, will start from here January 2.

The expedition is one which has long been under consideration. Last year Mr. Pempelly of Newport journeyed to Russia with Professor Davis of Harvard university for the purpose of looking over the ground and to obtain permission from the Russian government to conduct the desired investigation. Mr. Pempelly's son will superintend the geographical work of the enterprise, and three assistant archaeologists will meet the senior Pempelly in Cairo, Egypt. There the members expect to complete the necessary data for their work and thence will proceed to the vicinity where they will begin to make excavations.

The section has never been searched by scientists. The party expects that its efforts will be rewarded by the finding of much ornament and possibly some gold of the early Aryans who peopled this portion of the continent. The trip to America will be made in the early spring.

CHICAGO HOTEL FIRE ALARMED THE GUESTS

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Fire late this afternoon caused a panic among the members of 88 families living in the Park Gate hotel, a world's fair structure at Sixty-third street and Jackson Park avenue. The people rushed out for safety, and when it was known that the fire amounted to little they made a return rush to protect their goods from possible theft. Nobody was injured. ...

STEAMER FINLAND GOES ASHORE IN HOLLAND

...

MRS. SCHENLEY'S ESTATE GOES TO HER CHILDREN

English Will Disposes of $4,300,000—Executors to Get $5,000 Each.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The English will of Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, the benefactress of Pittsburgh, who died here in November, was filed today. It leaves all the property to her children.

The stocks, bonds and real property are to be converted into cash. The value of the English estate is $4,300,000.

Andrew Carnegie and other executors of the will are given $5,000 each.

MRS. WOOD TO JOIN HUSBAND IN MANILA

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—(Special.)—Mrs. Wood, wife of Major General Leonard Wood, will sail for Manila tomorrow on the transport Kilpatrick. The announcement comes as something of a surprise, as it proves beyond question the general's determination to stay where he is, instead of coming home to answer personally the charges against him. Along with the troops came a bundle of special permits from the war department, which included the name of Mrs. Wood, those of her three children and the three maids who will accompany her.

WILL WORK OUT THE MACEDONIAN REFORMS

...

STRIKERS CONTINUE TO MOLEST FUNERALS

Chicago Police Promise Ample Protection to All Corteges in the Future.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Undertakers' wagons and street cars were used to convey the dead to the cemeteries today. In nearly every instance the funerals were watched by union pickets, who were there to see that no livery carriages formed part of the funeral procession. The most prominent funeral of the day was that of Judge Jonas Hutchinson. The remains of Judge Hutchinson were taken to Oakwood cemetery in an undertaker's wagon.

Some disturbance was caused at the funeral of Mrs. Anna Cleek, a Bohemian woman, who was murdered three days ago by her husband. The funeral was held in St. Procopius church, and a large crowd gathered on the outside of the building. When Undertaker Anton Linhart drove up to the church with his wagon he was hooted and jeered, but no direct violence was offered. The police used their clubs to press back the crowds.

Police protection against strikers for funeral corteges on their way to the cemeteries was demanded of Chief of Police O'Neill this evening by a committee from the Joint Livery association and was promptly promised.

OLD SCOTCH CHURCH LAID IN RUINS BY FIRE FIEND

...

POWELL WINS IN DOMINGO

Provisional Government, With Revolution on Hand, Concedes Claims

SITUATION IS MIXED

Arbitrators to Settle Dispute and Assume Old Government Obligations.

THE DEBTS WILL BE MANY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

San Domingo, Dec. 17.—News from the interior is unobtainable here. The land lines have been cut. Gen. Pimentel has raised a force against the provisional government at Haina, near this city. The situation is becoming complicated and the presence of warships is desirable. Arrests are being made and many persons have left the city to join the rebels. The provisional government is taking all the precautions possible.

Gov. Rodrigues, having been suspected of an intention to kidnap President Morales, has been obliged to take shelter in the French consulate. There was considerable firing last night to and out of town. Santiago de los Caballeros is now said to be surrounded by the government forces.

La Vega San Francisco and Macoris have declared in favor of the revolution and fighting has occurred at Moca. The provisional government intends sending an envoy to Gen. Jiminez in an effort to come to some amicable understanding with him.

The provisional government has agreed to all the demands made by United States Minister Powell, including the appointment of arbitrators, and that their decision in the improvement company matters and in the Sala case shall be fully recognized and settled, not again to be reopened. The Ros concession settlement is accepted and the Clyde concession will be fully respected in all its parts. The minister agrees not to demand any payment of the pending claims until March 1 next. This may be considered another victory for American diplomacy as the provisional government had positively refused to recognize any of the pending American claims, saying it would oppose any attempts to collect them. By the action of Minister Powell the provisional government is bound by all the agreements made with former President Vasquez or Wos y Gil.

The provisional government has protested a draft for $20,000 drawn by Senor Calvan, the Dominican arbitrator in the improvement company case, now being arbitrated at Washington. The Dominican provisional government after considering the German-American protocol referring to the Vinatneia-Hattlinger claim for $186,000, has protested to the governments at Berlin and Madrid that the pro- ...

... war Panther proceeded to Santo Domingo last evening.

THIS COUNTRY SHOULD TAKE POSITIVE STEP

Father of Consul General Declares Until That is Done, Island's Troubles Will Continue.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Dr. M. Galvan, father of the San Domingan consul general here, said today that until the United States exercised a protectorate over San Domingo there would be no hope of any fixed government on the island.

"What the American government ought to do," said Senor Galvan, "is to formally recognize the first well-organized government that gains the power in my country, and insist that until another election takes place no revolutionary usurpations shall be countenanced."

"Would that mean that the United States should guarantee stable rule?" he was asked.

"Not exactly," he replied. "It would mean simply that no party gaining the upper hand by violence and rebellion would be recognized at Washington as a de facto government."

In regard to the reported success of Jiminez's forces at Puerto Plata and Santiago, he said that Jiminez was not a fighter, and that he did not believe his efforts to unseat Morales would be successful.

"The people in the northern part of the republic like Jiminez," he said, "but he is not at all popular with the majority of San Domingans. He expected to get the presidency after Wos y Gil left, but the Morales faction was too powerful. Jiminez, while not a strong man, is one of the least objectionable of the presidential aspirants and it might be a good thing for San Domingo if he succeeded."

FIRST MAP OF AMERICA EXHIBITED IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—(Special.)—The famous Waldseemuller map of 1507, the earliest map in existence showing ...

TWO SUSPECTS NOW IN JAIL

Pattrovic and Kovovic Await Trial in Washington County.

EXPECT CONVICTION

Attempt to Be Made Next Week to Identify S. T. Ferguson's Slayers.

SMALL CROWD SAW PRISONERS

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Washington, Pa., Dec. 19.—The alleged slayers of Contractor Samuel T. Ferguson tonight are lodged in the Washington county jail. The defense waived a preliminary hearing, and Milovar Pattrovic and Milovar Kovovic, the two Croatian prisoners, were led, pale and nervous, to cells in separate corridors on the fourth floor of the building. There they sit—Pattrovic morosely pondering over his fate, while his younger companion soothes his troubled spirit with cigarettes. They ate but little, and sleep has not relieved their mental suffering. Early next week witnesses will be brought here and efforts at identification will be made. The men will be arraigned before the grand jury

OWEN C. UNDERWOOD.
The District Attorney of Washington County, Pa.

when it convenes on the first Monday in February.

The arrival of the prisoners from Pittsburgh this morning was attended by little ...

... drove them in a paired wagon to the Union station, where they boarded the smoking car on the Washington express on the Chartiers Valley railroad. An hour later they reached Washington and cleverly stole a march on the sightseers by leaving the train at the Chestnut street station, while the crowd waited at Main street, a mile up town.

The news ran through the city almost instantly and before the prisoners and detectives had reached the 'bus which answered the purpose of a patrol wagon

J. H. FREHSET.
Washington, Pa., Justice of the Peace.

a crowd had gathered, and men and boys climbed over the vehicle to catch a view of Pattrovic and Kovovic, who were evidently much concerned by the sudden gathering of the throng. No time was lost and the 'bus was driven rapidly up West Cherry street to the jail.

Kovovic was handcuffed to Superintendent McQuaide and Pattrovic was bound to the hand of Detective Kelly. The Austro-Hungarian consulate was represented by Emil de Perty and attorney ...

Solemn Scene in Jail.

...

shut out the populace from further view of the proceedings. The prisoners were led into the stone-floored rotunda of the county building. There was a peculiar solemnity about the proceedings which followed. In a circle around the corridor chairs had been placed, and at a table in the center, like a king on the dais, sat Justice of the Peace J. R. Forrest, before whom the original information against the men had been made. The prisoners and detectives, county officials, attorneys, the representative of the consulate and interpreters piously took seats, while jailors and policemen patroled around the room as if guarding a bier. On the railing surrounding the corridor on the floor above a score of women watched the scene.

After a brief consultation between Attorney Burke and the detectives, Pattrovic was summoned to stand up and listen to the formal reading of the charge. His hands were freed and the interpreter recited to him the facts set forth in the information. Pattrovic made no comment and sank back into his chair. He was much disturbed and gazed at his companion while he was put through the same ordeal. Kovovic asked several questions and begged the interpreter to give him some money with which to buy cigarettes. This money was forthcoming and several boxes of smoking material were given him for immediate use.

In the absence of District Attorney Owen C. Underwood, who is out of town, Assistant District Attorney C. L. V. Acheson acted in consultation with Attorney Burke. The preliminary hearing was waived and the prisoners were led off to their temporary cells on the first floor of the building. Tonight they were locked up in separate wings of the jail and will not be allowed further communication with one another. It was agreed that no visitors should be admitted to see the prisoners until all the witnesses in the case are brought here about 10 days hence to make formal identification of the men, if possible.

Conviction Is Expected.

Popular opinion and the burden of the testimony at this time favor the prosecution. Pattrovic and Kovovic were tried and convicted again and again in Washington corner groceries and barber shops tonight. The suspects, of course, have their defenders, but the majority of the people are willing to wager that the two Croatians will pay the penalty of Contractor Ferguson's atrocious murder.

Among the visitors from the countryside today was Collins Brownlee, the young farmer who avers that he saw Kovovic with the famous shotgun which was found on the scene of the explosion. He was the first man to apply to Sheriff Carothers for admission to the jail. He had traveled 14 miles over a rough road to see the men and was chagrined when the prison door was closed against him.

Brownlee is an important witness, and it will be a fine feather in Supt. McQuaide's hat if the farmer identifies Kovovic as the man with the gun. John Kelly, a colored man, also is expected to give testimony bearing on the case. He declares that he gave one of the Croatians some matches on the day of the murder. Burnt matches and cigarette stubs were found behind the tree where the electric battery was placed, and the circumstantial deduction is that this discovery is important, inasmuch as Kovovic is confirmed in the cigarette habit. On the other hand, there are four witnesses who will testify that Kelly was in the Crescent brewery, 14 miles from the scene of the murder, at the hour when he is said to have given Kovovic the matches.

It is generally admitted that the defense from the start will have serious obstacles to overcome. There has been no talk of an attempt to prove an alibi. Before the case is brought for trial changed conditions may alter the situation. The confession of one of the men is still looked for, and this would change the entire aspect of the case. It has been declared that at least one of the men would hang.

Witness to Be Called.

Michael Rabish, a Croatian, who is being held under bond at Wheeling as a witness in the case, will be brought to Washington next week. Louis Liggett, the farmer who saw the murderer running with the satchel after the explosion, will also be called to identify the prisoners.

A pathetic feature of the arrest has just come to light. In Croatia a little family awaits the return of the husband and father. Three years ago he left them there, and he was expected to return early this winter. No word has been received from him, and they are in doubt as to his whereabouts. The man is Pattrovic. He seems inclined to keep his wife and children in ignorance of his plight. Yesterday Supt. McQuaide asked the prisoner if he did not desire to send a letter home. Pattrovic shook his head.

In the Washington jail are eight Croatian prisoners held to answer the charge of murder. Six of these were arrested for the shooting of Policeman Isaac Johnston at Donora on November 9. The guard will be relaxed somewhat and the death-watch methods used by the detectives on the voyage will not be continued. Sheriff Carothers said he would put his most trustworthy men to guard the range where Pattrovic and Kovovic will be kept.

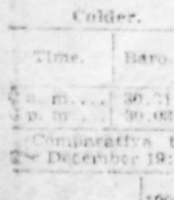
JOHN P. COWAN.

Site for Church Optioned.

The vestry of St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal mission in Esplen has secured an option on a lot 50x110 feet at Broadway and Third streets, McKees Rocks, as a site for a church building.

THE WEATHER

Rain or snow and colder today and fair weather for tomorrow is the Washington weather prediction for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Yesterday's maximum temperature was 40 and the minimum 24. The sun rose clear at 7:32 and set cloudy at 4:35 yesterday. The daily report, furnished by the local weather office, follows:


Colder.

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	30.31	27	53	S.	Clear
8 p. m.	30.08	37	58	S.	Sleeting

Comparative temperature and precipitation December 19:

	1902	1901		1902	1901
Maximum	30	16	Mean	32	12
Minimum	35	9	Precipitation	.00	.01

Max. tem. 2:15 p.m.	40	Exc. since Jan. 1	195
Min. tem. 9 am.	24	Nor. precip. 31 yrs.	.09
Mean temperature	32	Precip. for day	T
Nor. tem. 31 yrs.	34	Dfcy. for day	.09
Dfcy. for day	2	Dfcy. since Dec. 1	1.54
Dfcy. since Dec. 1	148	Exc. since Jan. 1	1.92

Government Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Forecast: Western Pennsylvania—Rain or snow Sunday; colder at night; Monday fair; brisk to high shifting winds, becoming west to northwest.

Ohio—Rain or snow in east, clearing in west portion Sunday; colder; Monday fair; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

West Virginia—Rain or snow and colder Sunday; brisk to high south winds Monday; fair.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 o'clock last night:

Cincinnati	38	Rain	Kansas City	32	Clear
Louisville	42	Cloudy	Washington	34	Cloudy
Cairo	48	Rain	New Orleans	68	Rain
St. Louis	42	Rain	Philadelphia	54	Cloudy
El Paso	52	PtCldy	Salt L. City	34	PtCldy
Omaha	32	Clear	Denver	38	Clear
Chicago	36	Rain	St. Paul	26	Clear
Des Moines	30	Clear	Helena	24	PtCldy
New York	38	Cloudy	Huron	24	PtCldy
Cleveland	34	Snow	Oklahoma	42	Clear
Buffalo	34	Rain			

$350.00 PIANO ONLY $145.00.

A GREAT XMAS BARGAIN AT HOFFMANN'S, 537 SMITHFIELD ST.

We offer one of the handsomest styles of upright pianos, with beautiful, mellow tone quality, and fully warranted, only $145.00.

Don't fail to examine this exceptional offer if you intend purchasing a piano for Christmas. Easy terms arranged if desired.

Open evenings until Christmas.

J. M. HOFFMANN CO.,
537 Smithfield Street.

Sole representative for Sohmer, Vose and Behning pianos.

NO ULTIMATUM FROM JAPAN

Mikado's London Minister Positively Denies That One Was Sent.

WAR LOAN IS RUMORED

Russia Said to Have Attempted to Place One in Europe or United States, but the Story Is Discredited—English Say if Japan Means Business Now Is Time.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

TOKYO, Dec. 19.—Japan's answer to Russia has not yet been sent. Owing to the indisposition of the Russian minister, Baron De Rosen, it will be probably delayed for a day or two.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A report from Tien Tsin current here today that Japan had sent an ultimatum to Russia caused many inquiries at the foreign office. In reply to an inquiry by the Associated Press regarding the report from Tien Tsin Baron Hayasha, the Japanese minister to Great Britain said this evening:

"An ultimatum has not been sent."

The Rothschilds have heard nothing of any suggestions that Russia will attempt to raise a loan of $125,000,000 or any other amount in Great Britain and they declare the report palpably unfounded. Russia, they say, could not raise a loan here and judging from their latest advices from Paris it would probably be equally difficult for Russia to raise more money in France.

The Associated Press is informed from other quarters that even were a Russian loan issued elsewhere there is little likelihood of any portion of it being underwritten in London.

Army Officers Off for Japan.

Half a dozen British army officers leave England next week for Japan to study the Japanese language and become acquainted with Japanese military tactics. The war office forestalls any attempt to connect their departure with the immediate Russo-Japanese crisis by announcing that all the arrangements therefor were completed with the Tokyo government some time ago.

Other British officers have volunteered their services to Japan in the event of war, through the London legation. While expressing appreciation, Baron Hayasha, the Japanese minister to Great Britain points out that the rules of the Japanese service preclude the employment of foreigners on active service. A sensational report circulated regarding British preparations for a naval mobilization is declared at the admiralty to be unfounded.

"Now or Never" is the headline which the Evening St. James Gazette today puts on its leading article, in which it declares that Japan will strike before the Russian squadron, now assembling at Bizerta, can accomplish its enforcedly leisurely journey to the scene of action in the far east. This represents the extremist view, for although London, generally speaking, is convinced that war is almost inevitable, many good judges believe that peace will not be broken for some time to come.

War Insurance Again Rises.

This same paper claims to be able to confirm, from inquiries in official quarters, reports that the British admiralty is making preparations for the eventuality of war, that torpedo officers are undergoing a course of instruction at Portsmouth and Devonport, and have received secret orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate mobilization, and that when the British home fleet begins its winter cruise, after Christmas, it will be kept in the neighborhood of the English channel. Today, however, has been barren of any indication of a further development in the situation, but the general uneasiness was reflected, both on the stock exchange and at Lloyds, where the rate of insurance for vessels bound for Japan rose 50 per cent. from 5 shillings on Friday to 7 shillings sixpence today.

A London dispatch to the Birmingham Daily Post says telegrams which have been received in prominent city quarters from Paris shows that inquiries have been made in the French capital as to the possibility of raising a new Russian loan of from £20,000,000 to £25,000,000. It is understood that similar inquiries have been addressed by the Russian authorities to New York, with the express desire that the matter should be kept strictly secret.

Loan Story Discredited.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The report in circulation to the effect that Russia was about to open negotiations with a view to securing a loan in New York was not credited in financial circles here because, it was said, the Russian government made similar overtures unsuccessfully about six months ago.

A few days ago representatives of the Japanese government conferred with New York bankers respecting a loan, making no secret of the fact that the money, if secured, might be used for war purposes. These negotiations also were unsuccessful. International bankers here are substantially unanimous in the opinion that, eliminating all other circumstances, domestic financial needs make any sort of a foreign loan impracticable at this time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The state department has received a cablegram from Mr. Griscom, United States minister at Tokyo, saying that Japan has received the reply to her ultimatum and regards it as unsatisfactory. This is the first cablegram the department has received from Mr. Griscom in some time, and is the only information it has had in weeks bearing on the negotiations.

Paris Hears Peace Talk.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Russia has made another move toward avoiding a rupture with Japan, and there is reason to believe it will be followed in a few days by the submission of a second proposition, tending to ameliorate the present strained situation. The action already taken consists in giving assurances that the first proposition which the czar approved was not in any sense an ultimatum, or sine qua non, but was a preliminary step tending toward a pacific adjustment. This declaration is considered by the officials here as removing one of the most dangerous aspects of the situation, as it had been asserted that Russia's proposition was practically an ultimatum, which, on being rejected by Japan, made a rupture certain.

On the contrary, Russia's assurances permit Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister at Tokyo, to continue the negotiations even beyond the terms of the first proposition. The Russian authorities have not yet definitely been advised of Japan's rejection of the proposition, but if the rejection is officially communicated another Russian proposition will be made, looking toward the avoidance of a rupture. The nature of the terms of this further proposition is not disclosed, as it depends on Japan's reply, but Russia's intention to make another proposition is considered to be a distinct amelioration of the situation.

Property Without an Owner.

Work on the proposed viaduct across White's hollow in McKeesport is held up by an unoccupied frame building for which no owner can be found. City Engineer Thomas W. White of McKeesport was in Pittsburgh yesterday looking up the records in connection with the property. He said the house will have to be moved 21 feet to allow the work to be continued.

Additional Train Service Between Pittsburgh and Points on South-West Branch. Pennsylvania Railroad.

Leaving Uniontown, Scottdale, Connellsville, etc., on Sundays, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:20 a. m. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 4:55 p. m.

Celebrated the Battle of Dranesville, Va.

President Joseph G. Beale.

Third Vice President I. K. Campbell.

Secretary L. B. Richard.

The survivors of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve regiment, celebrated last night the 42d anniversary of the battle of Dranesville, Va., at which the regiment covered itself with glory. It was the first battle fought by the Army of the Potomac and as a victor was the harbinger of the many other victorious engagements of that famous body, in nearly all of which the Ninth participated.

The celebration was begun with a meeting, at which the old officers were unanimously re-elected. The surviving soldiers of the regiment are known as the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve association, and they are proud of the record of having met every year since the war to celebrate the anniversary of the victory at Dranesville. The battle was on December 20 and the celebration was held yesterday, because today is Sunday. The business meeting was in the hall of the Builders' exchange.

The banquet was served in Dimling's restaurant in Market street and 80 persons sat down to it, 60 of them being veterans of the rebellion and the rest ladies and invited guests, among the latter being Col. James E. Barnett of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, N. G. P., and John W. Moreland. Gen. Samuel B. Dick of Meadville, Judge E. Torrens of Minneapolis, who is the ex-national commander of the Grand Army, and many other members of the regiments occupying prominent places of honor in the west and east, sent letters regretting their inability to attend.

In the course of the dinner the veterans related incidents of the old days. Three white-haired old chaps tried to get Col. Barnett to tell of the war in the Philippines; but the colonel, evidently believing that his opportunity to shine as a military raconteur would come in after years, evaded the drawing process, but with the skill of a lawyer, drew the old soldiers and soon had them narrating interesting facts of the greatest war in the world's history. Toasts were given and speeches were made.

The association has been holding the reunions in the evening, but it was decided last night to have them in future in the afternoon, so that those who come from a distance may get home on the early evening trains.

BOY FOUND $1,300; REWARDED WITH DIME

SHARON, PA., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—Coming out of a local bank yesterday George Jones, aged 12, picked up a wallet containing $200 in bills and a certified check for $1,100. After diligent inquiry the boy located the owner, a traveling salesman, at one of the local hotels. The man took the wallet, thanked the boy and handed him a dime for his honesty.

OUT OF WORK, HUSBAND DESERTS BLIND WIFE

Left Her to Sleep Over Night in Railway Station—Police Shelter Her.

Blind and without means, Mrs. Anna Robbins last night slept at the Oakland police station, while her husband, L. L. Robbins, a blacksmith of Scottdale, was confined at the Hazelwood station charged with drunkenness.

Robbins at one time was employed in the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Glenwood, and a week ago, with his wife, he visited friends in Braddock. Thursday the couple went to Hazelwood. Robbins left his wife in the railway station while he went to look for work. He never returned. Early Friday morning the blind woman, suffering very much from hunger and cold, was taken in by a family.

Yesterday, however, she expressed a desire to search for her husband, and, alone, she went on the streets. Robbins, who was the worse for drink, accidentally ran across his wandering wife, which angered him. He took her by the hand and started in the direction of the river. Several men, noticing the condition of the man and the language he was using, reported the matter to the police for fear that he might throw the woman into the river.

NEW FIRM FORMED.

Traffic Managers of the Crucible and River Coal Companies Unite With Chicagoan.

With the title of Richards, Little & Co., W. K. Richards and J. G. Little of Pittsburgh and A. M. Crane of Chicago yesterday entered into partnership for the prosecution of business in coal and coke, pig iron and steel as well as railroad and mine supplies generally. Both Mr. Richards and Mr. Little are well known in Pittsburgh. Mr. Richards was for several years traffic manager and sales agent of the coal department of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company.

Mr. Little was for many years traffic manager of the Park Steel Company, and upon the formation of the Crucible Steel Company of America he became the general freight agent of that company. Mr. Crane is well known through his connection with the Illinois Steel and American Steel and Wire Companies, he having for years been general sales agent of the first mentioned company and the assistant to the chairman of the board of the American Steel and Wire Company up to the formation of the United States Steel Corporation. Richards, Little & Co. have opened offices in the Frick building.

HONEYMOON'S ABRUPT END

Father of the Bride Charges the Bridegroom With Stealing $500.

An angry father brought the honeymoon of his daughter to a sudden and unpleasant end when he caused the arrest of her and her husband yesterday at the Union station, alleging they had stolen $500 from him. At the Central police station the bridal pair gave their names as Leonard and Mary Diogavardi, 21 and 16 years old respectively. The bride's father, Michael Sasso, was detained as a witness. Although Sasso charged his son-in-law with taking $500, only $42 was found on Diogavardi.

Sasso and his daughter lived at Idlewood. Leonard boarded with them. The wedding occurred Friday and yesterday morning the couple started on a wedding trip to Johnstown. After they had left the house Sasso said he discovered his entire savings, amounting to $500, had been taken from his room. He immediately suspected his son-in-law and followed to Pittsburgh.

Woman Accused of Shoplifting.

Bessie Linn, 16 years old, and her mother, Mrs. Mary Mason, 44 years old, both of Glenwood, were arrested in a downtown department store last night. The women are alleged to have had about $30 worth of stolen clothing on them when arrested. Bessie Linn said she lived at 51 Gloucester street, Glenwood. Her mother refused to disclose her residence.

Gathering Slot Machines.

Police Captain Peter Welsh of Lawrenceville, yesterday ordered his men to collect all slot machines used for gambling purposes, so as to get rid of them before the holidays. By 6 o'clock last night seven machines had been gathered in, most of them from the Bloomfield district.

Opening of Plant Postponed.

The reopening of the entire plant of the Spang-Chalfant Company rolling mills which was announced for Monday has been postponed until after the first of the year on account of delay in repairs.

TWO MEN'S NECKS BROKEN BY FALLS DOWN STAIRS

Couple of Victims of the Railroad—Mysterious Find of a Dead Baby at Esplen.

Two men broke their necks by falling down stairways in Allegheny county yesterday. William Drek, 45 years old, a porter in Weller's hotel, Island avenue, McKees Rocks, fell down the cellar steps while carrying a bag of flour and was instantly killed. Charles George, 52 years old, was killed by falling down the stairs at his boarding house, 1612 Tustin street. Both men died instantly.

Drew worked about the hotel. Mrs. Weller sent him to the cellar to get a bag of flour. He had the sack on his shoulder and was walking up the stairs. On reaching the third step he fell backward.

George was playing with the children of John Urban, with whom he boarded. When Urban called to George that supper had been prepared he started down the stairs and fell. Urban heard him fall and when he reached the stairway found the man with his head doubled under him. He died instantly. George was single. Drew is said to have a widow and two children living in Oakland.

Charles Harris, 30 years old, of Dixons Hollow, North Versailles township, was killed by a train at the P., V. & C. junction of the Pennsylvania railroad at 7 o'clock last night. He was a machinist and was returning from work.

E. J. Setybr, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh & Western railroad, was killed by an engine at Millvale early yesterday morning. He was married and lived at 401 Chestnut street, Allegheny.

The body of a female child, a week old, was found yesterday afternoon in an outbuilding at the home of Ludwick Suender of River avenue, Esplen. The coroner was notified. Officers from the coroner's office, assisted by Policeman W. R. Tyler of Esplen, conducted a careful investigation. The child had evidently been dead two days. It is thought to be of American parentage.

BATTERY B CELEBRATES ITS FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Novel Vaudeville Entertainment and Lunch Made the Occasion a Notable One.

Hampton Battery B celebrated its fifth anniversary in the N. G. P. last night at its armory on Everett street, East End, by a smoker, lunch, vaudeville entertainment, speeches and boxing matches. It was the first entertainment of its kind ever given in the present building. In addition to the members, there were a number of invited guests from civil ranks and military organizations. Among the military guests were Col. Rutledge, Capt. McCoy, Lieut. King, Capt. Oursler and Capt. Wallace.

Capt. William T. Rees made the address of the evening, in which he introduced Lieut. Harry S. Lydick, the toastmaster. Lieut. Lydick spoke on the national guard organization and the armory question.

The entertainment program included selections by Bugler Miller, a tenor solo by J. M. Boisson, boxing bouts between members of the Beechwood Athletic club, dancing by Theodore Polard, a character sketch by Topping brothers, a musical number by Betle and McCollough and illustrated songs by Roger McKain.

BETA THETA PI CONVENTION.

Arrangements Made for District 3 to Gather Here February 26.

The annual convention of District 3 of the Beta Theta Pi Greek letter fraternity will be held here Friday, February 26. There will be two business sessions in the morning and afternoon, with a theater party and banquet in the evening. All the sessions, including the banquet, will be held in the Schenley hotel. The preparations are in charge of Gamma chapter of the fraternity, at Washington and Jefferson college.

Former Governor James A. Beaver of Bellefonte is scheduled to be toastmaster and among the speakers invited are Senator Quay, Gov. David A. Francis of Missouri, Senator Penrose and Gov. Benjamin Odell of New York. On Saturday a reception will be held. The Beta Pi fraternity is the oldest at Washington and Jefferson college. The chapter at Washington and Jefferson was organized in 1842.

THIEF GOT AWAY WITH $300.

Allegheny Residence Is Entered While Family Is at Dinner.

The Allegheny police were notified last night by Mrs. Eliza Kerr of 808 Church avenue that a thief had entered her house about 7 o'clock, while the family was at dinner, and had gotten away with money and jewelry worth $300. Entrance was gained through a side window on the second floor.

The thief had gone over a porch and, raising the window, entered a bedroom. In this room he secured $10 in cash. From a jewel casket he secured five rings, two of which were set with diamonds, a gold locket and chain and a gold watch charm.

Columbia's Deposits Notable.

Three days, or rather two days and a half, have brought to the Columbia National bank, now in the Tradesmens building, deposits of exceedingly large proportions. The total deposits now amount to over $1,500,000. On Thursday morning the Columbia reopened in the old stand. The stream of depositors started with the opening of the bank's doors. They continued during business hours up to the close of the bank at noon yesterday for the Saturday half-holiday. These accounts have been of all sizes from very large to small. The average for the three days has been about $500,000.

Scotch Steel Men Form a Plate Pool

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A conference of the Scotch steel makers has resulted in an agreement whereby ship plates, boiler plates and angles branded as iron will be sold at fixed rates, 60 cents to $1.25 per ton above the present quotations. The present ruinous competition is thereby ended.

ARRESTED TWO MORE WOMEN COLLECTORS

Alleged Bogus Solicitors Deny Dr. Prugh's Statemetn That His Name Was Forged.

Two more women were arrested yesterday charged with collecting money for alleged charitable purposes by the aid of forged letters. One of the women was arrested in central station when she called at police headquarters for the purpose of bailing her friend, who had been arrested on the same charge the day before. It is said the trio got about $800, two of the women declaring the third employed them on commission. The alleged employer, who has been boarding at the Schenley hotel, asserts the letters they used containing the signature of the Rev. John H. Prugh of Grace Reformed church were not forgeries, as the divine charged.

Because the method Miss Grace Miller of Buffalo had for collecting funds did not meet with the approval of the detectives, she was arrested by Detectives Louis Leff and John Lally Friday night. The officers arrested her companion, Miss Evaline Tournour, also of Buffalo, and Elizabeth Ash of Philadelphia yesterday. The charge is soliciting money for the benefit of the Bethesda home in Colwell street on forged letters supposed to have been written by the Rev. Mr. Prugh. The women were released last night on bail.

Grace Miller was boarding at No. 323 Craig street. Elizabeth Ash was also staying there. They say Miss Tournour employed them. At noon yesterday she went to the detective headquarters with Attorney Harry L. Christy to secure the release of Miss Miller. To her surprise Detective Harry Hutchinson produced a warrant for her arrest on a charge of false pretense.

She was taken to the cell department while Detectives Lally and Leff were looking for the Ash woman. The third woman was arrested at 6 o'clock last night in her room. The Ash and Miller women say they were working in good faith and believed Miss Tournour was honest in her employment.

Miss Tournour paid the women regularly and accepted the daily collections from them. Elizabeth Ash is about 35 years old and was well dressed. The Tournour woman is a large, handsome woman of 40 years. The women will be arraigned for a hearing tomorrow.

HAD HIS FATHER ARRESTED.

Small Boy Runs Two Miles in His Night Clothes for Help.

Trembling from fear and cold, George Scotland, aged 10, of Ross township, burst into the Bellevue lockup early yesterday morning and asked that officers be sent to arrest his father. The boy had run over the icy and dark country road for nearly two miles for assistance. He told Policemen David Keys and Anthony Hall that his father had broken into their home and brutally beat his wife with a chair.

When the officers reached the house they found Mrs. David Scotland and three children standing outside in the cold. Scotland was found inside the house and overpowered. Scotland was given a hearing and fined $5 and costs by Justice Campbell of Bellevue last night. After the hearing he was re-arrested and taken before Alderman David McKivey of Allegheny and committed to jail on a warrant sworn out by his wife.

ATTACKED A POLICEMAN.

Officer Noon Has a Hard Fight With Man Charged With Wife-Beating.

As Officer James Noon of the Oakland police was reading a warrant yesterday afternoon to Frank Stanford, at the latter's home, 2328 Forbes street, for assault and battery, the offender slyly raised a heavy stool with which he struck the officer. Noon soon recovered and a hand-to-hand fight followed, which was ended in the street. The noise made by the combatants attracted a large crowd of people.

The most interested spectator was Stanford's wife. It was she who caused the arrest of her husband. She complained to Magistrate E. C. Negley yesterday morning that Stanford had not worked for several weeks and a few days ago, when she reproached him for it, he beat her over the head with a chair. She bore evidences of the assault.

Quarantine Guard in Trouble.

Philip Keighley of Erin street, a quarantine guard; Tony Carrington of 11 Chauncey street, and Tom Maner of 1819 Webster avenue, the latter the 12-year-old boys, were arrested in Soho street last night. The boys are alleged to have stolen a quantity of beer and whisky from the wagon of W. W. Walker, a wholesale liquor dealer of Center avenue, and to have given it to Keighley.

Will Meet on January 2.

Twenty-fourth ward Democrats last night decided to hold their suggestion meetings on January 2. The appointment of a committee to confer with other parties concerning fusion was authorized. The meeting interested the city administration.

SHOPPERS WERE OUT IN BUNCHES

Demand for Stocking-Filling Material Started Yesterday With a Rush.

BAD WEATHER WAS NO BAR

Busy Week for the Shopkeepers Is Foretold by the Large Number of Purchasers Who Made Their Appearance in the Shopping District Yesterday.

Christmas buying in Greater Pittsburgh had its introduction yesterday for the present year. The stores and shops are always crowded on Saturdays, but there was in evidence in the downtown portions of each of the cities that make up Greater Pittsburgh a far different air from that of the usual Saturday shopper. Despite the bad weather many were on the streets and seeking fitting material for the proverbial stocking.

Each year brings out the early bird. Those who have profited by former years' experience could have been seen around the stores two weeks ago or a week ago and some, who were partly wise, began to shop early yesterday. By noon the rush was on and it will not subside until the stores close Christmas eve.

Certain departments attract Christmas buyers always. The bookcounters in the department and book stores were always busy. There was demand for everything from the big picture and letter book through Robinson Crusoe to Shakespeare, the standard and modern novel and the poets. The friend of the office man was seen buying paperweights and blotter cases. The daintiest of stationery, gold-mounted fountain pens, pearlhandled pens for women, etc., all were asked of the salespeople.

Many Buy Sweets.

Candy stores were overwhelmed, big and small boxes of the sweets being in demand. Fruits, nuts and material for the all sorts of things for the big Christmas dinner attracted thousands to the markets. Other thousands filled part of the department stores.

Extra salespeople were engaged in almost every store. The man who is not employed, but is acquainted with any department of retail dealing has been eagerly sought for in the past two weeks by the proprietor of shops, for the Christmas rush in the most profitable time of the year.

Results from the attractive window displays were realized by the cigar dealers this year. The new designs of pipes, the new devices for keeping cigars moist and the handsome box goods that have been shown were being sold in large quantities all day yesterday. Many are still left, however, so that no one should think that the best is gone. The bulk of the sales will not have been made until the last day before Christmas.

Flowers in Allegheny.

The street stands of the Allegheny market, between South Diamond and Ohio streets on Federal, were the mecca yesterday for hundreds buying Christmas greens and flowers. The entire block was a picture of vari-colored flowers intertwined in masses of holly and smilax with a back-ground of ferns of all sizes and species. Into all manner of shapes and figures the flowers were woven, bells of all sizes composed of dark red and white carnations, being the most conspicuous. Wreaths of greens, and blossoms worked into the figures of hearts, horseshoes, and crowns, were numerous and were favorites among the sales. It is likely many a pretty maiden will be crowned queen of the Yule-tide in the homes of Allegheny and the sales up until last night indicated that the homes would be many wherein beautiful flowers would be a feature in the celebration of this most popular holiday.

CONDITION IS SERIOUS.

E. Z. Wainwright Partially Paralyzed While Dining With Family.

The condition of Edward Z. Wainwright of the Wainwright Brewing Company, Thirty-fifth street, who suffered a partial stroke of paralysis Friday evening, is still serious. At his residence, 5301 Rippey street, last night, Drs. Samuel Ayres and E. H. Small, who are attending him, said it would be at least five days before it would be possible to tell the outcome of the stroke.

Mr. Wainwright, apparently in excellent health, was suddenly stricken with paralysis while dining with his family Friday evening. The right side of his face is affected. He did not lose consciousness.

East End Woman Held Up.

Mrs. Matthew H. Gray of 5925 Harvard street, East End, yesterday reported to the police that she had been robbed of her purse containing $5 and a package of silks and laces in North Highland avenue Friday night by a negro. Mrs. Gray's wrist was badly lacerated by the chain on her purse cutting her wrist when the purse was snatched from her. She said the negro rode out in a car with her.

Christmas PIANOS

$100, $145, $210

Pianos Delayed in Transit Have Just Arrived in Time For Late Holiday Buyers.

Those who still intend purchasing a piano for Xmas have an excellent opportunity, as many of our finer pianos were delayed and are being placed on our floor. We do not wish to carry so many high grade, expensive instruments over the holidays, hence the big cut in prices to close them out now. We have a few new pianos that are slightly checked in the varnish, but perfect in tone and action these go for about half regular price; ask to see them.

Besides the great bargains offered in new pianos, we have a lot of used, nearly new and shopworn pianos, all in good order and some so little used that they would pass for new, and any one would make a nice holiday gift. You can pay a small deposit and we will hold and deliver pianos for Christmas gifts and take easy monthly payments on balance. As low as $10 to $25 down and $2 per week on new pianos, and $5 down and $1 a month on square pianos and organs.

Open evenings. Cut this out to locate place.

Here are a few sample bargains in used pianos:

$325 Color Piano	$100
$350 Millen Piano	$125
$500 Steinway Piano	$150
$350 Martin Piano	$165
$400 Hardman Piano	$185
$400 Carleton Piano	$210
$425 Schaeffer Piano	$225
$450 Kranich & Bach	$250
$425 Chickering Piano	$275
$500 Weber Piano	$300
$450 Knabe Piano	$325
$600 Decker Piano	$350

Good Square Pianos, $25 and upward. Organs, $15, $25, etc., on terms of $5 down, $1 a week.

Open evenings until 9, and on Christmas until noon. We will deliver pianos on Christmas, if desired. Remember the place is

HENRICKS PIANO CO., Ltd.,
611-613 Smithfield St. Lewis Block

CONGRESS TO HEAR OF POSTAL FRAUDS

Mr. Payne Requested to Forward Papers Direct to House of Representatives.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The house, after being in session for half an hour today, adjourned for the holiday recess. A resolution was agreed to by which the postmaster general was requested to forward to the house papers in connection with the recent postoffice investigation.

The action of yesterday authorizing the committee on expenditure in the postoffice department, of which Mr. Wagner is chairman, to request the papers, was vacated, the speaker having announced that a careful count of the vote on which the previous question was ordered yesterday on the motion of Mr. Wagner to agree to the resolution authorizing his committee to request the papers, showed that with the speaker's own vote the final vote was a tie—107 to 107—and the previous question had not been ordered.

According to the vote as announced yesterday after the speaker had voted it stood 108 to 107, but when the mistake was announced today all action taken yesterday subsequent to that vote was vacated. Mr. Williams, the minority leader, then offered a substitute resolution providing that the papers come direct to the house instead of to a committee, which was agreed to without opposition, Mr. Payne (Rep.), New York, suggesting after Mr. Williams had spoken that the resolution would receive the unanimous vote of the house without further discussion.

Appeal for More Money.

The Red Cross society officials sent out another appeal yesterday for aid for the Butler sufferers. The condition of affairs was set out strongly and all of those who have been identified with the society in the past were urged to turn in and help this crisis. Mr. J. Dennison Lyon of N. Holmes & Co., has been made treasurer, and contributions can be sent to him or any of the officers. Mrs. J. P. Anderson will go to Butler tomorrow and the society will have a representative there constantly until conditions improve.

WHERE SHALL I BUY A PIANO?

A natural question to ask, but surely, if you take thought, you will conclude that the wise plan is to buy from a firm who can guarantee the sale of the best pianos, and has the largest stock to select from:

We have the exclusive sale of genuine

Chickering, Hardman, Kroeger, Estey, McPhail, Mathushek, Haines Bros., Kingsbury Pianos,

and the only perfect Piano Player,

Chase & Baker Player

It plays any piano.

Operating many stores, as we do, and being wholesalers as well as retailers, we can save you $50 to $75 on a piano.

Reasonable Prices and Easy Terms, If Wanted, Make Piano Buying Easy at This Store.

W. F. FREDERICK RELIABLE PIANO DEALER.

G. SCHROEDER MGR.

633 SMITHFIELD ST.

ENTIRE SIX STORY BLD'G NEAR 7th AVE

Bargains in used Chickering, Hardman, Steinway and Kroeger Upright and Grand Pianos. Uprights $110 up.

The Improved Midget Gas Furnace

ATTENTION!

If you are not satisfied with your heating appliances, why do you not investigate and be convinced of the merits of

The Improved Midget Gas Furnace and Save Money! Avoid Dirt!

and enjoy the comforts of a warm house.

Manufactured and for sale by

SCARBOROUGH & KLAUSS,
3805 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

For sale by Hardware dealers and Plumbers everywhere.

Doctor Little
OCULIST AND OPTICIAN
522 FRICK BUILDING
Eye Diseases. Glasses Supplied.

ONLY FOUR MORE DAYS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

AMBUHL BROS.' CLOSING OUT SALE OF THEIR WHOLESALE PIANO DEPARTMENT.

GOOD PIANOS AT NEARLY HALF PRICES.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN THE BEST MAKES AND FINEST OF STYLES.

IT IS THE LAST CHANCE

TO GET A KIMBALL, CHICKERING BROS., HALLET & DAVIS, STEINWAY AND OTHER GOOD PIANOS

AT GREATEST PRICE REDUCTIONS

EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH OR ANY OTHER CITY—OPEN EVENINGS—632 SMITHFIELD ST.

Easy payments to those who desire it. A payment of $10, $15, $20, up to $25 or more, will secure any of these fine pianos at these greatly reduced prices.

[illegible]

THE LAST DAYS OF THE SALE.

[illegible]

PIANO PLAYERS AT CUT PRICES.

[illegible]

AMBUHL BROS.,
632 Smithfield Street.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR XMAS GOODS.

Get Something for Nothing

WE GIVE NIAGARA STAMPS.

RELIABLE GOODS ONLY.

$3.75 [illegible]

$10.00 [illegible]

$1.50 [illegible]

$2.25 [illegible]

$11.50 [illegible]

$2.50 [illegible]

J. W. BEST, Jeweler,
618 Smithfield St.
A Few Doors Below the Church.

An Order for a Suit of Clothes makes a right royal Christmas present—especially if the order is on Dickson, The Tailor. Smart college suits and business suits, $25, $30 and $35.

420 Wood St.

STEVENS' NEW LOCATION, 141 5th St., near Penn. IS A HOLIDAY COMFORT

STEVENS' CHAIR

[illegible]

STEVENS' CHAIR CO.

DOUBLEDAY-HILL ELECTRIC CO.,

[illegible]

PRIMARIES WILL BE HELD IN MARCH

Republican County Committee Takes Preliminary Steps to Change the Date.

THE CITIZENS DID NOT MEET

Preliminary steps were taken yesterday by the Republican county committee to change the date of the primaries from the first Saturday in June to the third Saturday in March. With the exception of a protest from the Soldiers' Civic league, there was no objection offered.

The committee met in common council chamber yesterday afternoon. Chairman Thomas J. Ford presided, and most of the committeemen were present. As the bringing forward of the primaries requires an amendment to the rules, it will be necessary to hold another meeting to finally act upon the change in date. This action will be taken on January 2.

William T. Tredway of the Sixth district proposed the abolishment of section 6 of rule 7. This question will come up for decision on January 2. These are the provisions of section 6: That five days before the primaries the names and addresses of all delegates to be voted for in the primaries must be filed with the secretary of the county committee; that upon the ticket shall be printed the name of the candidate for whom the delegate stands; that the election board shall specify on the credential the name of the candidate for whom the delegate stands; that the delegate must support this candidate in convention so long as the candidate is before the convention; that after the withdrawal of the candidate the delegate is privileged to vote for any other candidate regularly before the convention; that in the case of absence from the convention the permanent chairman will cast the vote of the delegate for the candidate the delegate was elected to support.

Why a Change Is Desired.

Mr. Tredway says that the rule was tested in the conventions this year and found to be cumbersome. Much confusion resulted in the attempt to enforce it and in his opinion it is wise to abolish it. He says that a new rule may be substituted.

Chairman M. G. Leslie has called a meeting of the Republican city committee for Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in common council chamber. The dates for the ward suggestion meetings and the primaries will be fixed. This meeting will mark the opening of the councilmanic campaign.

The Citizens city committee was to have met yesterday afternoon. For some reason the members did not come together. Mayor W. B. Hays said that the meeting was postponed until some day this week as it had been found impossible to get notice to the committeemen in time for yesterday.

The city committee will, no doubt, take up the councilmanic nominations in the Sixteenth ward. The Citizens, Democrats and Orphans held a conference Tuesday night and named a ticket. Mayor Hays says that the action was illegal. He is inclined to the belief that the nominations of Jacob Soffel and Louis Rohrkaste for councils in the Thirty-second ward is regular. Rohrkaste has decided to refuse the nomination. He gives ill-health as the reason. It is also said that Soffel may get off the Citizens ticket.

In discussing the councilmanic fight in the Sixth ward, Mayor Hays yesterday said that he did not know whether Peter Hermes would try to get on the Republican ticket, but expressed the belief that Hermes could get the nomination if he wanted it. "A good many of the ward committeemen are for him," said the mayor.

Dr. J. P. Shaw, the Orphan leader in the Sixth, is now willing to take the Republican nomination for select councilman. If he could land the place, his friends say that Martin McTighe would quit the race and devote himself to fighting Hermes. The majority of the Republicans in the ward are inclined to the belief that they should put up a straight ticket.

Select Councilman Robert H. Douglas of the Twenty-first ward, says that he will probably support the regular Republican ticket in February. He is opposed to the re-election of J. K. Wymard to common council, but may agree to assist Dr. George W. McNeil get another term.

There was a secret meeting of Orphans in the Twentieth ward last evening to discuss the filling of the vacancy caused by the refusal of Daniel Ashworth to accept the nomination for select councilman. There is reason for believing that Charles S. Crawford will be given the nomination and that the Citizens may indorse him.

Gov. S. W. Pennypacker is expected to appoint the six sealers of weights and measures for Pittsburgh and Allegheny this week. Senator W. S. Woods is looking after the matter.

T. C. Scott is a candidate for the Republican nomination for common councilman in the Eleventh ward.

Fleming Must Prove Residence.

Two warranto proceedings have been instituted against George S. Fleming, select councilman for the First ward, directing him to show by what authority he holds his seat in councils. There will be a hearing in the case at 10 o'clock on the morning of December 31.

The petitioners are W. J. McGuire, Lawrence C. Boyle and John Henry. They claim that when he was elected in February, 1900, he was not a resident of the First ward and had no right then or now to represent the ward in council. The claim is also made that he voted in the First ward illegally.

Fleming says that it is a scheme of his opponents to injure him in his candidacy for re-election. He says that he has always kept a legal residence at the Grand hotel in Fourth avenue. According to him the petitioners are unknown in the ward. He says that he will be a successful candidate for re-election. Fleming's opponents say that his legal residence is in the Fourteenth ward.

Dr. A. M. Stevenson will call a meeting of his faction of the Eleventh ward school board for tomorrow evening. If the Fox crowd does not attend, meetings will be held on the regular dates in January and February before court proceedings will be instituted. Director Wallace, who is with the Stevenson faction, is treasurer of the board. He will not pay any warrants unless their payments are approved by a majority of the whole board. This will tie up the payments of all bills and the salaries of the janitor and the physical culture teacher.

PIANO BARGAINS.

W. F. Frederick, 632 Smithfield St., G. & W. Schroeder, Mgrs.

Regular Prices	Our Prices.
$350 Kimball Upright, used, perfect condition	$140
$400 Schubert Upright, used, like new	$220
$450 Hardman Upright, mahogany, used at Schenley hotel	$370
$375 Krakauer Upright, used, perfect condition	$195
$450 Estey Upright, just like new	$275
$750 Chickering Baby Grand, like new	$565
$250 Pianola, used, good as new	$155
$450 Behr Bros. upright, new	$298

Every one of these instruments in stock exactly as advertised, and will be sold while they last on terms to suit purchaser. Some as low as $15 down and $8 per month. Bring this with you. Money refunded if instruments are not as represented. Open evenings.

W. F. FREDERICK,
The Reliable Piano Dealer.
632 Smithfield St. Entire Building.

This is the only store where you can buy new (genuine) Chickering, Hardman, Kroeger, McPhail, Estey, Haines Bros. pianos, Estey, Mason & Hamlin organs and the wonderful Chase & Baker piano player. Open evenings.

Open Evenings Until Christmas

Gift Suggestions for Thoughtful Givers

TIME FOR THINKING IS OVER. Now you must act and act quickly, if any friend is unprovided for. Hours and minutes are precious. Come where you are sure of broad stocks, of worthy and dependable gift-things, of fairest prices. Furniture is the best to receive because it is of more real use than anything else you can think of. It's the best to give, because it is a life-long daily reminder of the giver. It's the easiest to give because of the easy way of paying here—a small part before Christmas the balance weekly or monthly after the holiday expenses are over.

Delivery Will be made on time—or we'll not promise it.

Everybody seems to appreciate leather chairs and rockers; and no wonder. Great, big, roomy rockers made so soft that they almost make one lazy. A few are in the good old sleepy-hollow styles. Elegant presents — every one of them. **$14 to $55**

Old Dutch Chairs and Rockers Deep carved backs. Antwerp oak, very odd designs. **$10 to $18**

$15 Mission Rocker Antwerp oak; genuine leather-seat. Arm Chair to match, same price. Also in genuine mahogany, $20

$13.50 Morris Chair Back adjusts to four positions; thick cushions, golden or Antwerp oak or mahogany finish.

Davenports Luxurious gifts. The most popular piece of furniture today for a well-furnished living room. Surely something in this big stock to meet your approval in style and price. In some the back turns down, making a bed. **$45 to $85**

$15 Morris Chair Golden oak or Antwerp oak or mahogany finished frame. Thick reversible cushions. Spring seat.

$3.75 Worth $6.00 Quartered golden oak or mahogany finish. Medium height back. Saddle seat.

$4.00 Worth $6.25 Suitable for Parlor or Library. Wide seat. High arms. A beautiful design. Mahogany finish or golden oak.

$12 Lady's Desk. A desirable style for a lady's room. Quartered golden oak. Extra large writing bed. Lots of room for papers. Dozens of patterns to select from, $4.50 to $38.

$25 MAHOGANY Dressing Table Artistic in design and made of finest mahogany. Claw feet. Square French bevel mirror.

$12.50 Dressing Table Quartered golden oak, serpentine front—bent legs. French bevel pattern mirror, as shown, or with oval mirror.

Cheval Mirrors $25 to $45 Elegant presents, mahogany or oak.

$10 Morris Chairs Frame in either golden oak or in mahogany finish. Thick cushions covered with Velour and deep tufted. Spring seat. Back adjusts to four positions.

$10 This Velour Couch A handsome and exceptionally good Couch at a low price. Fine golden oak frame—just like illustration. Velour covering. Newest sanitary construction. Its actual value is $15.

$15 $22 Fabrikoid Couch Carved golden oak frame. Fabrikoid covering—the best substitute for leather. Deep tufted top. Long steel springs. Newest construction.

$27.50 Genuine Leather Couch The best low-priced Leather Couch we have ever shown. Deep tufted top. All tufts sewed to keep them in place. Long steel springs. Newest construction. Golden oak frame. Value $35.

$20 Morris Chair Frames in quartered golden oak or mahogany finish. Posts are extra heavy and hand carved. Cushions are braced inside to keep them from sagging. We think it's not equaled under $28.

$35 Sideboard Very finest quartered golden oak; polished finish. French bevel mirror; swell drawer fronts and doors; value $45.

Prairie Grass Furniture Worthy the home and usage of everyone. Artistic in every line. The most sightly and durable wicker-work made. Probably fifty different styles of fancy chairs and rockers. Practically indestructible. Prices $8 to $15.

$47.50 MAHOGANY Dresser A plain rich design. Finest old mahogany wood. No carvings. Claw feet. Finest construction throughout. Value $60.

Shaving Chiffonier $12 to $40 Mahogany, oak and bird's-eye maple. They are elegant.

Music Cabinets $7 to $35 An ideal gift to a musical friend. Oak, mahogany and Rookwood. Several elegant gold cabinets. Priced close to cost, $16.50 to $30.

Box Couches $12 to $35 Handsome in appearance. Convenient and comfortable. Tops are lifted by large springs. Wardrobe box beneath seat. All kinds of coverings.

$10 Library Table Choice of Golden or Antwerp oak, heavy framed top. 42x27 inches. Large drawer. Value $15.

$22.50 China Closet Bent glass ends. Golden oak. Pattern French bevel mirror on top.

$19.50 This $30 Serving Table An elegant table at a bargain. Very finest quartered golden oak, rubbed and polished by hand. French legs. Claw feet. Two drawers. Fine enough for any richly furnished dining room.

Carpets Room-Size Rugs Curtains

Sensible gifts, acceptable by any housewife. Patterns and prices here to suit every Christmas buyer. Plenty of time yet to make and lay carpets before Christmas.

Special Body Brussels Room-size Rugs $13.50 and the size is nine feet by twelve feet. Handsome bright patterns with the borders woven on—not sewed and mitered. Very heavy weaves. Will wear for years. The proper rugs for hard service in a Dining-room.

Elegant Princess Axminster Rugs $28.50 Those deep, soft, lustrous pile Rugs everybody admires. Mellowest colors possible and as handsome patterns as you've ever seen. Size 9 by 12 feet. Especially suitable for finely furnished Parlors and Bedrooms.

Lace Curtains A Pair, This Week $2.25 Nottingham and Cable Net Curtains. Plain centers or all-over designs. Have sold as high as $3.75.

Lace Curtains A Pair $4.00 Fine Point Lace Curtains in Brussels, Cluny or Renaissance effects—the finest effects possible to produce. $6.50 to $8 values. New goods. New styles.

PORTIERES. Patterns and colors to suit any room. Reds, greens, blues. All $3 and $3.50 goods marked now, a pair **$1.75**

Dinner and Toilet Sets

Fifty-piece Dinner Sets. Service for six persons. New shape. Pink or green floral decorations **$3.75**

100-Piece Decorated Dinner Sets, $7.45 The shape is new. Pink, blue or green floral decorations. Fine Vitreous-Porcelain. Value $11.

$9.75, $12.50 and $15.00 Dinner Sets Choice of nine different floral decorations. Three shapes. Finest Vitreous-Porcelain ware. $13, $16 and $18 values.

$24.00 to $40.00 Imported China Sets The most beautiful Dinner Service of the year. Beautiful ware, exquisite decorations.

10-Piece Toilet Sets, $2.25
12-Piece Toilet Sets, $3.75
12-Piece Toilet Sets, $5.75

Just as good values in the finer grades. $6 to $25. 140 samples.

Little Hostess Dinner Set. Something novel and charming—a set of dishes made especially for children's practical use. Smaller, but identical in shape and decoration, with those used by "grown-ups." Daintiest of designs—rosebuds and gold on a clear white porcelain ground. Dishes enough for six children. A captivating gift for a little girl **$4.50**

$3 Parlor Stand Fine quartered golden oak. Shaped top, 24x24 inches. Carved legs. A regular $5 Stand.

$2.75 Pedestal mahogany finish or oak, 3 feet high, 12-inch top.

BOOKCASES Library styles, one, two and three sections **$10 to $95**. Combination styles—bookcase and desk combined. **$15 to $65**

$20 Extension Table Massive pillar. Golden oak with quarter grained oak tops. Deep rim. Carved base. Made and fastened right. Round top.

$1.50 Child's Rocker Golden oak. Carved back. Cane seat. A regular $2.75 Rocker. Only 21 of them.

$6.50 Lady's Desk Mahogany finish and polished. Shaped legs. 36 in. by 25 in. writing bed. Plenty of pigeon holes. Value $8.50.

$1.25 Taboret Golden oak. Round, square or hexagon top.

$25 A $35 All Brass Bedstead Heavy posts and knobs. Best top rails. Curved fillers. Handsome and good.

W. H. KEECH CO. .... EASIEST TERMS OF CREDIT .... KEECH'S FURNITURE MAKES HAPPY HOMES **923 TO 931 PENN AVE**

EMPTY ROOM?

No reason why it should be. A little-expense ad. in The Gazette want columns would quickly rent it. Better try the

GAZETTE WANT... ADS....

DIETRICH ASKS FOR HIS TRIAL

Omaha Senator Goes Into Court and Demands Hearing on Charges.

ACCUSER TRIES TO DELAY IT

Presiding Judge, However, Sets a Date and Informs District Attorney He Must Be Prepared to Furnish Witnesses in Conspiracy Charges.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 19.—When the United States district court convened today United States Senator Charles H. Dietrich, under indictment for alleged conspiracy to secure the appointment of Jacob Fisher to the position of postmaster at Hastings, Neb., and for alleged benefiting by leasing a building to the government to be used as a postoffice at Hastings, accompanied by Gen. John C. Cowin, his counsel, appeared for arrangement.

On the first indictment the senator refused to plead, his attorney stating that its insufficiency would be challenged. To the other indictment the senator pleaded not guilty and both cases were set down for trial on January 4, 1904. This date was not set, however, without a protest from Assistant District Attorney Rush, who claimed that the government's case would not be prepared in so short time.

Judge Munger, in naming the date, stated that Senator Dietrich individually could not be considered as having more than a citizen's right, but that in view of his office being practically vacant while he was detained, he would set the trial for an early date.

Assistant District Attorney Rush still maintained that it would require 30 days to prepare the government's case. He stated that the district attorney had been preparing the postoffice conspiracy case and would be ready to try that case when called. He said the evidence before the grand jury in the building case indictment had not been technical and some time would be required to see full evidence in that case.

Here Gen. Cowan interposed, saying that the district attorney's office had both cases under investigation for two years and said there was no reason why the Senator should not have an early trial. Judge Munger again stated that Senator Dietrich had been placed to considerable inconvenience and said with some emphasis that the district attorney would be given two weeks to prepare the case, remarking:

"The government has sufficient facilities for bringing witnesses here from Washington or elsewhere by that time and hence the delay of two weeks is sufficient."

A new petit jury of 50 members was drawn today to report December 28. From this number 12 will be selected to try the Dietrich case.

FATHER BULLION WILL BE GIVEN RECEPTION

Pastor of Homestead Church Will Have Served 25 Years Today.

The Rev. Father John J. Bullion, pastor of St. Mary Magdalen's Catholic church, Homestead, today will celebrate the anniversary of his twenty-fifth year in the priesthood. Catholics and Protestants alike will join in the celebration to the popular pastor, and a presentation is to be made at the Homestead Carnegie library.

The services today will include solemn high mass at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Rev. Father John J. Bullion.

Father Bullion will be celebrant, the Rev. S. J. Schramm of the South Side, deacon; the Rev. A. F. Toner of McKees Rocks, sub-deacon, the Rev. Thomas F. Welsh of St. Mary's church, Pittsburgh, will be master of ceremonies, and the Rev. William Graham will preach the sermon. Many other priests from throughout the diocese will assist at the celebration.

All the priests who will assist in the mass have been lifelong friends of Father Bullion, and several of them were his schoolmates at St. Michael's seminary. After the mass a reception for the visiting priests will be held at the parochial residence. During the afternoon a public meeting of the congregation and their friends will be held in the Carnegie hall, and a testimonial will be given to Father Bullion.

Father Bullion was ordained a priest in Montreal on December 21, 1878. He said his first mass in St. Mary's church, Sharpsburg, on Christmas day of that year. He was stationed first at Dudley, in Huntingdon county, where he remained one year. He then became assistant to the Rev. Father Richard Phelan, now bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese, then pastor of St. Peter's church, Allegheny. From Allegheny Father Bullion was sent to Homestead, where he organized St. Mary Magdalen congregation 23 years ago.

THIEVES GOT IN WRONG.

Expected to Pick the Pockets of Workmen With Their Christmas Pay.

Laboring under the impression that the workmen in the shops in the Turtle Creek and Monongahela valleys would receive their Christmas pay last night several gangs of pickpockets commenced operations on the car lines of Turtle Creek, East Pittsburgh, Braddock and Homestead yesterday evening. No great amounts were taken, as the information of the thieves was altogether wrong.

Detective John Dalhamney of the Pittsburgh Railways Company captured three men in the act of rifling the pockets of a passenger in a car near Thirteenth street, Braddock, and turned them over to the police. There were four men in this gang, but one succeeded in making his escape. The men gave their names as Albert Jennings, Thomas Morgan and John Curry, and all claimed Allegheny as their home.

A number of small losses have been reported, but had the information given the thieves been correct, the loss would no doubt have been great, as the Christmas pay means the distribution of nearly $2,000,000 in this factory district.

Chinese Official Degraded.

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 19.—Chang Yi, director of the Northern Railways, has been degraded and stripped of all ranks.

HOLD-UP GAME IS LAID BARE

Continued from First Page.

cini, agent at Bogota of the Panama Canal Company, that he had been told ratification could be secured by payment of $10,000,000 from the canal company to the Colombian government.

Construed as a Threat.

On July 5 Mr. Beaupre sent the following confidential telegram to Secretary Hay: "Have received information privately that a paraphrase of your cipher telegram of June 9 was received in the senate secret session; created sensation. Construed by many as a threat of direct retaliation against Colombia in case the treaty is not ratified. This and the statement of just arrived members of congress from Panama that this department would revolt if the treaty is not ratified caused alarm, and the effect is favorable."

Minister Beaupre telegraphed Secretary Hay July 9 that he had been informed by a prominent Colombian that the treaty could not be ratified without two amendments, one increasing the price to be paid Colombia by the United States to $15,000,000 and another requiring the payment of $10,000,000 to Colombia by the Panama Canal Company. A reply to this was sent by Secretary Hay that neither of the proposed amendments would stand any chance of acceptance by the United States senate. In a later dispatch Secre- ing the proposed amendments: tary Hay informed Mr. Beaupre regard-

"The president would not submit to our senate any amendment in that sense, but would treat it as violating the negotiation and bringing about a failure to conclude a satisfactory treaty with Colombia."

On August 17, Mr. Beaupre cabled that Mr. Marcini informed him that he should secure the passage of a law authorizing him to continue and finish negotiations for a canal, but under what conditions he could not state.

Wanted to Raise the Price.

Under date of September 5 Mr. Beaupre gave the conditions of this proposed law: It authorized the president of Colombia to conclude treaties for the canal or contract for the same with private parties; the price named was $10,000,000 from the canal company and $20,000,000 from the contracting parties or government; concession to run 100 years and lease not to include Panama or Colon, an annual rental of $150,000 was fixed until 1967; lease renewable every 100 years on payment of 25 per cent increase; Colombia sovereignty over whole of the inhabitants; police and sanitarium improvements wholly Colombian; a time limit to be fixed for completion of work.

Mr. Beaupre remarked that it was highly probable that even these terms would not be acceptable to the Colombian congress.

Under date of September 10 Mr. Beaupre cabled that the report of the committee had not yet been discussed in the senate. He added: "Fierce attack today in the senate upon the appointment of Obaldia as governor of Panama. The appointment is regarded as being the forerunner of separation. Of several senators who spoke only the son of the president defended the action of the government. A resolution passed by almost unanimous vote, which is equivalent to vote of censure against the government." He added that the situation was not improved and there seemed no chance of satisfactory action.

Panama's Position Proclaimed.

In a letter which followed this cable message Mr. Beaupre commented on the "separatist" tendencies of the newly appointed governor of Panama, which he said were "well known." "He is reported to have said," the letter continues, "that should the canal treaty not pass, the department of Panama would declare its independence and would be right in doing so. That these are his opinions there is, of course, no doubt."

The resolution of censure referred to reads:

"The senate of the republic cannot see with indifference the appointment which has been made for the post of governor of the department of Panama, which it regards as a menace to the safety of the republic."

After being amended by omitting reference to the governorship of Panama, the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The two hours' debate which preceded the action was, Mr. Beaupre says, the most important which had taken place in open session. Hostility to the government was shown by both the senators taking part in the debate and by public in attendance. It seemed to be the general opinion, says Mr. Beaupre, that the government was "prostituting the general interests of the country for purposes of electioneering intrigue."

Under date of October 21, Mr. Beaupre communicated a positive feeling of alarm in Bogota over the possible action of the United States should the feeling in Panama find expression in overt acts. This alarm, he said, was voiced in the senate on the day previous. On October 22 Secretary Hay cabled Mr. Beaupre:

"If you find disposition on the part of Colombia to ask terms more favorable to Colombia than those heretofore negotiated you may intimate orally, but not in writing, that it will be useless to send a special envoy."

Strained Diplomatic Relations.

Final adjournment of the Colombia congress on October 31 was duly reported by Mr. Beaupre on that date with comment that nothing had been done except a vote of rejection of the treaty on August 12. He reported great anxiety over conflicting reports of secession of Cauca and Panama departments.

On November 24 Mr. Beaupre reported the situation under control, but expressed alarm, as there was intense feeling against the government, and also against the United States because of the belief that the United States had encouraged the secession movement. Mr. Beaupre said an army of 10,000 men, commanded by Gen. Reyes, was being raised to operate against Panama, provided the United States would allow Colombia to land troops.

This telegram reported also a meeting at which a resolution was passed requiring the government to call a convention for the purpose of amending the legislation in order to render possible immediate ratification of the treaty. This was opposed by the government and Gen. Reyes as being inopportune.

On November 2 Mr. Beaupre telegraphed that he had been invited to the cabinet meeting at the palace the night before. He was asked if he officially construed the telegram of the 6th to mean that the United States would not permit the landing of Colombian troops. Mr. Beaupre replied that the language needed no interpretation and that he had no explanations to make. He said that there was great consternation in government circles and that there was great danger to Americans in the interior, especially in Bogota.

Mr. Beaupre said in this telegram that Minister Rico declared this recognition contrary to all precedents. He stated that a vote of the national council decided 10 to 1 to hand him his passports, but that the government, understanding that such action would be tantamount to a declaration of war, had advised him that such a step would not be taken. Mr. Beaupre asked instructions as a guide in case of a severance of diplomatic relations.

On November 18 Mr. Hay authorized Mr. Beaupre and the secretary of legation to take their leaves of absence whenever Mr. Beaupre thought best and to leave one of his colleagues in charge.

HARRY M. LANDIS.

Cashier of the Federal National bank, with which he is now permanently connected, having left the Colonial Trust Company to become cashier of the Federal.

TO SAVE HER HOME.

Mrs. Katharine Soffel Tells Why She Contemplates a Stage Career.

Mrs. Katharine Soffel, whose connection with the escape of the Biddle brothers from the Allegheny county jail has made her name familiar throughout the country, contemplates changing her fame to assets by adopting a career upon the stage. She may do this, she said, to support her children. Several theatrical managers have made offers to her and a deal is pending whereby she will star in Louis Lesser's forthcoming melodrama, "A Dangerous Woman." Mrs. Soffel will not admit that she has signed an agreement with Lesser, but nevertheless the piece will make its bow before the public at Connellsville on January 23. Engagements are being made among small cities throughout Western Pennsylvania, with the understanding that Mrs. Soffel will appear in the cast.

"It has been pointed out to me that it is possible to cultivate the histrionic art as did Mrs. Leslie Carter," said Mrs. Soffel, "and other noted stars have made a success on the stage when they had previously never given a thought to the actor's art, until domestic trouble entered their lives. I must support my children and any plans which I make will be made for their welfare and for the purpose of finding a shelter for my little family."

"A Dangerous Woman" is described as a "stirring" melodrama. Elaborate scenery and stage machinery will be generously employed. It will not deal with the episodes in the lives of the Biddles, the scene being laid in Montana and California. Opium dens, mountain gulches and other weird places will be depicted. Mrs. Soffel, it is said, will have a part with opportunities for emotional acting and she will be starred under her real name.

TIME FIXED FOR KRUGER'S EXECUTION

JEANNETTE, PA., Dec. 19.—Sheriff John H. Trescher has fixed 10 o'clock on the morning of January 10, as the hour when Charles E. Kruger, the notorious murderer, shall ascend the scaffold in the Westmoreland county jail and meet his doom. Requests for admittance to the execution have been made by officers and interested persons from every section of the country in which Kruger committed crimes. The condemned man is preparing a lengthy speech which he intends reading on the scaffold.

WITNESS THREATENED BY THE DYNAMITERS

Told He Would Be Killed if He Did Not Give Perjurer's Evidence at the Trial.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

HELENA, MONT., Dec. 19.—At the trial of Isaac Gravelle, charged with sending blackmailing letters to the Northern Pacific railroad and threatening to dynamite trains, it developed today that the defendant had written threatening letters to a witness, Bert Caty, enclosing another of the same character, which Caty was to mail to the foreman of the jury. Gravelle undertook to smuggle the letter out of the Lewis and Clark county jail about two weeks ago.

Caty is a witness for the state. In a letter addressed to him he was warned that unless he went on the stand and testified that Northern Pacific detectives had bribed him to testify against the defendant he would be killed. Enclosed was a letter, printed with pen and ink, which Caty was directed to mail to the foreman of the jury. In this letter jurors were told that the defendant was innocent and unless they acquitted him their houses would be blown up with dynamite. It ended, "Beware of us; we are the dynamiters." The letter addressed to the Great Northern and mailed at Cascade, October 18, demanding $15,000, was also shown to be in the handwriting of Gravelle.

ORPHANS ARE HAPPY.

Father Lynch Returns Thanks to the Public for Its Generosity.

The Rev. Father Lynch, in charge of the St. Paul's Orphan Asylum at Idlewood, highly appreciates the efforts of the public in behalf of the little ones under his care. Contributions to this institution have been very liberal during the past year, and every effort has been made to make the lives of these unfortunate children happy and to give them every attention of home. In his letter to the public Father Lynch says:

"Will you kindly permit us on the eve of the joy-inspiring festival of Christmas, when hearts overflow with generous and happy feelings and gladness spreads her influence over the world, to renew through the press the expression of our since gratitude to the generous benefactors who considered it an honor and a pleasure to give us the means to provide during the year now drawing to a close for the 775 homeless little children who have been sheltered in the orphan asylum and to wish them most cordially a very joyous Christmas and blessings innumerable from Him whose nativity we commemorate in return for the practice of charity which He inculcated so impressively.

"Your readers, we know, will be pleased to learn that the little beneficiaries of their generosity are happy and well cared for in the asylum. A few days ago we had the honor of a visit from his excellency the papal delegate. To him every feature of the institution was "beautiful" and "wonderful." To Bishop Phelan he spoke most eulogistically of the splendid home for the homeless which Pittsburgh has provided for the orphans of the community and warmly congratulated the sisters for the excellent manner in which they performed their great work of charity. Allow me also to assure you that we fully appreciate the great kindness which the press has shown on all occasions to the orphans and that we are duly grateful therefor.

Braddock Money for Butler.

Burgess James Purcell of Braddock received an appeal from Butler and yesterday appointed Chief of Police Bennett custodian of the relief fund. A considerable amount has already been raised.

CHICAGO MAY LOSE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Committee Already Informed That Hotelkeepers Will Practice Extortion.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—What seems to be an attempt on the part of the Chicago hotel managers to raise rates during the national Republican convention is to be nipped in the bud by the national Republican committee. Postmaster General Payne has telegraphed to Chairman Hanna in New York that evidence has come to him indicating that extortionate rates have been fixed for the convention by the Chicago hotels, and suggested that unless assurances are at once forthcoming that the regular rates are to be charged the national committee should take prompt action.

The evidence referred to by the postmaster general is a telegram to a prominent member of the house of representatives from one of the large hotels in response to a request for reservation of a room for the three days of the convention. The rate fixed was $20 a day, and no reservation would be made for less than five days.

This member has been stopping at the hotel in question when in Chicago during the past 10 years. The rate has been $5 a day for two in a room, and $3.50 for one.

Mr. Payne also sent a telegram to the management of the hotel, citing its telegram quoting the increase in the rates and announcing that if that was the case the national committee would rescind its action in selecting Chicago. Mr. Payne stated later that he had no doubt the matter would be adjusted satisfactorily. He said the committee would take action either by committee or by correspondence unless the extortionate rates were dropped, but he did not believe that the hotel keepers would fail to put the rates on a fair basis.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Willis Howe, manager of the Palmer house, referring to the statement that rates would be increased, said:

"You can say for me that the Palmer house will do nothing of the sort. Our rates are $1.50 to $4.50 a day. With two in a room we get $7 a day, and those are the rates which will prevail during the Republican convention. To be sure, we shall increase our capacity by placing two or more persons in a room where agreeable, but that is the custom during any event which draws large crowds."

WITHDRAWING TROOPS.

Colorado Militia to Be Taken from the Field Within Next Month.

DENVER, COL., Dec. 19.—The troops are to be withdrawn gradually from the Cripple Creek and Telluride mining districts. This has been decided as a result of a conference between Gov. Peabody and Adjt. Gen. Sherman M. Bell.

"Within 30 days," said Gen. Bell, "the troops will all be withdrawn from the field. The strikes are practically over. There are 8,200 miners working in Cripple Creek and the Telluride mines, one after another are being reopened."

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Gazette May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

I was a constant sufferer for a number of years with weakness of the kidneys and back and frequent desire to urinate, but after using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, I am entirely cured and cheerfully recommend this wonderful remedy to any who may suffer from these common complaints. Most truly yours, W. C. Bally, 2d Lieut. of Police, Columbus, Ga.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with FATAL RESULTS ARE SURE TO FOLLOW. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

How to Find Out.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Pittsburgh Sunday Gazette.

A Christmas Suggestion

CECILIAN THE PERFECT PIANO PLAYER

The STIEFF PIANO

"The instrument par excellence"

come in—see them—hear them—try them—form your own opinion.

Chas. M. Stieff,

E. S. WALLOVER, Mgr.

618 PENN AVE.

N. B.—Remember, we are manufacturers owning two factories and operating fifteen stores. It's a saving to buy from the maker.

Everything that the heart of the Amateur Photographer could wish or make use of in amateur photography—

Cameras and Kodaks in endless range and all best supplies, fresh and ready for the Xmas season. Films, Plates and Card Mounts, Tripods, Lenses, and Frames, developing and dark room supplies of all kinds.

EXPERT PRINTING AND DEVELOPING.

W. S. BELL & CO., open Evenings till Xmas.

413 WOOD ST.

As Business Bringers Gazette Classified Ads Have No Equal.

NO DOUBT AS TO LEADERSHIP

FLEMING'S "OLD EXPORT" WHISKEY

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST WHISKEY OFFERED THE PUBLIC TODAY AT $1.00 PER QUART.

Our constant aim is to get non-users of "Old Export" to give it a trial and the result will be that they, as all others have done, will pronounce

Fleming's "Old Export"

THE CREAM OF ALL RYE WHISKIES.

THIS OFFER WILL HOLD GOOD UNTIL JANUARY 2, 1904, ONLY, PROVIDING OUR PRESENT STOCK LASTS UNTIL THAT TIME.

This beautiful separating bottle, exactly like cut, filled with the choicest California Port Wine, given free with every quart bottle of Fleming's "Old Export" whiskey for One Dollar. Six quarts "Old Export" and three separating bottles for Five Dollars. With an order of Ten Dollars we prepay expressage and give you six separating bottles.

Monday, December 14, was the opening day for this, our Christmas offering, and at the rate they are now going it's a question as to whether or not we will have to recall our offer before January 2.

All previous purchasers are returning with their friends, so if this offer interests you, ACT AT ONCE. Pure Rye Whiskey is what you get when you buy a bottle of Fleming's "Old Export" and its purity for medicinal purposes can be relied upon.

All Goods Shipped in Plain Packages.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Ladies can deal here as well as gentlemen. Send or call for catalogue.

THINK! ACT!

This Separating Bottle is made of two pieces of Sparkling Crystal Glass fastened together by a handsome white metal nickel-plated locking ring, and can be taken apart at will, as shown by illustration.

JOS. FLEMING & SON,

410-412 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

"77" FOR GRIP

Due to the changeable weather, Grip and Influenza prevail unusually early this year, and it behooves you to prepare yourself against an attack by carrying a bottle of Dr. Humphrey's "Seventy-seven" in your pocket. The prompt use of "77" will restore the checked circulation (indicated by a chill or shiver, the first symptom of a Cold,) start the blood coursing through the veins and "break up" the Cold.

"Seventy-seven" cures Coughs, Colds, Grip, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the head and chest, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. At Druggists, 25 cents. Medical Guide mailed free.

Humphrey's Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

THE METROSTYLE PIANOLA

PIANO PLAYER.

The Latest Achievement of the Aeolian Company

A device which enables anyone to reproduce the exact interpretations of the great masters of the piano.

The Pianola forms a suitable Christmas present and a lasting source of pleasure thereafter. Intending purchasers should see this instrument.

An informal recital every afternoon until Christmas in our piano store.

Store Open Every Evening Until Christmas.

"Mellor" stands for Melody

Mellor's

C. C. Mellor Co. Ltd.

Everything Musical that is the Best

319-321 Fifth Ave. Pittsburgh

Sole depot for Steinway, Mason & Hamlin, Krakauer and Chauncey Pianos, the Pianola, the standard piano player, and Regina Music boxes.

INSANITY PLEA FOR VAN DINE

Mother of Chicago Desperado Collects Evidence to Support It.

SISTER IN INSANE ASYLUM

Although Heart Broken, Mrs. Van Dine Says She Will Stick to Her Boy Who is Charged With Taking Part in Seven Murders and Many Holdups.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEWARK, O., Dec. 19.—Mrs. Frank Van Dine of 777 Springfield avenue, Chicago, mother of the youthful desperado, Harvey Van Dine, under arrest in that city charged with being an accomplice and principal with Peter Niedermeyer, Gustave Marx and Emil Roeski, in seven murders and numerous hold-ups, among their crimes being the famous car barn hold-up and murder in Chicago last August, is in Newark to collect evidence to be used in her son's favor when he is put on trial.

The nature of the defense to be put up by young Van Dine is revealed by the character of the evidence being secured here by his mother. The defense in his case will be hereditary insanity or degeneracy.

Mrs. Van Dine said this morning:

"I am here to get evidence that my boy is tainted with insanity and could never have been in his right mind to have done what he did. In fact, should he have killed a dozen men before my very eyes, while I should recoil with horror at his crimes, I could not change the relations between him and me. I am his mother, and will remain with him to the end, whatever that may be. The Van Dine family came from Holland 250 years ago and they have records covering the entire period. Many years ago one branch of the family emigrated to this county from New York and settled in Newark. My husband's father was James Harvey Van Dine, my son being named for his grandfather. James Van Dine served in the Mexican war and received a bullet through the lung, which later developed into consumption, and he died in Newark in 1861, and, with his wife, is buried in Cedar Hill cemetery.

"A brother of James, William Van Dine, was for years confined in the Licking county infirmary as a hopeless lunatic, and perished in the fire which destroyed the insane wing of this institution more than 25 years ago. My husband, Frank Van Dine, was born in Newark, and when 5 years old was taken into the family of John Showan, who reared him until he was 19 years old. He learned the trade of marble cutting and then went to Pittsburgh, where he worked for a long time, going to Chicago in 1878, marrying the following year. We have three children, Viola, the eldest, having been for the past 16 years an inmate of the Illinois home for the feeble-minded.

"Harvey is next, aged 21, and Frank is 19. The latter is employed in the day time and studying under the auspices of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., preparing himself to enter college next year. My son's attorneys when they heard the circumstances of his family history, had no hesitancy in assuring me that he had a good case, and, although they refused to take either of the others, agreed to act in the defense of my son."

Mrs. Van Dine is a woman of education and culture. She is nearly heart broken but bears up bravely. The Van Dine family is connected with the most prominent people in this community, the late Hon. Isaac Smucker and Andrew Smucker having been great uncles of the youthful Chicago murderer, while General George B. Woods, formerly a justice on the supreme bench of the United States, was also a relation.

PECULATIONS DISCOVERED AFTER DEATH CLAIMED HIM

Investigation Shows Extensive Forgeries of a Deceased Cleveland Banker.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 19.—According to an official statement issued by the Central Trust Company this afternoon it has been found that E. W. Radder, late secretary and treasurer of the concern, was short in his accounts at least $20,000 at the time of his death on August 24.

H. D. Messick, who succeeded Radder, states the shortage is covered by an indemnity bond. There have been rumors in circulation for some time past that Radder committed suicide as a result of his financial difficulties.

In addition to his shortage with the Central Trust Company it has developed that Radder, as secretary and treasurer, issued to himself one share of stock of the company in due form and subsequently fraudulently raised the certificate to read 100 shares. Upon this certificate he secured a loan of $10,000 from the Euclid Park National bank.

The latter concern has brought suit against the Central Trust Company to determine who shall lose this money. Other forgeries uncovered by the bank officials will, it is said, result in bringing the total amount involved to nearly $40,000. Radder was one of the best-known business men in the city.

Heinze Given a Heavy Fine.

HELENA, MONT., Dec. 19.—Judge Beatty, in the United States court today, found F. A. Heinze, et al., guilty of contempt of court in refusing to obey a court order obtained by the Butte & Boston Company, to permit an examination of the Michael Davitt mine, at Butte. Heinze was given the alternative of paying $2,000 or allowing the inspection of the mine. Two employes, Trerise and Frank, were fined $500 under the same conditions.

KAISER'S WARM TOAST TO HANOVER REGIMENT

At Its Centennial He Recalls How Blucher Saved the English at Waterloo.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

HANOVER, Dec. 19.—At a banquet given in honor of the Hanoverian regiment's centennial, Emperor William, replying to a toast and speaking loudly and distinctly, said:

"With hearty thanks I raise my glass and I hope all will follow the example. To the hearth of the German legion in memory of its incomparable deeds, which, in conjunction with Blucher and the Prussians, rescued the English army from destruction at Waterloo. To the past of 1866, when brave and undaunted the untarnished shield of Hanoverian honor was held high and bright. To the past of 1870, to the hero of Beaune-La-Rolande, who, alas, is no longer among us. To the present, which is here assembled, which I greet, and to the future, which I hope may be as pure, hopeful, and brilliant as the past. The German legion and its traditions. Hurrah! hurrah!"

As his majesty left the hall there was a remarkable outburst of cheering, which was long continued.

B. & O. SHOPS AT LORAIN DESTROYED BY FIRE

LORAIN, O., Dec. 19.—Fire today destroyed the planing mill and paint and repair shops of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, causing a loss of $125,000. Ten passenger cars were burned. About 600 employes are idle as a result of the fire.

Injunction Was Refused.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Judge Lacombe, in the United States circuit court, handed down a decision denying an injunction asked for by the Dun Mercantile agency to restrain the International Mercantile agency from issuing a reference book. Judge Lacombe held that the International Mercantile agency had not made improper use of the Dun publications in its possession as had been alleged.

MARRIED.

DUNN—STRICKLAND—At Steubenville, O., on Tuesday, December 8, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Bender, Episcopal church, William H. Dunn and Mabel Dean Strickland.

DEATHS.

CASSADY—On Saturday, Dec. 19, 1903, at 7:30 a. m., MARY SEKER, wife of John E. Cassady.

Funeral services at her late residence, 7135 Mount Vernon street, Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. Interment private.

CONNAHAN—On Friday, December 18, 1903, at 8:40 p. m., MARGARET A. CONNAHAN, daughter of the late Dennis Connahan, at her residence, No. 6332 Kelly street.

Funeral on Tuesday, December 22, 1903, at 8:30 a. m. Solemn high mass at Holy Rosary church, Kelly street, E. E., at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

(Altoona papers please copy.)

CONRAD—On Friday, December 18, 1903, at 11:30 a. m., at the family residence, 6727 Tennis street, FLORENCE E., youngest daughter of Jacob and Cecelia Conrad, aged 22 years.

Funeral services Monday afternoon, December 21, 1903, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

DRUM—On Friday, Dec. 18, 1903, at 11:30 p. m., at his home, Birmingham and Taylor avenues, Avalon, SILAS BRIGGS DRUM, in his 64th year.

Services at his late residence today at 3 p. m. Funeral Monday at Brownsville cemetery.

[Brownsville (Pa.) papers please copy.]

EVANS—On Friday, Dec. 18, 1903, at 10:20 p. m., MARY, relict of John J. Evans, in her 79th year.

Funeral from the residence of her son, William Evans, No. 2 Brewery street, Monday at 2:30 p. m.

FREESE—On Friday, December 18, 1903, at 9:50 o'clock, HENRY FREESE, at his residence, 1727 Bluff street, in his 79th year. —Funeral Monday, December 21, 1903, from his late residence at 2 p. m.

GRANEY—On Saturday, Dec. 19, 1903, at 3 a. m., JOHN E. GRANEY, aged 15 years.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Julia Graney, No. 3714 Penn avenue, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MACKEY—On Saturday, December 19, 1903, CHARLES CLOSEY, son of Mrs. Estelle Kreamer and the late Chas. A. Mackey.

Funeral services at the family residence, 1031 Murray Hill avenue, on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

M'CORD—On Thursday, December 17, 1903, at the residence of his brother-in-law, John Bell of Mercer, Pa., of valvular heart trouble, HERCULES M'CORD, husband of Mary Davitt McCord of Cohassett, Mass., formerly of Pittsburgh, aged 63 years.

Services this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of his nephew, Audley A. Hutchinson, 919 Euclid avenue, East End, Pittsburgh. Interment private Monday at 10 a. m.

PERRY—On Friday morning, December 18, 1903, at 3 a. m., CATHARINE, widow of Joseph Perry.

Funeral services at her late residence, 410 Hastings street, near Elysian avenue, East End, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

RICHARDS—At Wilmerding, Pa., on December 17, 1903, at 9 a. m., JOHN E. RICHARDS, in his 31st year.

Funeral services at the corner of Clara street and Westinghouse avenue on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family and I. O. O. F. lodge are respectfully invited to attend.

RUGH—On Saturday, Dec. 19, 1903, at 7:15 a. m., EMMA JANE, wife of Luther H. Rugh.

Funeral on Monday, Dec. 21, at Saltsburg, on arrival of train leaving Aspinwall at 10:15 a. m.

STOTZ—On Thursday, December 17, 1903, at 7:40 p. m., MRS. ANNIE M. STOTZ, widow of Balthaser Stotz, in her seventy-fifth year.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, G. C. Dellenbach, No. 913 Irwin avenue, Allegheny, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

WALLACE—On Saturday, December 19, 1903, at 2 a. m., JOHN, son of John and Elizabeth Wallace, aged 10 months.

Funeral from the parents' residence, 1872 Main st., Sharpsburg, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILSON—On Friday, December 18, 1903, at 4:30 a. m., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George R. Fletcher, 1414 Chartiers street, Allegheny, MRS. SUSANNAH WILSON, widow of James S. Wilson, and mother of A. D. Wilson, aged 78 years.

Funeral services on Sabbath afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the residence of her daughter. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY. Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st., 'Phone 3445 Grant.

STEINMANN
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
318 Farmers Bank Bldg. (3d floor.)

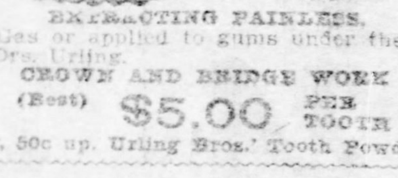
Too Much Gold.

If you are displaying more gold in your teeth than you prefer, we can remedy same for you at small cost. Consult us about it. No charge.

Born here and established 17 years.

Corrugated Suction Teeth, with Extracting, $10.00 PER SET.

(Always stick up fast—made only by us.)



EXTRACTING PAINLESS, by Air, Gas or applied to gums under the personal care of Drs. Urling.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK (Best) $5.00 PER TOOTH

Filling, 50c up. Urling Bros.' Tooth Powder, 25c.

Urling Bros., Home Dentists,

204 Sixth Street. Cor. Penn Avenue, 2nd Floor. Opposite Hotel Anderson. City Hours Daily Till 6 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday 9 P. M. Closed on Sunday.

East End Office, 6125 Penn Avenue. Cor. Collins Avenue. Both 'Phones.

PERSIAN GOLDEN CUP FROM ARABIAN NIGHTS

Rumors of Quick Disposal of Unpopular Officials in the Shah's Domain Answered by Diplomatic Representative.

From "Arabian Nights," not from modern Persia, came the story of the useful "Golden Cup," recently coupled in press dispatches with the sudden disappearance of certain officials of Persia, according to that country's representatives in the United States. It was not exile but his physician's advice that took the grand vizier from his job, and it was apoplexy, not poison, that occasioned the sudden departure from this life by the governor of Recht.

Solemn assurance of these facts was given yesterday by A. A. Rulis of Pittsburgh, imperial consul general of Persia for Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Mr. Rulis' statement follows:

"Some newspapers of this city have published a very funny story concerning the ex-vizier of Persia, an invention which was cabled by someone, it seems, from Japan.

"Having asked explanation about the matter for his excellency, Gen. Isaac Khan, minister of Persia at Washington, the said representative of the shah answered me as follows:

"'As to the "Golden Cup," no such thing exists in Persia. It is only an imaginary story copied by the newspapers of this country from the stories of "A Thousand and One Nights." Neither the shah nor the authorities of Persia ever employ such a factor to do away with a person. On the contrary, the authorities see that a fair and just trial is given to the guilty one whether he be a high official or an ordinary person.'

"The grand vizier is not in exile; he was obliged to take a leave of absence on the advice of his physician, as his health was giving way. He, therefore tendered his resignation. The report that the governor of Recht was poisoned is without foundation, because he died from a stroke of apoplexy as declared by his own physicians."

Avalon Child is Burned.

Minnie Gearlach, 7 years old, was badly burned about the body and legs by her night gown catching fire at an open grate at her home in Avalon.

COKE REGION MEN ARE ANXIOUS TO RESUME WORK

Effort of United Mine Officials to Make Trouble Not Relished by Idle Workers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Dec. 19.—Inquiries throughout the Connellsville region as to the sentiment of the coke workers regarding wage reduction, justify the assertion that the men are willing to accept the reduction without a demur. Their anxiety is to work. Many have demanded to know why the plants have not been put into operation, but rarely is there any criticism against the companies on account of the reduction.

The coke workers have been for months fully cognizant of the fact that coke has not been selling and they are hopeful since the reduction of a steady sale of coke and steady employment. The organizers of the United Mine Workers have been doing work in the region and are endeavoring now to take advantage of the situation, but thus far their efforts have been of little avail. For the present rate, the scale is considerably higher than at any time during the union period prior to 1891. There is every reason to believe that a general resumption of all the works or at least a majority of them will result from the wage readjustment after the first of January. The coke operators are making contracts for the ensuing year.

Quarantine Guard Locked Up.

John Thompson, a quarantine guard, was arrested and locked in No. 2 police station yesterday on a charge of drunkenness. Thompson for some time has been on guard at 321 Twenty-seventh street. The bureau of health was notified of Thompson's arrest and placed a new guard at the house.

New Silica Company Incorporated.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—The Ohio Silica Company of this city, capitalized at $100,000, has been incorporated at Columbus by P. M. Smith, W. A. Shedker, W. E. Smith, C. V. Shoub and J. Wesley Russell. It proposes to mine and manufacture sand, flint, spar and other materials used in potteries.

RHEUMATISM

DR. RADWAY & CO.—

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, 529 Julia street, New Orleans.

RADWAY'S R R R READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Back, Chest and Limbs.

Taken inwardly there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Sold by Druggists.

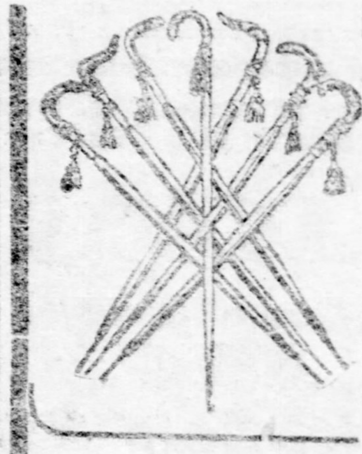
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm street, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT:—FROM NOW TILL XMAS STORE WILL BE OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M.

JOYCE'S

305-307-309 Penn Ave. and Third St.

TWO SQUARES FROM SIXTH.

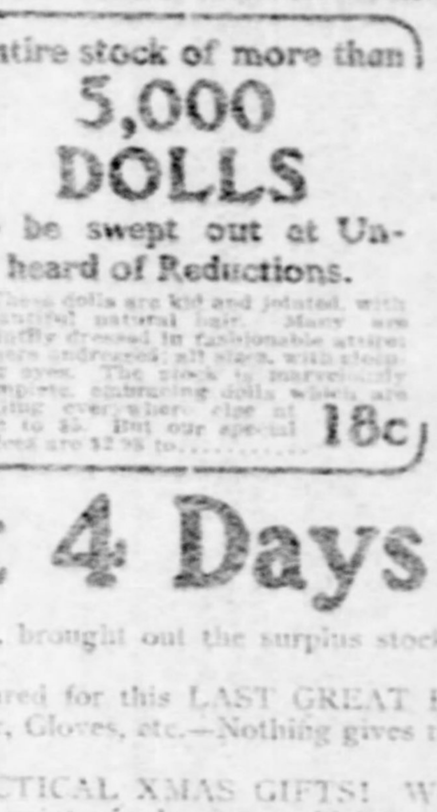


Tremendous Reductions for Next 4 Days On Umbrellas

2,000 LADIES' AND MEN'S FINE GLORIA AND TAFFETA SILK UMBRELLAS, 28 to 30 inches; with double paragon frame and steel rod; fancy oxidized Briar and Pearl Handles; the finest selection of umbrellas in the city and the largest amount of space devoted to this department; Umbrellas worth from $8.98 to $1.69 to go during this 4-day Sale, at each $4.98 to 98c

Entire stock of more than 5,000 DOLLS to be swept out at Unheard of Reductions.

These dolls are kid and jointed, with beautiful natural hair. Many are daintily dressed in fashionable attire; others undressed; all sizes, with sleeping eyes. The stock is marvelously complete, embracing dolls which are selling everywhere else at 85c to $5. But our special prices are $2.98 to.......... 18c



Unrivaled Xmas Bargains for the Next 4 Days

If you want to see the prices of every house in these cities UNDERSOLD come to Joyce's tomorrow! We've rearranged our Holiday goods, brought out the surplus stocks which we had reserved for these last 4 days, and lowered prices to a point where you save 25 to 50 per cent—and even more in some cases.

We want you to visit our Jewelry, Art Goods and Men's and Women's Furnishings Departments for the splendid features we have prepared for this LAST GREAT EVENT. We never were in position to sell the choicest Fashions and novelties on such a remarkable basis! See the bargains in Dress Shirts, rich, beautiful Neckwear, Gloves, etc.—Nothing gives the men folks greater delight than these articles—and then the giver saves enough on one purchase to buy a nice remembrance for another friend.

When you see the unusual activity in our Ladies' Suit, Millinery and Dress Goods Departments you'll not question the popularity of PRACTICAL XMAS GIFTS! We can't remember a Holiday season when these productions were in such demand. The world's best tailors and milliners never evolved such striking conceptions! Every point of advantage which was gained by doubling our orders, buying with CASH, and keeping a close watch on every turn of the markets, has been shared with you! We have a knack of keeping expenses down, so can afford to continue our Great ½ Price Sale the second week.

Don't wait till these last great stocks are picked over—Come first thing in the morning and be on hand for the SPECIAL SURPRISE BARGAINS which will be sprung in each department during the day! LAST, but by no means LEAST, take advantage of our Niagara Stamps, which go with every purchase of 10c or over.

Rare Holiday Offerings in Handsome Dress Goods

2,000 Yards Finest French Broadcloths, Venetians, Thibets, Vicunas, Zibelines, Etc.—52 to 54 inches wide, in black and all colors; the most substantial and up-to-date material you can buy for jacket suits; worth from $2.98 to $1.69; Sale Price, per yard, $2.25 to.......... $1.25

40 Pieces Finest French Henrietta Cloth, 45 inches wide, beautiful silk finish, in black, tans, modes, garnet, reseda, 4 shades of blue, pink, cream; in fact, all the popular shades. This is the handsomest and best material for children's dresses or ladies' gowns, and would make a sensible and most handsome Xmas present, worth $1.00 yd., Sale Price, for choice.......... 59c

1,000 Yards Fine French Cashmeres, in all the new evening shades; a beautiful finish, just the thing for waists; 40 inches wide; worth 75c; Sale Price, per yard.......... 44c

DRESS PATTERNS—1,900 Ladies' Dress Patterns in the newest novelties and plain effects; all the popular colorings. If you want to make a valuable Xmas gift come to Joyce's and select a dress pattern. ALL AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

1,850 Yards of an Odd Lot of Imported Dress Goods, in a large variety of shades and in the newest weaves; worth from 75c to 98c yard; Special Price for your choice, per yard.......... 39c

40 Pieces Extra Heavy English Melton Cloth, 60 inches wide, in a large variety of colorings; the proper material for separate unlined skirts and cloakings, and the best $1.00 values you ever saw; Sale Price, per yard.......... 49c

WRAPPER GOODS.

3,000 Yards Fancy Moreens in stripes and figures, all colors; the newest material for house dresses, absolutely fast colors; worth 15c yard; Sale Price, per yard.......... 10c

TABLE LINENS.

40 Pieces Bleached and Half Bleached Double Damask Table Linen, 60 to 72 inches wide, in the newest fall patterns, handsomest effects of the season (with napkins to match most of them); worth from $2.00 to 98c yard; Special Price, per yard, $1.48 to.......... 49c

190 Dozen Bleached Pure Linen Napkins, in any size you desire; the newest designs; worth from $7.98 to $1.50; Special Sale Price, per doz., $4.98 to.......... 98c

85 Dozen Linen Table Covers, in white and colored damask; with or without fringe; hemmed and hemstitched—any size you want; Special Sale Price, each, $2.98 to.......... 98c

275 Dozen of the Best Selected Towels in the market; Double Damask Linen; fringed, hemstitched or with fancy openwork; all sizes; Special Sale Price, each, 98c to.......... 25c

XMAS SALE BED SETS.

1,000 Bleached Bed Sets, comprising 1 sheet, 2 pillow cases and 1 bolster case; made from finest quality cambric muslin in hemstitched and inserting all to match, handsomest design; worth from $6.50 to $12. They make a nice Xmas gift or wedding present. Sale Price, per set, $6.50 to.......... $2.98

Last Week of Wonderful ½ Prices

Suits

Women's and Misses' Suits, made of excellent quality wool meltons and mixed checks; the newest and most popular designs and colors—perfect fit guaranteed—during our great Half Price Sale at.......... $8.98

Women's and Misses' Suits, made of strictly all-wool Scotch Mixtures, Montagnac and Meltons; handsomely made and trimmed; up-to-date in every respect; a variety of newest styles and colors (perfect fit guaranteed)—during our great Half Price Sale at.......... $12.98

Coats

Women's and Misses' Stylish Coats, made of strictly all-wool Kerseys, Beavers and Meltons; full box or fitted backs; new shoulder capes or tailor stitched collarless effect; blacks and castors; during great Half Price Sale at.......... $4.98

Women's Elegant Coats, new styles, long and medium lengths; fitted or box backs; made of all wool Kerseys, Beavers and Montagnacs; splendidly lined with satin or mercerized; military collars or plain tailor stitching; new shoulder capes; brass or metal buttons; colors—blacks, blues, browns, castors and oxfords; during Half Price Sale, at.......... $7.98

Children's Coats

Children's Coats—in long and medium styles, lined and unlined; handsomely made with shoulder capes; stole fronts and satin or braid trimming, during Half Price Sale at.......... $2.98

Children's Handsome Coats—in different sizes and colors; beautifully trimmed with velvet, fancy braid and buttons; during Half Price Sale at.......... $1.98

4 More Days of Our Wonderful ⅓ Price Sale of Capes

Women's Handsomely Made Capes, of strictly all-wool Kerseys and Beavers; extra full sweep and length; elegantly lined with best mercerized satin; beautifully finished with rows of French cording, applique or satin folds; storm collars; during One-third Price Sale at.......... $4.98

NIAGARA TRADING STAMPS FREE WITH EVERY PURCHASE OF 10 CENTS OR OVER.

Skirts

Walking Skirts, made of all-wool Meltons, Cheviots and novelty materials, in blacks and colors; all sizes; elegant fitting; skirts made up in the newest styles — best tailor finished; during Half Price Sale at.......... $2.98

Walking Skirts, in all-wool Mixtures, Meltons, etc., in fancy stripes, blacks, blues and colors, during Half Price Sale at.......... $1.79

Dress Skirts, made of all-wool Broadcloths, Cheviot and Scotch Novelty Mixtures; handsomely trimmed and tailored in the very latest style; blacks and colors; during Half Price Sale at.......... $4.98

Women's Mercerized Satin Petticoats, with ruffles and plaiting; best and latest design; during Half Price Sale at.......... 68c

Waists

Half Price Sale of Women's Beautiful Black Mercerized Waists, handsomely made with clusters of tucking; puff cuffs and neat stock collars; during Half Price Sale at.......... 49c

French Flannel and New Vesting Waists, in a variety of styles and colors; odd sizes; handsomely made and trimmed; during Half Price Sale at.......... 98c

Beautiful New Vesting Waists, made very fashionable in fancy figures; during Half Price Sale at.......... $1.49

Women's Taffeta, Peau de Soie and New Silk and Wool Fabrics; stylishly made; blacks and colors; during Half Price Sale at.......... $2.98

Xmas Furs

Electric Seal Scarfs; very full, with large tails; during Half Price Sale at.......... 98c

Arabian Mink or French Hair Scarfs; during this Half Price Sale, at.......... $1.98

Coney, Opossum, Marten or Nutria Scarfs; long and medium lengths; some with cord and tails; all newest effects; during this Half Price Sale at.......... $3.98

Fox, Sable or Raccoon Scarfs, in long and short styles; during our Half Price Sale at.......... $7.98

BED SPREADS.

2,000 Fine Marsailles and Honey Comb Bed Spreads in Satin and soft finish; white, pink, blues, etc.; the handsomest designs; hemmed or fringed; extra large size; worth from $6.00 to $2.25; choice at this Sale, each, $3.98 to.......... $1.48

FLEECED LINED VESTS.

100 Dozen Ladies' 50c Fleece Lined Vests, in all sizes; each.......... 25c

APRONS.

3,000 Ladies' Fine 35c Linen Lawn Aprons, deep hem, two tucks, with wide inserting; made extra full; each.......... 19c

KIMONOS.

Lot of Ladies' $1.98 Fancy Long Kimonos in white, pink, blue, red, etc.; each.......... $1.38

HOSIERY.

Extra Heavy Cotton Fleece Lined Hose, with double knees, toes and heels; worth 19c per pair.......... 12½c

SPECIAL XMAS SALE Ladies' Hats

Ladies' Fine Trimmed Hats which sold at $7.50 and $10.00, closing out at.......... $4.90

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, dressy effects, which sold before from $4.00 to $5.00; closing out at.......... $3.50

The Famous Overton Untrimmed Velvet Hat, which formerly sold at $2.00, closing out at.......... 75c

Imported Silk Beavers, black or colors; formerly sold from $2.50 to $4.00; closing out for Xmas, only.......... $1.38

A Lot of Trimmed Hats in black or any color; latest effects; regular price $2.50 to $4.00; closing out for $1.98, $1.48 and.......... 98c

Children's Trimmed Hats, latest designs; regular price $2.50 up to $7.00; closing out before Xmas for $3.48, $2.98, $1.48 and.......... 98c

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats, in black or colors; made of felt and velvet; regular price $1.98 and $2.98; closing out at.......... 49c

Liberty Silk, in old rose, green, or any color; only, per yard.......... 10c

WINGS.

100 Dozen Fancy Wings, in all the new combination colorings; worth 50c; Sale Price, each.......... 10c

Fancy Black Aigrettes, regular price 48c; only, per bunch.......... 10c

500 Dozen Buds, which formerly sold at $1.25; only, each.......... 25c

A Lot of Untrimmed Felt Hats, latest effects; regular price, $1.25; closing out at.......... 25c

A Lot of Colored Chiffon Veils, 75c ones for.......... 35c

A Lot of Silk or Liberty Satin Ribbon, 40 and 50c, regular price 75c, only, per yard.......... 25c

A Lot of Fancy Ribbons, regular price 18c, only, per yard.......... 8c

BIG 4-DAY SACRIFICE Ladies' Wear

SKIRTS.

100 Dozen Ladies' Fine $1.50 and $1.75 Cambric Skirts, extra full, with seven-inch embroidery ruffle, some with 3 rows of fine Cluny Lace insertion and deep ruffle; each.......... 98c

DRESSING SACQUES.

200 Dozen Ladies' 98c Printed Flannel Dressing Sacques, in all sizes, come in pink, pale blue, red, etc., Roman stripes and Persian designs; tight fitting back; full front; trimmed with ruffle and braid; each.......... 48c

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Extra Heavy Cotton Fleece Lined Black Hose, in all sizes; the best 15c quality, per pair.......... 10c

CORSET COVERS.

Lot of Ladies' 75c Long Sleeved Ribbed Corset Covers in any size you want.......... 48c

BOYS' UNDERWEAR.

200 Dozen Boys' Extra Heavy Natural Gray Shirts and Drawers in all sizes, at, each.......... 24c

GLOVES.

100 Dozen Ladies' Fine French Kid Mannish Gloves, the best $1.50 Gloves made; Sale Price, per pair.......... 98c

GLOVES.

Strictly All-Wool Ladies' and Misses' Golf Gloves, in plain and fancy colors; all sizes; the best 50c quality, per pair.......... 25c

You'll strike exactly what the men folk want, if you choose from our stock of greatly UNDERPRICED HOLIDAY FURNISHINGS.

Men's 50c to $2.50 Suspenders, in all silk and elastic webs, calfskin ends; handsome buckles; endless variety of new and attractive patterns, each pair in fancy box; never sold for less than 50c to $2.50. Special for this sale at $1.25, 98c, 75c, 48c and.......... 25c

Men's $1.00 to $3.50 Mufflers—in plain black or white, also neat silk effect; choice patterns, biggest selection you ever saw at each, $2.25, $1.98, $1.48, 98c, 75c and.......... 48c

Boys' $1.25 All-Wool Sweaters—Hand-made, in all the college colors; also plain red, blue and black; sweaters that are positively worth $1.25; special for this sale at, each.......... 75c

HOLIDAY GLOVES.

Men's Fine Dress Kid Gloves, in tan gray and mocha; Prix seams; silk stitches; sold elsewhere at $1.00 to $2.00; here at only $1.50, $1.00 and.......... 75c

NEW NECKWEAR.

Hundreds of Dozens of This Season's Newest Patterns in Tecks, French four-in-hands, and English Squares. Ties that are positively the same quality as will cost you 50c, $1.00 and $1.50 anywhere else. Special for this sale at, each, $1.00, 75c, 50c and.......... 25c

Closing Out All Boys' Winter Suits and Overcoats at ½ Price

Children's Overcoats in all the newest shades of Kerseys and Oxford Gray; some half belted and some in the military style; sizes 3 to 8 years; worth $5.98 and $6.00; during the next four days at.......... $2.98

Boys' Top Coats, strictly All Wool, Oxford colors, lined with wool plaid or farmers satin, sizes 3 to 7. During Half Price Sale at.......... $1.48

Boys' Elegant All-Wool Suits, double-breasted, best farmers satin lining, plain and mixed novelties, sizes 8 to 16. During Half Price Sale at.......... $2.98

Boys' Wool Suits in all the newest styles, double-breasted or Norfolk; plain or mixed goods; sizes 4 to 16 years; worth $4.00; during next 4 days at.......... $1.98

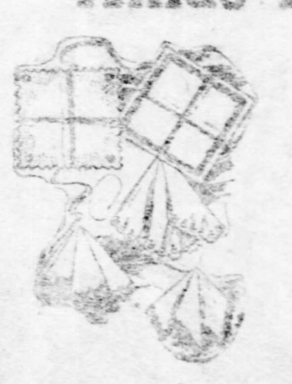
Boys' All Wool Overcoats, made of Kerseys, Oxfords or Black Cheviots; long and medium lengths; sizes from 9 to 18 years; goods that are worth $8.00, $9.98 and $10.00; during this four-day sale at $5.98, $9.98 and.......... $4.50

Boys' All-Wool Blouse Suits in plain or mixed goods; sizes 3 to 12 years; suits that sold for $7.00 and $8.00; during next 4 days at $4.98, $5.98 and.......... $3.75

Boys' All-Wool Separate Blouses, sizes 3 to 14 years; worth $2.98; during this four-day sale.......... $1.00

Boys' Knee Pants, All Wool, various colors, well made, sizes 4 to 16; During Half Price Sale at.......... 25c

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED ON LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S Xmas Handkerchiefs



Ladies' 50c Finest Linen Handkerchiefs, in all the newest effects; lace and embroidery trimmed; also in hemstitching.......... 25c

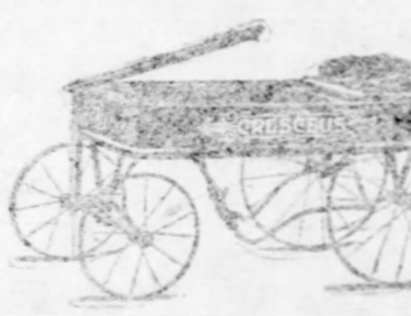
Ladies' 15c Pure Linen Handkerchiefs—hemstitched, with or without initial, each.......... 5c

Ladies' Fine 15c Mourning Handkerchiefs, in fancy borders.......... 5c

Men's 20c and 25c All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with initial; each, 12½c and.......... 10c

Men's 50c and 1.00 Silk Handkerchiefs with hand embroidered initial; extra large size; Special, each, 48c, 35c and.......... 25c

CLOSING OUT TOYS



During next 4 days at a big sacrifice. By all means visit our immense Toy Department which is replete with all the newest novelties, viz., Garden Barrows, Wagons, Velocipedes, Tricycles; in fact, everything substantial for the boys and girls.

UNRIVALED FOUR-DAY BARGAINS IN Holiday Jewelry, Etc.

Children's Gold Rings, in plain or set effects; any size you desire; worth $1.00 to $1.50, each.......... 65c

Ladies' Gold and Gold Filled Rings, in all sizes; plain or set effects, also Signet Rings; worth from $2.00 to 75c; each, $1.48 to.......... 25c

Leather Goods.

Dozens of Ladies' and Misses' Hand Bags in Tan, Black and Gray, the colors most sought for this season; worth from $1.50 to $3.00; each.......... 98c

Hand Bags.

Dozens of Hand Bags in all the various sizes and a beautiful selection of shades; worth from 75c to $1.00 each.......... 35c

BRIGHTER ARE HOPES FOR THE IRISH

W. J. Bryan Makes Observations on New Era in the Emerald Isle.

BENEFITS OF THE LAND ACT

Farmers Can Now Work With the Assurance That Their Thrift Will Not Be Offset by Increased Rents—Day With Distinguished Sons.

By W. J. BRYAN.

DUBLIN, Dec 12.—November 29 was spent in Dublin, the 30th at Belfast and en route to that city from Dublin. Dublin is a very substantial-looking city and much more ancient in appearance than Belfast, the latter reminding one more of an enterprising American city. The lord mayor of Belfast, Sir Daniel Dixon, gave us a history of the municipal undertakings and extended to us every possible courtesy. To one accustomed to the farms of the Mississippi and the Missouri valleys the little farms of Ireland seemed contracted indeed, but what they lacked in size they made up in thoroughness of cultivation. Not a foot seemed to be wasted.

At Birmingham I saw some Kerry cows, which I can best describe as pony cattle, that, they told me, were being bred in Ireland in preference to the larger breeds; they are certainly more in keeping with the size of the farms. The farmhouses were not large, but from the railroad train they looked neat and well kept.

My visit to Ireland was too brief to enable me to look into the condition of the tenants in the various parts of the island, but by the courtesy of the lord mayor of Dublin, Mr. Timothy Harrington, and Mr. John Dillon, both members of parliament, I met a number of the prominent representatives of Ireland in national politics. A luncheon at the Mansion house was attended by some 75 of the Irish leaders, including Archbishop Walsh, John Redmond, Michael Davitt, John Dillon, William Field, Patrick O'Brien, several members of the city council, ex-Mayor Valentine Dillon, High Sheriff Thomas Powers and Drs. McArdle and Cox and other persons distinguished in various walks of life.

Met Irish Leaders.

The dinner at Mr. Dillon's gave me a chance to meet Mr. Bailey of the new land commission and Mr. Finucane, lately connected with the Indian department, and to become better acquainted with the more prominent of the Irish leaders whose names have become familiar to American readers.

Archbishop Walsh is one of the best known and most beloved of the Irish clergy, and he endeared himself to the friends of bimetallism throughout the world by the pamphlet which he wrote some years ago setting forth the effect of the gold standard upon the Irish tenant farmer. It was a genuine pleasure to make his personal acquaintance.

Mr. John Redmond is the leader of the Irish party in parliament and, having visited the United States, is known to many of our people. He has the appearance of a well-to-do lawyer, is quick to catch a point, ready of speech and immensely popular with his people. He has the reputation of being one of the most forcible of the Irish orators, and I regret that I had no opportunity of hearing him speak.

Mr. Dillon is a tall man—perhaps six feet one inch—with a scholarly face, and wears a beard. His long experience in parliament, his thorough knowledge of the issues of the last quarter of a century, and his fidelity to the interests of the people of his land have given him a deservedly high place among the great Irishmen of the present generation.

Lord Mayor Is Popular.

Mr. Michael Davitt has also had a conspicuous career, but is not now in parliament, having resigned as a protest against the Boer war. He is the oldest of the group and shows in his countenance the fighting qualities that have made his name known throughout the world. He is not a diplomat; he has not learned the language of the court. He is not a compromiser, but a combatant, and his blows have been telling ones.

The lord mayor of Dublin, Mr. Timothy Harrington, has been honored with a third election as lord mayor, a position first held by Daniel O'Connell, but he is always at Westminster whenever there is an important vote in parliament. He is a typical Irishman, good-natured, full of humor, well-informed and a natural politician.

Mr. Harrington and Mr. Redmond took me to the Dublin cemetery and we visited the graves of O'Connell and Parnell. The tomb of Ireland's great agitator is under a massive pile of granite made to represent an old Irish tower.

No monument has yet been erected to Parnell. The memory of the two dead statesmen and the presence of the living leaders recalled the struggle to which so many of Ireland's sons have devoted their lives, and it was a matter of gratification to find that substantial progress is being made. It is true that home rule has not yet been secured, but the contest for home rule has focused attention upon the industrial and political condition of Erin, and a number of remedial measures have been adopted.

Providing Better Homes.

First, the tenant was given title to his improvements and then the amount of rent was judicially determined. More recently the authorities have been building cottages for the rural laborers. Over 15,000 of these cottages have been already erected and arrangements are being made for some 10,000 more. These are much more comfortable than the former dwellings and much safer from a sanitary point of view.

The recent land purchase act, which went into effect on November 14, seems likely to exert a great influence upon the condition of the people. According to its terms, the government is to buy the land from the landlord and sell it to the tenants. The landlords are showing a disposition to comply with the spirit of the law, although some of them are attempting to get a larger price for their land than it was worth prior to the passage of the law. The purpose of the law is to remove from politics the landlord question, which has been a delicate one to deal with.

The new law makes the government the landlord, and the tenant, by paying a certain annual sum for 62 years, becomes the owner in fee. He has the privilege of paying all or any part at any time, and can dispose of his interest. The settlement which is now being effected not only removes the friction which has existed between the tenant and the landlord, but puts the tenant in a position where he can appeal to the government with reasonable certainty of redress in case unforeseen circumstances make his lot harder than at present anticipated.

New Ambition for Farmers.

The assurance that he will become the owner in fee will give to the Irish farmer an ambition that he has heretofore been wanting, for he will be able to save without fear of any increase in the rent.

Not only is the land question in process of settlement, but there have been at the same time other improvements which make for the permanent progress of the race. There is a constant increase in educational facilities and a large number of co-operative banks have been established. Agricultural societies have been formed for the improvement of crops and stocks, and the trend is distinctly upward.

There is a general desire among the leaders of thought in Ireland to check the emigration of the race from that country. They feel that Ireland under fair conditions can support a much larger population than she now has. Ireland, they say, has been drained of many of its most enterprising and vigorous sons and daughters. It is hardly probable that the steps already taken will entirely check the movement toward the United States, but there is no doubt that the inhabitants of Ireland and their friends across the water contemplate the future with brighter hopes and anticipations than they have for a century.

WORKMEN ISSUE STATEMENT.

Review Their Case Regarding Dispute With Builders' Exchange League.

Statement of the position of the Building Trades council to the public and organized labor in general of their standing in the present lockout ordered by the Builders' Exchange league:

The whole matter hinges on the demand of the Builders' league that the sympathetic strikes be abolished, in other words, that we were to give up the only weapon that now remains to the union man and to organized labor—the God-given right of every man to help his brother in time of need. They demand this of us without giving us anything in return. They said they desired industrial peace, but were not prepared to grant to organized labor that which would be the true solution of it. The agreement to employ none but union men with conditions favorable to the employer. The Building Trades council committee made their position plain and simple to the committee of the Builders' Exchange league to legislate and come to an agreement only for trades and organizations affiliated with them, and that any agreement that the Builders' league might come to now or hereafter with any trade or organization outside the Building Trades council would be none of theirs (The B. T. C.) business and would receive no interference from them and would not affect any such agreement; in other words, the Building Trades council committee desired only to make laws to govern their own members.

The committee on Building Trades council in meeting with committee of Builders' league stated plainly that they were willing and desired to come to an agreement whereby all future trouble of any kind would be prevented or adjusted by a permanent system of arbitration. The committee of Building Trades council did not take an arbitrary stand on anything, for they fully realized the vital importance of the whole matter and understood what it meant to hundreds of union men who had been deprived of work through no fault of their own, but through the fault of their arbitrary employers, but all offers on the part of committee from Building Trades council to effect a settlement were in vain, for they (the Builders' league) refused to come to an agreement with the Building Trades council to employ none but union men on the grounds that it would be illegal. This was a ridiculous and an unfair way of getting out of it, for the committee of the Building Trades council had obtained the best legal advice on the matter and we hereby submit a fac-simile of said legal advice:

"It is absurd to say that an agreement to employ only members of a labor union would subject the employer to a recovery of damages on account of such an agreement. An employer can agree to hire any kind or any class of men. He can agree to hire only red headed men if he wants to, or of any race, color or creed without any liability for damages, and no legal question of public policy that I can see is involved in such agreement. This appears to me to be but a very weak excuse to cover the fact that the contractors want to stamp out organized labor and reduce wages. They complain about union, while having an air-tight one themselves, to-wit, the Builders' Exchange league."

Moreover, it is a well known fact that a large number of unions already have such agreement with their employers and added to this, other large cities, notably New York, have arrived at such an agreement through their central bodies. The following is a copy of arbitration plan adopted at a conference held July 3, 1903, between the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' association and the representatives of the central body of Building Trades (Clause 15.)

(Clause 16): "The members of this association agree to employ members of the trade unions only, directly or indirectly, when parties to this agreement. It is understood, however, that in any case where a trade union is unable to provide sufficient workmen, the employer or employers in that trade may hire workmen, not members, who shall become members of the union, if competent. That after the date of the signing of this agreement, no union shall become a party to this agreement without the consent of the executive committee."

This Builders' Exchange league, composed of general contractors, sub-contractors, architects and supply houses forming an air-tight combination, refused to recognize the rights of the trades affiliated with the Building Trades council to combine for the same purpose, viz: Mutual protection. The Builders' Exchange league insist that all organizations shall enter into separate agreements with the separate associations of employers, but insist that all agreements must conform and be subject to a so-called "universal agreement" drawn up by the Builders' Exchange league, which practically means that all organizations will be subject to the dictation of the Builders' Exchange league, even demanding that some agreements already in existence shall be changed to conform with this so-called "universal scale" before they have legally expired.

T. J. WILLIAMS.
P. F. MULVIHILL.

Holiday Excursion Fares to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Intermediate Points Via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Tickets at greatly reduced rates on sale at Pittsburgh and points west December 24th, 25th and 31st and January 1st, good returning until January 4th inclusive. Consult agents Baltimore & Ohio railroad for further particulars.

QUAY RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

Quietly Makes His Presence Felt in Senate By Opposing Gorman.

HE IS TIRED OF GIVING ADVICE

Senator Says He Has Become Weary in Counseling the Allegheny County Republicans to Get Together — Pittsburghers Coming Home For Christmas.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.

Senator Quay has returned to Washington after a three weeks' stay in Florida and today occupied his seat in the senate. The senator says that the trip did not benefit his health as he had hoped and that he is not feeling very well. But in spite of this he was able to eat a hearty lunch today of spare ribs and sauer kraut, which most people would consider an evidence of pretty good health.

He also came into contact with Senator Gorman, the Democratic leader, by preventing the consideration of a resolution calling upon the postmaster general for copies of the Bristow report and the Conrad-Bonaparte report. Mr. Gorman wanted the resolution considered immediately and the Republican members preferred to have it go over for the reason that Senator Penrose, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads was absent. To consider it required unanimous consent and quite a debate was stirred up when Mr. Quay put an end to the argument by rising in his quiet way and interposing the necessary objection. This puts the resolution off until after the holidays recess.

When it had been settled, Senator Gorman walked over and shook hands with Mr. Quay, welcoming him back to the senate.

Tired Giving Advice.

When seen this afternoon in his committee room Senator Quay said that he had been out of touch with affairs the last three weeks and would have to get posted up. He inquired about political matters in Pittsburgh and when told that it was reported there that he favored the re-election of Representatives Porter, Shiras and Brown, he said:

"I have expressed no opinion upon that subject and have not discussed it with anyone. I am not at all informed on the situation in Pittsburgh. But I understand that all three of them are good, capable men."

"What would you suggest to the Republicans of Allegheny county? Do you think they should find some plan for reconciliation?" was asked.

"I have been counseling for the last two years that they get together, until I have become tired of giving that advice. It would undoubtedly be a good thing if the two factions could reach an agreement."

"Have you any plans for putting through the statehood bill?"

"I have not had an opportunity of talking with my friends of the measure and cannot say what we will do. It depends upon what they do over in the house. If they can get it through the house we can pass it through the senate. You know we could have passed it in the last congress if we had cared to force the issue."

"Would you care to give your views on the Hanna presidential boom?"

"No. I could not discuss it now. As I said, I have not kept up with public affairs during the past three weeks, and have scarcely seen a newspaper during that time."

Senator Quay will remain in Washington until after Christmas, according to his plans at present, but may go to Beaver for New Years.

Coming Home for Christmas.

With the adjournment of congress today for two weeks, there is a general exodus from Washington. Members of congress, officials and employes are going home by the hundreds to spend the holidays with family and friends. Representative Dalzell leaves for Pittsburgh in the morning, but will return to Washington before Christmas. He will be in Pittsburgh Monday and Tuesday. Representative Porter will also be in Pittsburgh part of next week, but Mrs. Porter and her daughter will spend the holidays at Jekyll Island. Representatives Acheson of Washington and Cooper of Uniontown have left for their homes, and Maj. Alexander McDowell, clerk of the house, will leave in the morning for Sharon. Representative Sibley will spend Christmas with his daughter in Franklin. Senator Penrose has gone to Philadelphia, but will return for a day or two next week. Attorney General Knox and family will spend Christmas at their Valley Forge farm.

New Place for Franklin Man.

Samuel H. C. Gray of Franklin, Pa., private secretary to Representative Sibley, has been made an assistant stenographer to committees of the house of representatives. The place pays $3,300, but after June 30 next the salary will be raised to $5,000, the same as is paid to the reporters of debates in the house. Mr. Gray has been with Mr. Sibley since 1902, and was one of the most efficient private secretaries in Washington. He will be succeeded in this capacity by F. D. Sheets of Franklin.

Building for Connellsville.

Representative Cooper of Uniontown today introduced a bill appropriating $125,000 for a site and public building at Connellsville.

L. W. STRAYER.

Scholarships for Presents.

Get Holiday Scholarships this month for special terms and discounts. These Scholarships guarantee a Modern Commercial or Shorthand Education, including Practical Bookkeeping, Banking, Commerce, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Rhetoric, Correspondence, Commercial Law and the necessary Experience for honorable and profitable positions. Scholarships issued to young and middle-aged men and women. Day and night school all year. Actual Business College, 310 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. Twenty-fourth year. (Big Ten-Cent Store Building.)

Additional Train Service Between Pittsburgh and Points on South-West Branch, Pennsylvania Railroad.

Leaving Uniontown, Scottdale, Connellsville, etc., on Sundays, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:20 a. m. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 4:55 p. m.

IN HONOR OF MAN WHO HELPED DEFY THE BRITISH

Monument Erected to Last Survivor of the Celebrated Boston Tea Party.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The memory of David Kennison, last survivor of the "Boston tea party," was honored today by the unveiling of a huge boulder monument in Lincoln park. The stone occupies a position near the spot where Kennison was buried in 1852 in what was then the city cemetery of Chicago.

The ceremonies attending the unveiling were conducted by the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution, which societies are the donors of the monument.

The boulder was secured in northern Wisconsin. It is seven feet in length, four feet in breadth, stands three feet above the ground and weighs several tons. A bronze plate upon it bears the names of the societies and the date of Kennison's death, which occurred in the 116th year of his life.

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OPEN EVENINGS

The Gazette Classified Ad Columns Are Great Business Bringers. Try Them.

$50.00 saved if you buy an

APOLLO PIANO PLAYER

We have just a few left and to close them out before the beginning of the New Year they can be had at a

BIG REDUCTION

This is the only player that plays any composition in 5 different keys. There are fourteen points of superiority in the Apollo Piano Player.

KLEBER, 60 Years in Pittsburgh. 221-223 FIFTH AVENUE. Manufacturers of the Kleber Piano. Factory: Greensburg, Pa.

CLOTHING ON EASY PAYMENTS

OPEN EVENINGS TILL XMAS.

To accommodate our patrons who know that here is the place to buy Christmas Presents as well as their own

HOLIDAY ATTIRE

You know, that no more useful present than some article of wearing apparel can be given. Judging by the phenomenal business we are doing all Pittsburgh must know that here is the place to buy

APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Here is found the largest selection, the nobbiest fabrics, the latest styles—every garment, perfectly tailored and perfect fitting.

FUR DEPARTMENT

The choice of furs here is in keeping with this store—all that is desirable and most dependable. Full appreciation of our large stock and the low prices prevailing will be given on examination.

This store's phenomenal advancement over all competitors can be summed up thus:

LARGEST STOCK — LOWEST PRICES — MOST LIBERAL TERMS

Pick what you will—wear it now and GIVE US BUT A MITE From Your Earnings As You Are Paid.

The Merry Clothing Co. NEXT TO AVENUE THEATRE. 340 Fifth Ave. OVER MUSIC STORE.

YOU will not be annoyed by collectors, as we do not employ any.

ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

NO SECURITY REQUIRED

This Genuine Diamond Ring **$10** Mounted in 14-karat solid gold. The regular retail price is $16. You can secure the Ring on the Easy Terms of Payment.

The Largest Credit Jewelry House in the State.

ISAACS Wholesale Jeweler **404 Smithfield St.** CASH OR CREDIT

This Genuine Diamond Ring **$18.50** Two Genuine Diamonds and you can have choice of Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire or Opal Center. Mounted in solid gold and never sold in any retail store for less than $35. You can secure the ring on the terms of A Dollar a Week.

Cash or Credit Store Open Evenings Until Christmas

NOTICE! We do not use chip diamonds in our goods. Remember, every stone is full cut.

Get Our New Catalogue Before You Buy Christmas Jewelry Presents

Our catalogue is free. Send for it or come in and get one before you begin your Christmas shopping. It is a great money saver. It contains a description of everything in the jewelry line. It will show you how much LOWER our prices are than those of the retailers. We do a wholesale business, you know.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS ON CREDIT

It often hampers one if he has to pay cash for all the Christmas gifts he wishes to buy. We extend credit to people by mail or in person on any article he may select. We do the largest credit business of any jewelry house in the United States. Make your selections at once.

This Solid Gold Filled "BOSS" Watch . . . **$23** Solid gold-filled "Boss" case, guaranteed for 25 years. Elgin or Waltham movement, warranted accurate timekeeper for 20 years; hundreds of designs to select from. This watch sells in other stores for $37. You can secure the Watch on the terms of *A Dollar A Week* And wear it while paying for it. Don't forget that we are leading selling agents for Boss Watches.

$10 for this Ladies' Open Face Watch; gold filled case, warranted for 20 years; the regular retail price of this watch is $16, but here you save the retailer's profit. Easy Terms.

$2.50 for this solid gold-filled Chain and Charm; warranted for 20 years; great variety of styles to choose from. All on easy terms.

$34 for this Ladies' 14-karat solid Gold Watch—set a filled case—set with one white cut, genuine diamond—not a chip—fine Elgin or Waltham movement; regular retail price of this watch is $55. You can secure the Watch on the terms of A Dollar a Week.

$16 for this handsome American Watch; gold filled case, warranted for 25 years; accurate timekeeper. Easy terms of payment.

This Solid Gold Filled Watch . . . **$15** Solid gold-filled case, guaranteed for 20 years; Elgin or Waltham movement; warranted accurate timekeeper for 20 years. Ladies' or Gentlemen's sizes; hundreds of designs to select from. The usual retail price is $25. You can secure the Watch on the terms of *A Dollar a Week* and wear it while paying for it.

$7 for this Cigarette Case and Match Box, made of gun metal, a fine gift for a gentleman; remember, there are two cases here, one for cigarettes, the other for matches—you get both for $7. Easy payments.

Genuine Diamond Earrings, $25. Set with pure, white, genuine diamonds, mounted in 14-karat solid gold, actual value $40; our price, a pair **$25** Easy Payments.

This Cluster Ring, **$37** Mounted in 14-karat solid gold; regular retail price is $60; set with pure white genuine diamonds and has a large opal in center. You can secure the ring on Easy Terms if Desired.

Signet Rings Solid gold—a large variety of new designs. Engraving free, **$2.50 up** On Easy Terms if Desired.

We have an elegant line of **Princess Rnigs** with prices beginning at **$20**

This Genuine Diamond Ring. **$35** Mounted in 14-karat solid gold. The regular retail price is $50. You can secure the ring on the terms of A Dollar a Week and wear it while paying for it.

Earrings, $60. Set with genuine diamonds, and you can have your choice of a ruby, emerald, opal or sapphire center, mounted in 14-k. gold. Easy terms.

$3.50 for this elegant shaving set, quadruple plate — wears a lifetime. What more appropriate gift for a man could you imagine? Hundreds of other articles suitable for Christmas gifts. EASY PAYMENTS.

$100 for this magnificent diamond Ring, stone is a genuine diamond, exactly same as shown in cut. Worth $140. Easy terms of payment.

This Genuine Diamond Ring, **$60** Mounted in 14-karat solid gold. Regular retail price is $75. You can secure the ring on easy terms and wear it while paying for it.

$16 for this elegant Ring, set with pure white genuine diamond; mounted in 14-karat solid gold, regular retail price is $25.

$33 for this beautiful Pendant, set with pure white genuine diamond, and surrounded by fine pearls; solid gold mounting. This is an article that any lady, young or old, would be delighted to possess. Easy terms.

Clocks for Christmas Presents. The various designs are exceptionally rich and beautiful. All the best makes of clocks and the newest designs. Easy terms.

$48 for this handsome Scarf Pin, set with pure white genuine diamonds and opal center. Worth $65. Easy terms of payment.

This Genuine Diamond Ring. **$24** Mounted in 14-karat solid gold, and never sold in any retail store for less than $35. You can secure the ring on the terms of A Dollar a Week.

Send for our Holiday Jewelry Catalogue. It's free.

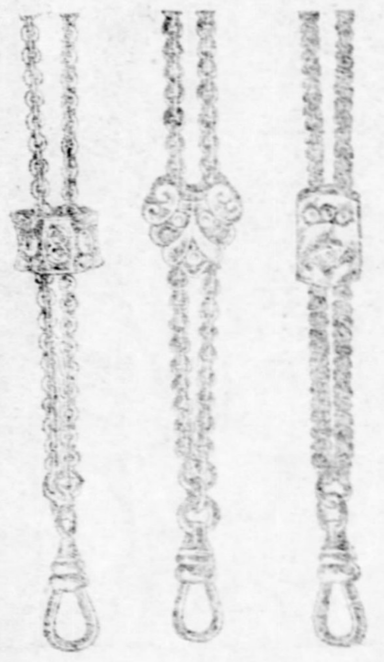
$45 for this Ring, set with pure white genuine diamonds and with real opal center — regular retail price $65. Easy terms.

$56 for this Cluster Ring, set with pure, genuine diamonds and with opal, emerald, ruby or sapphire center — regular retail price $75. Easy terms.

This Diamond Stud — pure white, genuine diamond. Would make a very desirable Christmas present for a man. Actual value $35, our price, easy payments if desired **$24**

CATALOGUE FREE.

$85 for this pair of Earrings, set with fine white genuine diamonds — regular retail price $110.



Largest and Best Selection of Ladies' Chains in the City

Manicure Sets from $2.50 up. Toilet Sets from $2.00 up.

$24 ELEGANT SILVER TEA SET $24

Finest quadruple plate, guaranteed for 25 years; 5 pieces, complete. A handsome Christmas gift. And a dollar a week is all you pay. All kinds of silverware on easy terms.

This beautiful Locket, made of 14-karat solid gold, set with pure white genuine diamond; worth $25; easy payments if desired and only **$16**

Cuff Links of all kinds and descriptions from **$1 up**

WHOLESALE JEWELER **ISAACS** **404 Smithfield Street**

NIGHT OF SONG AND ELOQUENCE

Members of Sigma Chi Fraternity of Pittsburgh Hold Annual Banquet.

JOHN P. ELKIN WAS ABSENT

Toastmaster, However, Launched Governorship Boom for Former State Attorney General—Burke Makes Fine Address—Sixty Members Present.

Merry songs, eloquent oratory and many good things to eat and drink enabled a crowd of college students of former days—representatives of the Sigma Chi fraternity from 1863 to 1904—to spend a jolly time around the festal board in the Union club, Frick building, last night. It was the annual banquet of the Pittsburgh alumni of the fraternity and was attended by about 60 members, some of them gray-haired veterans who left their alma mater to enlist in the civil war and others fresh from the college walls.

Former State Attorney General John P. Elkin was to have been the guest of honor, but he telegraphed yesterday that he could not be present. This, however, did not prevent the toastmaster from launching a boom for Mr. Elkin for the governorship. W. O. Sproull, the president of the local chapter, made a neat address in introducing the toastmaster, Ralph M. Strawbridge, and the latter followed with a eulogy upon the absent guest of honor, Mr. Elkin. Responses to toasts were made by James Francis Burke, A. B. Hay, R. F. Wendel, J. T. Miller and W. L. Kauffman.

Address By President.

In introducing the toastmaster Mr. Sproull said: "Toward the close of the eighteenth century a small particle of musk, scarcely discernible, was deposited in a casket in one of Berlin's museums. The object was to obtain a general idea of the extreme divisibility, by opening the casket from time to time; for so long as any odor was perceptible, the musk was still throwing off particles of matter. The closed casket gave no indication of its contents. Not long ago the casket was opened. The musk seemed not to have lessened, and waves upon waves of fragrance came forth.

"This is like our coming together this evening. We went forth from college into business or professional life. Our souls seem to have become incrusted as if all sentiment of early manhood had been lost. The lid has been shut down tight and we mingle among men as does the Philistine whose whole aim has always been material, political or social success. But let us come together as we have done tonight and what a change! We pry open the lid of memory and we are again a band of brothers who were united by ties unsordid. Cicero says that the 'delight of age is the memory of deeds well done.' He might have added, 'also of early friendships formed, unprompted by selfish motives.' This is the secret of our love for our college fraternity—namely, that the end in view was not self-advancement or glorification, but to help others."

Tribute to Elkin.

Toastmaster Strawbridge began with the following tribute to former Attorney General Elkin: "I had hoped to have the honor and pleasure of presenting to you a brother well known to all of you and to all the people of Pennsylvania: one whom we delight to honor and call brother. He was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania when he was 21 years old, and conducted his first campaign while a student of the University of Michigan and a member of Theta Theta chapter of Sigma Chi. He rose rapidly to be a leader of men and to occupy a foremost place among those who have directed the affairs of this great state for a decade past, and won for himself a place in the hearts of the people.

"His whole career, from a ploughboy in the fields of an Indiana county farm to the chair of the attorney general of Pennsylvania, is an inspiration to all and an exemplification of the best teachings of our fraternity and the possibilities before the young man of the day. A finished orator, full of good-fellowship and the spirit of fraternity, of which he was going to talk to us, we have missed a rare treat in the absence of Brother John P. Elkin, the next governor-elect of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

An Older Member Speaks.

To the toasts, "Then and Now," A. B. Hay spoke as follows: "Then most of life was before us. Hopes were high, ambitions were great, and all were optimistic. Then, coming more closely and frequently in contact with one another, and our obligations having been more recently assumed, and fraternal ties more freshly formed, the fraternal spirit was perhaps more fully developed and realized, and our anxiety for the success, advancement, welfare and honor of our brothers, and our pride and joy as any or all of these were attained, were no doubt greater than now.

"Then the Sigma Chi fraternity was truly our first love (unless some possibly excepted their best girl), and everybody and everything else was secondary. Then we deeply commiserate with every one who could not enter the portals of our fraternity. Then we did not have the benefits of the experience and examples the younger brothers have since had, but were compelled to gather our wits and exercise our ingenuity in all the beautiful and interesting ceremonies of initiation and exemplification of the unwritten work of our fraternity.

"And still I must confess that even this was a work of love, and if I were to tell you that then we knew no tricks, played no pranks, thought no guile, indulged in no 'rough house,' but that all of the brothers were sober, sedate, solemn, serious and studious, who is here old enough to contradict?"

Burke's Eloquent Speech.

James Francis Burke's eloquent eulogy upon "Our Commonwealth" did justice to that orator. The following are extracts from his speech:

"For many years custom has decreed that the public speaker who arose to do justice to Pennsylvania should immediately indulge in a dissertation on 'tonnage.' So pronounced has become this tendency that the speeches themselves might be measured by their weight, as they are not only usually oppressive to the audience but also to the reputation of the state whose chief glory the world might believe was a matter of commodity rather than character, of bushels rather than brains, of purse rather than patriotism, of products rather than people and of petty purposes rather than of noble aspirations.

"No matter how generously God may have supplied our mountains with minerals, blessed our meadows with that rich secret of life that ripens the crops of the passing seasons, or dotted the hillsides with the busy hives of industry, or strewn our valleys with giant streams to bear the burdens of commerce to the seas, let us not forget that He reserved for our commonwealth and our kinsmen a greater good and a higher heritage when He brought it to pass that within her borders should be framed that declaration so brave in character and beneficent in results that it shall ever hold the place of honor upon the very title page of the book of human rights.

"Again when He brought together the great convention that gave to the republic whose duty and destiny would be to lead all other nations from the shadows of slavery into the light of liberty, the constitution by which it has been preserved in the past and gives promise of perpetuation in the future. Again, when He sanctified her soil by the sacrifices of Valley Forge and Gettysburg and planted temples of justice, homes of learning, abodes of art and shrines of religion among the 200,000 homes of her law-abiding, liberty-living and ambitious people.

"He willed that it should be Pennsylvania's glory when the poetry of Buchanan Reade thrilled the hearts of two continents, and doubly so when the sweet songs of Foster, those messages of melody that every language knows, should tell the world that the Pennsylvanian's heart was not a deserted village where the night hawk clings, but a sunlit woodland where the robin redbreast sings.

"The magic power of her Franklin dragged a giant from the clouds and the genius of her Westinghouse so changed and captivated and trained it that it is today the most wonderful and obedient servant of man. Though the clouds darken the whole universe the magic lining of those same shadows is invoked and at a button's touch it banishes darkness and lights the world."

"Under the Bamboo Tree."

R. F. Wendel made the response to the toast, "Under the Bamboo Tree," in the following vein: "Since the bamboo tree has been the latest to arrive and is poetical in point of origin, I think it combines the symbols of most if not all of the other trees that I have named. Not even the most skeptical could, I believe, doubt that it is a direct descendant of the tree of knowledge. It must suggest the tree of life, for most men at some time or other, in company with some fair Zamperina, have sat beneath its boughs; and it must recall the family tree, for who can tell when two loving souls steal into its shade and pledge themselves to each other, what the harvest will be.

"I think it must also recall to mind the roof tree, for around it, as the center of your lives, will grow up your most cherished associations. In fact, it must represent the symbols of all other trees that I can thing of, unless, possibly, it be the single tree; but I don't believe any one ever made a single tree out of a bamboo tree; they are made, I believe, out of a hickory tree; and this fact must account to some extent for the resistance of character and rigidity of purpose of the bachelor and the corresponding pliability of the benedict, for it is the benedict who has cultivated most assiduously the the society of the bamboo tree, and so it is his will that must, like the bamboo cane, bend to the will of another."

J. T. Miller made a fitting response to the toast of "The Lawyer Brotherhood," and W. L. Kaufmann's address on "The Unexpected" amply verified the subject of his toast. Those who sat at the banquet board were:

James F. Burke, George N. Campbell, W. M. Campbell, E. G. Crozier, A. H. Diehl, W. C. Dougles, Walter M. Fickes, A. B. Hay, George A. Howe, E. A. Kebler, M. B. Keyser, Willis L. King, Charles R. Knapp, Carl C. Law, Lee Llewellyn, E. W. Marland, J. T. Miller, M. W. McGaffey, D. C. McKelway, C. B. Parker, L. F. Peck, John L. Prestley, W. W. Scully, J. I. Shuman, H. Burns Smith, W. O. Sproull, W. M. Campbell, T. S. Parker, F. C. Miller, H. A. Lardner, James B. Stevenson, J. T. M. Stoneroad, R. M. Strawbridge, Fred W. Wagner, R. E. Withers, Jr., Charles L. Wood, A. O. Knight, J. L. Graham, John Wallace, C. C. Jarvis, W. L. Kauffman, R. F. Wendel, J. M. Graves, E. P. Shupe, E. M. McCallister, Paul S. Ache, W. H. Sproull, Roger Knox, George H. Bonner, George E. Shaw, W. W. Irwin, Harry R. Wilson, Maurice Bredin, Thomas Hammond, Roy Zug, Fred Hamilton, J. M. Runkle, John F. Miller, W. C. Jessup, J. Kay Brown, J. J. Singer.

He Declares Against Bathing.

PROF. JOHN DILL ROBERTSON,

Of Chicago, whose recent paper before the Chicago Eclectic Surgical Society, denouncing the pernicious habit of bathing, has caused such widespread comment from the newspapers throughout the United States, is a son of the late Thomas Sanderson and Linnie Robertson, and was born and reared in Brush Valley, Indiana county, Pa. Dr. Robertson is one of Chicago's busy men; besides being a consulting surgeon for Cook County hospital he is at the head of the faculty in the American Eclectic Medical college, the American hospital and the Chicago College for Nurses.

CAPT. WALSH OUTWITTED FORBES STREET CROWD

Policeman and Constable Were in Danger When Civil Service Man Leaped from Car and Turned a Very Neat Trick.

Who the gray-mustached whirlwind was who quelled a starting riot in Forbes street the other night and by diplomacy and firmness saved two officers from a severe mauling did not develop until the little prisoner who was the cause of the excitement had been landed safely in an alderman's office. When the crowd learned that the man who outwitted them was a United States secret service officer who in his career has faced a good many harder problems than an angry mob they were not surprised.

A notion dealer on Forbes near Van Braam street had complained to Alderman C. F. Oyer that boys were stealing things from his store, but he was always so busy with bona fide customers that he had never been able to catch the thief, or thieves, although he suspected one certain boy. Constable McInerney was deputized to watch the store and his vigilance was rewarded, for he caught a little fellow making off with some articles taken from the counter.

McInerney seized the boy and started with him to Oyer's office. The boy cried; women who did not know the constable said it was a shame for a big man to be dragging a child along the street; men who were alike ignorant of the officer's identity joined and presently the constable was surrounded, prominent in late arrivals being fellows he had arrested and who evidently thought this was a good time to get even. Policeman John Bell came along and went to McInerney's assistance and the mob got to work.

McInerney was knocked down and Bell had all he could do to defend himself. The mob was increasing, those on the outer edge pressing toward the center, half of them not knowing what was the matter, except that there seemed to be a fight.

Just then a traction car came along, to be stopped by the crowd on the track. A gray-mustached man was seen to give a quick glance through the window, to hurry to the platform and, after giving one all-embracing look, to leap from the car and swiftly and silently, despite his 220 pounds, make his way through the mob directly to the center. A glance told him what was the matter. He whispered to Bell, Bell muttered something to the constable. The gray-mustached man grabbed the prisoner.

"I've got the boy," shouted he to the crowd, and with a cheer the mob made way for the supposed rescuer and closed behind to prevent the officers from recapturing the boy. Still cheering the mob followed the man and the boy and to its great chagrin saw the prisoner rushed into the alderman's office, while the man stood in the doorway and faced the crowd, smiling cool, but evidently determined. Nobody ventured in but McInerney and Bell. The gray whirlwind did not want to tell who he was, but finally owned up. It was Captain W. P. Walsh, secret service man, with headquarters at Scranton, and in Pittsburgh on government business.

ZION'S WELLWISHERS CAN NOW CONTRIBUTE

American Federation of Zionists to Celebrate Shekel Day for Benefit of Cause.

This is the "shekel day" of the Federation of American Zionists. All persons who contribute 25 cents, a shekel, to the Zionist cause are entitled to vote for delegates to the Zionist congress held annually in Europe. The day is celebrated throughout the world. It does not mean that on that day only contributions to the cause are accepted, but a special day is also observed.

A house-to-house committee, the members wearing badges indicating their errand, will canvass the homes of the Jews, and every shekel contributor will receive a receipt signed by Richard Gottheil, president of the American Federation of American Zionists. A committee will also be stationed at the Zionist headquarters, 1606 Center avenue, to receive shekel payments.

Last year the observance of the day by the Jews in Pittsburgh resulted in this city heading the list, while the contributions in other parts of the country were exceedingly large. The fact that a Zionist convention has been held here during the year will, it is thought, assure a contribution even larger than that of the previous shekel day.

Allegheny Death Record.

The Allegheny bureau of health yesterday reported 52 deaths in that city during last week, against 45 for the week previous. Typhoid fever, pneumonia and diphtheria were the chief causes. There was one death from smallpox.

MEN SWEPT OFF THEIR FEET

An Event at 640 Liberty Street Attracts Tremendous Crowd.

Could Not Get Doors Closed While Excitement Was at Its Height.

THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

Pittsburgh with her narrow streets has witnessed congested thoroughfares on many occasions. The large stores of the city have frequently been so crowded with people that it was necessary to shut the doors that no more could get in until those inside had been waited upon. But a rush was in progress during the past three days that beats all records.

Certain manufacturers, about fifteen of the largest in the United States, formed a pool for the purpose of unloading their surplus stocks on one city instead of shipping the goods to various cities in small lots, as they have done in the past. It is a money-saving scheme on their part, as they get a big advantage in freight rates by shipping the goods all to one place.

But in order to get the people to take such a vast quantity of clothing it was necessary to make the prices low enough to draw the crowds.

The prices were fixed at the unheard-of low rate of 25 cents on the dollar.

And the crowds came.

Such a jam of people was never before seen at any sale in this city. For a time yesterday the salespeople were virtually swept off their feet. In fact, customers were so eager to take advantage of the bargains that they waited upon themselves in some instances and begged the salesmen to take their money and wrap up their purchases.

It was a most remarkable sight.

The storeroom at 640 Liberty street is a mammoth affair, but the stock of suits and overcoats that has been placed on sale occupied every inch of space. The clothing is all merchant tailored, high-grade goods of the latest styles. Some men are known to have bought several suits and overcoats each, because, presumably, they calculated that they would never have an opportunity to get such bargains again.

The sale will be resumed tomorrow morning, and it is expected that every garment will be sold by Saturday at the latest. The manufacturers rented the building at 640 Liberty street for the short period of ten days.

The store is open evenings also.

Here are some of the bargains that are bringing the crowds:

Men's Fashionable Overcoats, made of genuine covert cloth and whipcord, in all the new shades. Regular retail prices, $18 and $20. Special sale price, $3.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Men's Blue Chinchilla Overcoats, cut extra long. Regular price, $15. Special sale price $3.45.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Men's Oxford Gray Overcoats, in light and steel gray, from 44 to 52 inches long, very fashionable; strictly all-wool. Regular $18 value. Special sale price, $5.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Men's Genuine Kersey Overcoats, in blue and black, all lengths. Regular price, $22. Special sale price, $7.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Men's Genuine Black Frieze Overcoats, satin-lined throughout; guaranteed imported goods. Regular prices, $35 to $40. Special sale price, $10.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Men's Imported Chinchilla and Worombo Beaver Overcoats, silk and satin lined throughout. Regular $50 coats. Special sale price, $10.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Men's Carr Melton and Genuine Royal Kersey. Merchant tailors charge from $60 to $75 for the same goods. Special sale price, $10.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Men's Blue and Black Patented Beaver Overcoats; cut in all the new lengths. Regular prices, $25, $30 and $35. Special sale price, $9.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Men's Genuine Chinchilla and Imported Frieze Reefers, with big storm collars. Regular price, $18. Special sale prices, $3.45 and $3.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Men's Imported Black Frieze Storm Ulsters. Regular price, $38. Special sale price, $6.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

We have thousands of other bargains in Overcoats we cannot mention in this ad. It's up to you to come and look for yourself. Remember, you can select or buy any article you wish to take home with you, and if you don't find it as represented you may return it within three days, and we will refund your money.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

About 350 men's extra size Overcoats, to fit the largest men. Worth $30 to $40. Special sale price, $6.95 and $8.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Men's fine Cassimere Suits, small checks and stripes, at $3.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Men's very fine Velour All-Wool Suits; about 15 different patterns. Regular $15 value. Special sale price, $4.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Men's Dress Suits, made of thibet and unfinished worsteds. Regular prices, $18 and $20. Special sale price, $5.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Men's Evening and Sunday Sack Suits, in blue and black, cut in the latest styles, in all sizes. Regular price, $22. Special sale price, $8.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Men's real nobby fancy cheviot and cassimere Suits; about 50 different patterns; cut in the latest military styles; hand-made button holes and hand-felled collars; hand-padded shoulders, haircloth fronts; regular merchant tailors' garments. Regular prices from $25 to $30. Special sale price, $7.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

About 800 young men's nobby Suits; dark and medium light shades; all the new styles, in all sizes, from 16 years up to 21 years of age. Special sale prices, $3.95, $4.95 and $5.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

About 800 Men's Suits, made of the finest English tweeds and picadillies; all hand made. Regular $30 and $35 values. Special sale price, $8.95.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

600 pairs of fine blue Cheviot Pants. Regular price, $4. Sale price, 75c.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

450 pairs of fancy worsted Pants; very nobby patterns; cut in the latest style. Regular prices, $5 and $6. Special sale price, $1.35.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

500 pairs of fine English cassimere and tweed Pants; $7 and $8 values. Special sale price, $1.65.

At 640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Open evenings also.

It's the chance of a lifetime.

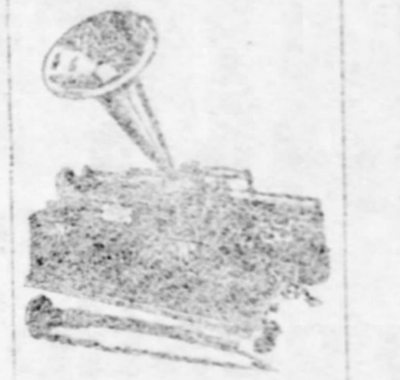
ROBERT G. M'ELROY, Manager,
640 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

HOLIDAY TRIPS.

Reduced Fares Via Pennsylvania Lines to Many Points.

Excursion tickets to New Castle, Youngstown, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Wheeling, Washington, Pa., Pittsburgh and other cities and towns on the Pennsylvania lines in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will be sold December 24, 25 and 31, 1903, and January 1, 1904. Customary reduction on certificate plan for teachers and students will also be in effect on those dates.

Phonographs For Christmas Sold On Easy Payments



Edison Phonographs ..... $10 and up
Victor Talking Machines . $15 and up
Zon O'Phone Talking Machines .... $15 and up
Edison Record, 50c each, or $5 a dozen.
Edison Concert Records, $1 each.
Catalogue Free by Mail.

Regina Music Boxes a Dollar Down Remaining Payments to Suit Your Convenience.

Everything musical that is the best—and everything on easy payments. Catalogue Free by Mail.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL CHRISTMAS

Mellor's
C. C. Mellor Co. Ltd.
319 5th Ave.

Sole depot for Steinway, Mason & Hamlin, Krakauer, and Chauncey Pianos, the Pianola, the standard piano player, and Regina Music boxes.

$5.00 This Coupon Is Worth $5.00

CUT IT OUT

Present it at our office and we will allow you credit for this amount. This is good for only a short time, and to Gazette readers only, so avail yourself of the greatest opportunity ever offered for getting first-class dentistry at the oldest and most reliable Dental offices in the city.

THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE.

By all means have your dental work done by an expert specialist, one who is conscientious and capable of doing the best work. We always give satisfaction. That is the secret of the success of this office. Another reason: Our charges are very moderate.

FOR ONE MONTH

we offer the following extraordinary liberal inducement:

$20.00 Set of Teeth 50 per cent off $10.00
With Gold Crown and two Gold Fillings FREE.
$15.00 Set of Teeth 50 per cent off $ 7.50
With one Gold Crown and one Gold Filling FREE.
$10.00 Set of Teeth 50 per cent off $ 5.00
With Gold Crown FREE.
$5.00 Set of Teeth 50 per cent off $ 2.50

Remember, we give a 25-year guarantee on all Dental Work, thus insuring you the best work.

Our Gauze Aluminum Plates have caused a sensation in dental practice. They are made of the lightest material ever used in plate construction, giving perfect ease and comfort to the mouth.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION ALWAYS FREE.

DR. ROBERTS' Dental Parlors
531 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Second Floor, Werner Building.
Office Hours—8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. daily; 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsville and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance and Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance and Crestline	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown and Youngstown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youngstown and New Castle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Valley Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time tables, tickets and sleeping car space may be obtained at 360 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street; at Union station, Pittsburgh, and at Fort Wayne station, Allegheny.

G. L. PECK, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Pass'r Agt.

Too Much Holiday Fun and Folly

Too much of a good thing! That's what we are all liable to take during a holiday season. Healthy, jolly people will do it and make themselves sick. "In time of peace prepare for war," and have about the house a pleasant, perfect, palatable, positive medicine for sour stomach, sick headache, colic, winds, belching, biliousness, furred tongue, lazy liver, constipation, bad breath, bad taste, all liable to result from holiday over-indulgence. Cascarets Candy Cathartic is what you want; a tablet after a big meal will prevent sickness, or a tablet at night before going to bed, after a good time, will fix you all right for morning, and let you get up clear as a bell, ready for business or pleasure.

Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. Genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York. 517

Cascarets

B. WHITE
THE BIG ALLEGHENY STORE.
200-202-204-208-210 OHIO STREET, CORNER SANDUSKY.

3 Times the Gifts Of Other Stores
And You Pay Just One-Third the Prices!

That's the great White Christmas opportunity in a nutshell. Unparalleled assortments of the gift pieces folks like to receive, at prices that positively afford you a saving of one-third as against any other store!

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL XMAS.

Bookcase—Special Xmas Week—fine quartered oak, handsomely arranged—a splendid gift—worth $18 but the Special price is only $13.50. Other Combination Bookcases up to $65.

Ladies' Desk—Special Xmas Week—comes in fine quartered oak or mahogany—worth $9.00, but the Special price is only .... $6. Other Desks up to $45.

Music Cabinet—Special Xmas Week—a beautiful production in mahogany—worth $9.50, but the Special price is only ...... $6. Other Music Cabinets up to $55.00.

Morris Chair—Special Xmas Week—in oak or mahogany frame—elegant hair cushions—upholstered in handsome velours or veronas—worth $11.00, but the Special price is only ...... $7.50. Children's Morris chairs—worth $3.50 for only $1.85.

China Closets—Specials Xmas Week—one Closet of a kind, each Special ... saving you a saving of from $12 to $22. 36 other styles also at big reductions. Great line Sideboards and Buffets.

Library Bookcase—Special Xmas Week—elegant quartered oak 3-section Bookcase—worth $18.00, but the Special price is only .... $10.50. Regular $28.00 3-section Bookcase for $19.50.

3-Piece Parlor Suit—Special Xmas Week—fine mahogany frame, beautifully upholstered in very latest velours or veronas—worth $24.00 but the Special price is only .... $16. Regular $45.00 5-piece Parlor Suit now for $28. Selection is big in all grades—in fact, there is no other store in Western Pennsylvania showing stocks of such grand magnitude.

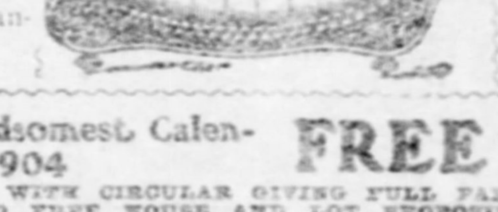
Parlor Stand—Special Xmas Week—oak or mahogany stand, very beautifully finished—worth $2.50 but the Special price is only ... $1.80. 100 different styles, in all finishes for selection.

TURKISH LEATHER CHAIR—Special Xmas Week—upholstered in genuine sterling leather—worth $42—but the Special price is only $28

You get a chance with every $25 purchase to win this beautiful 8-room house, situated in Keating West-View. FREE!

DRESSING TABLE—Special Xmas Week—A beautiful $12.00 Dressing Table, in oak or mahogany, now Special at $8.00. Dressing Table, like cut, in high grade oak or mahogany; worth $24.00, now for only $17

There's a big price saving awaiting you at White's in Gas and Coal Heaters, Gas and Coal Ranges, Comforts, Blankets, etc.



Leather Couch—Special Xmas Week—genuine sterling leather upholstering—worth fully $45.00 but the Special price is only .... $30. Choice of 40 different styles. Beautiful Velour Couches as low as $6.00.

CASH! The Handsomest Calendar for 1904 FREE To All Who Call CREDIT
TOGETHER WITH CIRCULAR GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF THE GRAND FREE HOUSE AND LOT PROPOSITION

CARPETS, TOO, ARE REMARKABLY PRICED FOR XMAS WEEK!

Best Super Ingrains in the season's choicest colorings—for only 65c
Beautiful Brussels Carpet—absolutely free from jute—splendid new effects—worth elsewhere 95c—for 65c
Best 10-Wire Brussels—in beautiful new designs and color schemes—worth elsewhere $1.10 to $1.25—for 85c
3-Suit Velvets—the exquisite new shades and colorings—worth elsewhere $1.25—for 95c
5-Frame Body Brussels—a splendid grade in superb colorings—$1.45 elsewhere—at $1.15
Brussels Rugs—handsome new effects—9x12—the price is $18.00—here for $12.50
Roxbury Rugs—9x12—a splendid rug, with many masterpiece designs to select from—worth $22 elsewhere—for only $16.25
Fine Axminster Rugs—9x12—magnificent new colorings—the regular $28.50 grade—here for $21.00

Preserves

—fruits, jellies, pickles or catsup are more easily, more quickly, more healthfully sealed with Refined Paraffine Wax than by any other method. Dozens of other uses will be found for Refined Paraffine Wax in every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and acid proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

PENNA. ELECTRO-MECHANICAL INSTITUTE,
Sixth floor, 1006 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
Given in any Mechanical, Electrical or Commercial branch. It will pay you to call or write for Special Inducements.
Bell 'phone 946 Grant.
A. T. Niswanger, Pres. and Mgr.

It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill if you grease the wagon wheels with MICA Axle Grease. Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

We rub our eyes, and lo! we see
Underneath the Christmas tree
A cause for joy, unbounded glee—
Underneath the Christmas tree!

BY DRINKING THE PITTSBURGH BREWING CO.'S BEER, ALE AND PORTER

the cheer you feel at Christmas time stays with you the whole year round. The famous brews are all-healthful. Ask for

WAINWRIGHT KEYSTONE
IRON CITY PHOENIX

Until Christmas **OPEN TILL 10 P. M.** Until Christmas

Just four days left

IN WHICH to do your Christmas trading. This store, with its many advantages, particularly noticeable on very busy days, appeals forcibly to every thinking shopper during the holiday season. Our largely augmented sales force, the increased space gained by the opening of our new annex, facilitate shopping and materially lessen the disagreeable features of buying when the largest crowds of the year are out in full force.

KAUFMANN'S

"THE BIG STORE"

Better facilities than ever

OUR facilities for handling the vast throngs are better than in any past year. We are ready to serve you whenever you come—but customers would consult their own interests by shopping between 8 and 11 in the morning and 6 and 10 in the evening—during which hours the crowds are not quite so great.

Hundreds of gift suggestions at greatly reduced prices

It is our usual custom to reduce prices on all holiday goods a day or two before Christmas. This year we've departed from this rule, giving you the benefit of four days in which to buy at reduced prices instead of one or two as heretofore. On the finer and finest goods the reductions are most emphatic. This opportunity obviates the custom of waiting till the last moment in which to make your Christmas purchases as the reductions insure you very large savings. Note the details and come early so you will not be disappointed, as in many instances quantities are limited.

Traveling cases—fitted complete with ebony fittings, in solid leather case, for men or women—reduced from $7 to **4.98**

Carriage bags—fine solid leather, fitted with purse and card cases—reduced from $1.89 to **1.00**

Leather wrist bags—fine solid leather, small sizes, fitted with purse—reduced from 75c to **50c**

Carving sets of two pieces, pearl handles, reduced from $4 to **2.98**

Women's silk umbrellas, with beautiful sterling silver mounted handles, reduced from $5 to **2.98**

Men's umbrellas, fine French silk cover, with sterling silver mounted ivory and buckhorn handles—reduced from $5 to **2.98**

Men's neckwear—swellest squares and four-in-hands, made of richest silks, reduced from $1.50, $2 and $2.50 to **1.00**

Men's neckwear—squares and four-in-hands, made of Spitalfield silks, in dark and light colors—reduced from $1 to **50c**

Perfume bottles—rich cut glass, were $2 to $3, go at **1.50**

Men's slippers—French goat, kid lined, in tan or black—reduced from $1.50 to **1.10**

Clocks—a lot of fine 14k. gold plated clocks, heavily embossed, 1 day timepieces—reduced from $3 to **1.98**

Men's velvet slippers, patent leather trimmed—reduced from 60c to **40c**

Women's felt juliets, fur trimmed—reduced from $1.00 to **75c**

French bronze busts and figures, large sizes, reduced from $2.50 and $2 to **1.50**

Women's chatelaine watches, gold inlaid, enameled, reduced from $6 and $5 to **3.98**

Women's solid gold rings—set with fancy stones; were $2 and $2.50, reduced to **1.48**

Women's handkerchiefs—real duchesse lace—reduced from $4.50 and $5 to **2.75**

Opal dresser sets—of two large bottles, two trays and trinket box—reduced from 3.75 to **2.50**

Pretty fans—made of white silk, hand-painted and spangled, bone sticks—reduced from $1.50 to **98c**

Lot of burnt wood novelties, in art goods dept.—reduced from 15c to **5c**

85c and $1 Persian and novelty silks—also all silk liberty satins, 20 and 24 in. wide, for mufflers, neck scarfs, kimonos, etc.—reduced to, yd., **69c**

Plaid velvets—reduced from 75c and $1, to, yd., **59c**

Women's large lace collars—selected from our $2.98 line, reduced to **1.75**

Rope bead fan chains—have been selling for 50c and 75c, reduced to **25c**

Scrap baskets, hand-painted, ribbon trimmed—were $2.75, reduced to **1.75**

Novelty pin cushions—cats, dogs, etc.—reduced from 25c to **10c**

Silk mohair rugs—reduced from $8 to **5.00**

Brussels rugs—9x12 ft.—reduced from $18 to **12.95**

Fur rugs—white, gray and black—reduced from $3.25 to **1.95**

Rubber boots, pebble leg—for misses and children—reduced from $1.50 to **1.15**

15 decorated china tea sets—56 pieces, were $8.50, at **5.98**

All odd lots of our $7.50 Irish point, Swiss tambour, Brussels point, Cluny and renaissance lace curtains at, pair, **5.00**

Books for boys and girls—hundreds of first-class titles, by best authors, fine cloth binding—reduced from 45c to **32c**

Lace bed sets, fine hand made Battenberg and Val lace, including bolster roll cover—reduced from $7.50 to **5.00**

$10 and $11 portiers, derby, tapestry and plain rep effects, some with fringe top and bottom, others with tapestry borders—reduced to **7.50**

Table covers—1½ yd. square, damask and tapestry effects, fringed all around—were $3, at **1.98**

Sofa pillows—satin and tapestry covered, various styles and colors—worth $1.50 and $2, reduced to **98c**

Women's French kid juliets, warmly lined, fur trimmed—reduced from $2 to **1.50**

Full dress patterns—6 to 8 yd. lengths, of various styles, fashionable fabrics—both heavy and medium weight—reduced from $4.25 to **2.13**

Boys' flying machines, reduced from 22c to **15c**

Full dress patterns—6 to 8 yd. lengths, most fashionable fabrics, black and all colors—reduced from $6.48 to **3.24**

275 full waist lengths, of French mercerized vesting, highly finished, reduced from $2.25 to **1.19**

125 pieces French albatross—for evening and house wear, street and evening shades—worth 59c, at, yd., **35c**

Women's French flannel or cashmere waists—reduced from $5 and $6 to **2.49**

Women's blouse velour coats—reduced from $10 to **5.00**

Women's fine kimonos or house wrappers, reduced from $5 and $7.50 to **2.49**

Women's silk quilted kimonos, reduced from $18 and $21 to **10.00**

Girls' military blouse suits or dresses—reduced from $3 and $4 to **1.98**

Women's electric seal scarfs, tail trimmed—reduced from $1.50 to **75c**

Fine fur scarfs, in mole or fox—reduced from $12 to **5.00**

Women's genuine Persian lamb coats—reduced from $95 to **55.00**

Women's genuine Alaska seal or broadtail coats—reduced from $200.00 to **100.00**

All dinner gongs at 25% off the marked prices.

All chafing dishes at 25% off the marked prices.

Genuine chinchilla, blue fox, or lynx double fur scarfs, reduced from $30 to **18.00**

Vases, ornaments and bric-a-brac, reduced from $6, $7, $8 and $9 to **4.87**

French china dinner sets—former prices $59 to $74.50—reduced to **50.00**

Bissels' carpet sweepers, reduced from $2 to **1.50**

Vases, ornaments, figures and plaques—former prices $1.87 to $3.87, reduced to **1.25**

Decorated pudding sets, chop dishes, plaques, cabarets—reduced from $1.50 and $2, to **98c**

Vases, ornaments and bric-a-brac—$3 and $4 values, **1.87**

Rich American cut glass pieces—for table or ornamental use—$6 to $9 values, at **5.00**

10 decorated dinner sets—fine china and porcelain, were $25, reduced to, set, **19.50**

25 odd rugs—silk angora, slightly soiled, also fine wool mats, reduced from $3 to **89c**

Decorated china salads, fruit dishes and cake plates—were $2.98 and $3.87—reduced to **1.98**

Banquet lamps—handsomely decorated—former price $7.50 to $10, reduced to **4.98**

Rich American cut glass pieces—for table and ornamental use—$12 to $15 values, **10.00**

Beautiful vases and mantel ornaments—$4.50 to $6.50 values, **3.87**

Smyrna rugs, hearth size, slightly soiled—reduced from $3.25 to **1.89**

Axminster rugs—reduced as follows: 36x72 in., from $4.75 to 2.69; 27x63 in., from $3.25 to 1.69; 18x36 in., from $1.25 to **69c**

Spinning wheels—cute little novelties, in the art department—reduced from 10c to **5c**

Imported bronze figures and busts, former prices $12.50 to $15, reduced to **10.00**

Holiday stationery—in dainty holiday boxes—reduced from 75c to **48c**

40 Italian marble pedestals, were $12 to $15, go at **10.00**

Hemstitched top collars—hand embroidered, dainty styles, reduced from 50c to **25c**

100 imported beer steins, were $1.50 to $2, go at **98c**

Cups and Saucers, fancy decorated china—50c values—reduced to **25c**

Decorated tobacco jars—were 75c and 98c, reduced to **48c**

All calendars—(except Christy) at 25% off marked price.

Picture and story books for children, brimful of pretty pictures and stories, illuminated board covers—regular price 25c, at **17c**

Illustrated teachers' bibles—fine leather binding, large, clear type, patent index on edge—regular price $2.50, reduced to **1.48**

Trimmed hats—all our $10 and $15 women's and misses' trimmed hats, trimmed with ostrich plumes or fancy birds (black hats not included), reduced to **5.00**

All trimmed and tailored hats—made of velvet or soft millinery felt—have sold as high as $2.50, reduced to **1.00**

Table linen sets—of hemstitched and fringed cloth, and 1 dozen napkins to match—reduced from $8.50 to **5.00**

Gifts for men

Fancy tobacco jars, 39c to 1.98.
Ash receivers, grotesque shapes, 10c to 48c.
Poker outfits, great variety, 98c to 20.00.
Cameras, biggest stock in town, 1.95 to 50.00.
Men's fancy vests, 1.98 to 6.00.
Cravenette rain coats, 6.00 to 30.00.
Fancy carved wood pipe racks, 98c to 3.50.
Fancy beer steins, 25c to 6.87.
Razors, best makes, 35c to 2.50.
Pocket knives, multitude of kinds, 50c up to 2.50.
Silk neckwear and mufflers, 25c to 5.00.
Shaving mirrors, big variety, 48c to 2.50.
Collar and cuff boxes, 48c to 98c.
Holiday silk suspenders, 50c to 2.50.
Kid gloves, unlined, 75c to 2.25.
Linen Handkerchiefs, with initial, 12½c to 50c.
Silk handkerchiefs, plain and colored borders, 25c to 1.00.
Umbrellas, plain or fancy handles, 1.25 to 15.00.
Leather card cases, calf lined, 50c to 2.50.
Silk and opera hats, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00.
Seal and fur caps, all styles, 98c to 14.00.
Leather suit cases, plain or fitted, 1.50 to 12.00.
Silver shaving mugs and brushes, 1.75 to 15.00.
Silver military brushes, 1.59 to 9.00.
Sterling silver match boxes, 50c to 3.50.
Slippers, all styles and leathers, 50c to 2.00.
House coats and bath robes, 2.95 to 15.00.
Silver smoking sets, 3, 4 or 5 pieces, 1.98 to 14.98.
Solid gold cuff links, pair, 98c to 25.00.
Mackintoshes, various styles and kinds, 3.00 to 13.50.
Solid gold scarf pins, 1.00 to 50.00.
Solid gold charms, 7.50 to 20.00.
Watches, 2.50 to 75.00.
Silver and gold mounted pipes, 48c to 15.00.
Sweaters and jerseys of all sorts, 98c to 6.00.
Opera glasses, in leather and pearl, 1.50 to 7.50.
Skates, best makes, 39c to 4.50.
Exercisers, every popular kind, 48c to 4.50.
Hockey shoes, the best sorts, 3.00 to 4.50.
Gymnasium shoes, different kinds, 60c to 2.00.

Books

suitable gifts for everybody

Roycroft series gift books, 69c

Roycroft style binding, including: Sesame and Lillies, Lucille, Evangeline, Longfellow's poems, Cranford, Reveries of a Bachelor, Hiawatha, etc.—choice 69c

Holiday edition of Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch and Lovey Mary—illustrated, two volumes, 2.69

Anthony Hope's Dolly Dialogues, illustrated by Christy, published at $2.50, our price 1.25

Popular cloth bound books, 25c

Including Edith Lyle's Secret, English Orphans, Stepping Heavenward, The Hidden Hand, Ardath, Lorrie, Darkness and Daylight, Millbank, Queen of the Isle, Black Rock, Thelma, With Fire and Sword, The Bride's Fate, Cruel as the Grave, Elizabeth and Her German Garden and other first-class titles. 25c

Books at 1.08

Lady Rose's Daughter, 1.08.
Maids of Paradise, 1.08.
The Bar Sinister, 1.08.
The Fortunes of Fifi, 1.08.
The Long Night, 1.08.
The Call of the Wild, 1.08.
Barlasch of the Guard, 1.08.
The One Woman, 1.08.
Colonel Carter's Christmas, 1.08.

George Washington Jones, by Ruth McEnery Stuart, 72c.
Lovey Mary, by Alice Hegan Rice, 72c.
Christy edition of Miles Standish, 1.79.
An Old Sweetheart of Mine, 1.39.
Christy Calender for 1904, 1.98.
Peloubet's Notes on Sunday School Lessons, 79c.
Popular cloth bound copyright books—published at $1.50, special here for 45c—including Janice Meredith—Graustark—Helmet of Navarre—Hound of the Baskervilles—Quincy Adams Sawyer—The Cardinal's Snuff Box—The Trail of the Grand Seigneur—Captain Ravenshaw—Resurrection—Prisoner of Zenda.

Gifts for women

Slippers, all styles, 50c to 2.00.
Quadruple silver plated tea sets, 5.00 to 40.00.
Fancy lace trimmed pin cushions, 59c to 2.50.
Fancy garters, put up in fancy boxes, 25c to 1.25.
Silk and feather fans, 48c to 15.00.
Beautiful liberty silk mufflers, 48c to 4.50.
Comb and brush sets, 75c to 6.50.
Large Venise lace collars, 98c to 10.00.
Cut glass perfume bottles, 1.98 to 9.50.
Fancy china bon bon dishes, 25c to 1.48.
Decorated china plates, 10c to 24.50.
Embroidered collar and cuff sets, 48c to 98c.
Side combs, all kinds, 25c to 98c pair.
Cut glass relish nappies, 1.98 to 4.98.
Handkerchiefs of all kinds, 10c to 10.00.
Leather wrist bags, black and colors, 50c to 2.50.
Handkerchief and glove boxes, 50c to 2.50.
Toilet sets, in fancy celluloid boxes, 75c to 15.00.
Solid gold jewelry 75c to 5.00.
Waist and dress patterns, up from 1.49.
Watches, all guaranteed, 1.89 to 50.00.
Sterling silver manicure articles, 25c to 1.00.
Fish scale bags, in silver, 2.50 to 7.50.
Skates, only the best sorts, 48c to 4.50.
Ebony brushes, sterling silver mountings, 75c to 3.50.
All kinds of umbrellas, 75c to 20.00.
Cameras and kodaks, 1.00 to 20.00.
Silk stockings, plain or fancy embroidered, 1.00 to 7.50.
All the best makes kid gloves, 69c to 2.50.
Women's fancy evening waists, 5.00 to 30.00.
Women's silk shirtwaists, 2.98 to 14.00.
Women's military coats, 5.00 to 25.00.
Women's velvet suits, 10.00 to 50.00.
Fur coats, 15.00 to 350.00.
Fur scarfs, 5.00 to 350.00.
Slumber and bath robe blankets, 1.50, 2.50, 4.00 and 5.00.
Round muffs, to match all scarfs, 2.98 to 75.00.
Maids' and waitresses' aprons, 15c up to 2.50.
Women's dressing sacques and kimonas, 50c to 12.00.
Hemstitched table linen sets, 4.50 to 12.50.

Gifts for boys

Fountain pens, 75c to 10.00.
Holiday stationery, 25c to 5.00.
Bibles, prayer books, etc., 25c to 10.00.
Derby and soft hats, 98c and 1.50.
Caps, in plush or cloth, 19c, 50c and 98c.
Slippers, all styles and leathers, 75c to 1.35.
Rubber boots, bright and dull finish, 1.50 to 2.75.
Boys' black rubber footballs, 35c to 65c.
Boxing gloves, a big line, 75c to 5.00.
Punching bags, the best makes, 98c to 5.00.
Hockey sticks, all different sorts, 5c to 75c.
Mechanical toys, all kinds, 39c to 25.00.
Drums, all sizes, 25c to 1.98.
Tool chests, big stock, 25c to 4.98.
Ten pins, all styles and kinds, 1.98 to 10.00.
Magic lanterns, all styles and kinds, 25c to 13.50.
Iron trains and fire departments, 25c to 1.98.
Silk neckwear, all styles and shapes, 25c to 59c.
Neat little suspenders, 15c to 50c.
Cameras and kodaks, 1.00 to 20.00.
Mackintoshes, guaranteed waterproof, 1.50 to 7.50.
Rain coats, guaranteed waterproof, 5.00 to 12.00.
Short pants, various materials, 35c to 1.50.
Long pants, various materials, 98c to 5.00.
Double-breasted and Norfolk suits, 98c to 12.00.
Russian blouse and novelty suits, 2.00 to 8.50.
Overcoats and reefers, 1.50 to 35.00.
House coats, latest and best styles, 98c to 1.98.
Bath robes, latest and best styles, 98c and 1.48.
Under waists and suspenders, 19c to 48c.
Sweaters and jerseys, 25c to 3.00.
Ice skates, every good make, 35c to 4.50.
Roller skates, guaranteed kinds only, 48c to 3.50.
Leggings, of jersey and leather, 25c to 1.50.
Dumb bells and Indian clubs, 15c to 75c.
Gloves, kid or wool, 25c to 50c.
Fancy shirts, soft and stiff bosoms, 50c to 1.50.
Mufflers, squared and shaped, 50c to 1.00.
Boys' waists and blouses, 50c to 2.50.

Gifts for girls

Knife, fork and spoon sets, 25c to 2.50.
China dish sets, big stock, 25c to 7.50.
Doll furniture, different styles and woods, 25c to 3.98.
Pianos, finely finished, well tuned, 25c to 13.50.
Pastry and washing sets, 10c to 1.98.
Dolls of all descriptions, 25c to 25.00.
Silver plated napkin rings, 25c to 2.50.
Decorated bread and milk sets, 35c to 1.98.
Initial handkerchiefs, box of three for 25c.
Dresden china comb and brush sets, 98c to 2.25.
Leather writing tablets, 98c to 7.50.
Girls' fur sets, 75c to 25.00.
Misses' fur sets, 2.50 to 50.00.
Girls' fancy coats, 3.98 to 25.00.
Misses' coats, 5.00 to 25.00.
Plaid silks for dresses, upwards from yd., 50c.
Ice skates, from 85c to 4.50.
Roller skates, guaranteed sorts, 48c to 3.50.
Exercisers, various kinds, 48c to 4.00.
Cameras and kodaks, 1.00 to 20.00.
Dumb bells, Indian clubs, etc., 75c to 15.00.
Tam O'Shanters, 50c to 2.50.
Wide brim sailors, all materials, 98c to 4.00.
Silk and wool toques, 19c, 25c, 39c, 50c, 75c and 98c.
Fancy strapped slippers, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.
Patent leather dress shoes, 1.25 to 2.00.
Rubber boots, 1.00, 1.25, 1.75 and 2.00.
Best wool jersey leggins, 50c and 75c.
Corduroy leggings, tan and black, 1.25.
Best leather leggings, 1.25.
Fur trimmed red felt juliets and slippers, 75c and 85c.
Kid gloves, in all the new styles, 75c to 1.50.
Cotton, lisle and silk stockings, 25c to 1.00.
Wool gloves, domestic and Scotch, 25c and 50c.
Silk and fleece lined gloves, 25c and 50c.
Wrist bags, in fancy leathers, 50c to 1.00.
Pocketbooks and card cases, 25c to 1.00.
Umbrellas, in cotton, silk or silk mixed, 25c to 2.50.
Girls' or children's walking coats, 1.95 to 15.00.
Girls' jackets, 3.00 to 12.00.

Gifts for babies

Babies' toy books, 3c to 25c.
Linen picture books, 5c to 50c.
Rag doll patterns, 15c, 25c and 29c.
Sterling silver spoons, 75c to 2.50.
Rattles, of all descriptions, 10c to 35c.
Rubber toys and animals, 25c to 1.98.
Pretty picture blocks, all kinds, 25c to 1.00.
Sterling silver rattles, 98c to 2.25.
Gold pin chain sets, 50c to 1.50.
Comb and brush sets, 98c to 2.50.
Lockets and charms, 75c to 9.00.
Oak high chairs, 1.00 to 1.50.
Go-carts, 25c to 7.50.
Stuffed animals, 25c up to 1.98.
Balls, rubber and leather, 5c, 10c, 15c, 18c, 1.25.
Babies' knitted hoods and tams, 25c to 1.00.
Babies' toilet sets, 50c to 3.00.
Babies' sacques and wrappers, 25c to 15.00.
Babies' moccasins and shoes, 25c to 1.00.
Babies' bibs and feeders, 25c to 5.00.
Babies' leggings, drawer leggings, 25c to 1.00.
Babies' mittens, 10c to 75c.
Babies' shawls and hood shawls, 50c to 12.00.
Babies' stockings, 25c to 75c.
Babies' hand-knitted bootees, 10c to 1.00.
Babies' pillow shams, 75c to 5.00.
Babies' cut blankets, 1.00 to 7.50.
Babies' caps, 25c to 5.00.
Babies' bonnets and hoods, 50c to 15.00.
Babies' long and short dresses, 50c to 18.00.
Babies' long and short skirts, 25c to 7.50.
Babies' washstands, 5.98 to 15.00.
Babies' baskets and bassinets, 3.00 to 25.00.
Babies' afghans, 1.00 to 18.00.
Babies' fur carriage robes, 1.50 to 16.00.
Babies' ribbed wrappers and bands, 25c to 1.50.
Babies' long cloaks and capes, 1.00 to 30.00.
Babies' short white, colored coats, 1.98 to 50.00.
Babies' sleeping garments, 50c to 1.50.
Children's aprons, 25c to 3.98.

Specials from our grocery

IT IS trite to say that only the purest and choicest food products are here found. None other can gain admittance here. The open sesame to our food store is purity. When we say choicest, we mean the best—the most helpful, the kinds that years of patient study and the knowledge that has come through a long period of research and experience has recommended.

Corn, best Maine, so hard to get this year—dozen 1.50, can 14c.

Succotash—best Maine, dozen 1.50, can 14c.

Peas—"Bell" brand extra fancy, dozen, 1.25, can 11c.

Peas—"Sweet Violet" brand, sifted, dozen 1.60, can 14c.

Peas—"Leghorn" brand, extra choice early June, dozen 1.00, can 9c.

Tomatoes, "Deer park," extra Maryland, very special, 3 pound cans, dozen cans, 80c, can 7c.

String beans—Ozark brand, dozen 80c, can 7c.

Asparagus tips—"Acme" brand, qt. jar, dozen 3.50, jar 30c.

Spinach—"Luxury" brand, 3 pound can, dozen 1.50, can 14c.

New Strawberry beets—Van Camp's 3 pound cans, dozen 1.50, can 14c.

Flour—"Sleepy Eye" or "Royal" bbl. 1.25, 1-8 bbl. sack, 70c.

Rye flour—extra special quality, 1-8 sack 60c.

Graham flour—superior, highest quality, 10 pound bag 30c.

Bar le de duc—red or white, 25c.

Old fashioned buckwheat flour, 10 pound bag, 25c.

Edam cheese—best foil—1.00.

Cammenbert cheese—imported, 22c.

Macaroni or sphaghetti A. P., 1-lb. package, 12c.

Pure leaf lard—20 pound pail 2.40, 10 pound pail 1.25, 5 pound pail 65c, 3 pound pail, 39c.

Snowdrift compound lard—10 pound pail 1.00, 3 pound pail, 30c.

Seeded raisins—or seedless, package 10c.

Orange peel—lemon peel or citron, pound 17c.

Imported loose malaga raisins, pound 20c.

Imported cluster raisins, pound package, 25c.

Richardson & Robbins' plum pudding—1 pound can 22c.

Brick's prepared rich mincemeat—5 pound pail 70c.

Our perfect 35c Java and Mocha coffee—pound 30c.

Tetler's mixed or E. & C. tea—pound tortoise shell cane, 60c.

Hams—best skinned—1 pound 12c.

Bacon—Squire's best breakfast bacon—pound 16c.

Gifts for the home

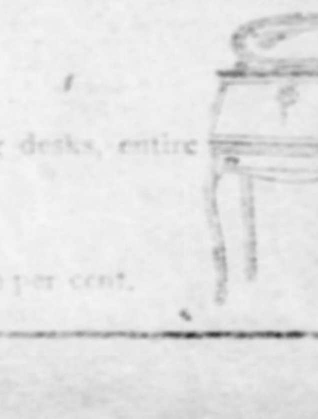
9x12 ft. rugs, all kinds, 12.50 to 50.00.
36x72 in. hearth rugs, all kinds, 1.98 to 4.75.
Fancy and plain fur rugs, 1.98 to 7.50.
Silk Mohair rugs, all colors, 7.00 to 10.00.
Wilton hassocks and ottomans, 69c to 98c.
Oriental rugs, all sizes, 7.50 to 650.00.
Fire screens, every known kind, 69c to 3.00.
Table covers, a multitude of styles, 75c to 10.50.
Fancy screens, useful and pretty, 75c to 50.00.
Cuckoo clocks, finest imported, 4.98 to 15.00.
Armor and wall decorations, 29c to 7.50.
Shirtwaist boxes, all kinds, 1.98 to 5.00.
Lace curtains, hundreds of styles, 50c to 30.00.
Portiers, hundreds of styles, 1.75 to 39.00.
Lace bed sets, 1.00 to 18.00 set.
Bronzes, real and imitation, 50c to 75.00.
Beautiful sofa pillows, 59c to 2.75.
Hand-painted opal dresser sets, 1.25 to 3.50.
Fancy vases and ornaments, 25c to 4.87.
Decorated china wall plaques, 25c to 2.50.
Dinner gongs, all kinds, 98c to 7.98.
Imperial Japanese moriage vases, 68c to 11.87.
Royal Bonn ornaments, 98c to 47.50.
Cut glass salad, punch bowls, 3.98 to 67.50.
China cake plates and chop dishes, 25c to 1.98.
China fish and game sets, 6.50 to 47.50.
Chafing dishes, the best, 2.75 to 15.98.
Ice cream and berry sets, 3.00 to 10.50.
Pictures of all sorts, 25c to 815.00.
China salad bowls and fruit dishes, 25c to 3.87.
Decorated porcelain dinner sets, 6.87 to 187.50.
Decorated china toilet sets, 3.50 to 17.50.
Decorated china tea sets, 5.98 and up.
Fancy umbrella jars, 98c to 10.98.
Decorated fancy jardiniers, 29c to 17.50.
Carving sets, best makes, 75c to 7.50.
Italian marble pedestals, 7.87 to 42.50.
Bronze figures and busts, 98c to 32.50.
Bronze electroliers and portables, 4.98 to 75.00.
Clocks for parlor or boudoir, 1.35 to 75.00.

Our stock of holiday furniture at ⅓ off marked prices

First loss is best loss. Hence, this price cut on our holiday stock of furniture, which we wish to dispose of before the holiday season passes. Represented in this sale is our entire stock of music cabinets, entire stock of writing desks, entire stock of gilt, mahogany and Vernis Martin cabinets, and entire stock of combination bookcases—also hundreds of parlor rockers, reception and desk chairs, gilt and mahogany parlor and library tables, leather chairs and rockers, etc.

Every piece from the cheapest to the finest at ⅓ off marked price

As our prices on furniture are usually 25 per cent. below those of exclusive furniture dealers, this reduction really means an actual saving to you of more than 50 per cent. Think what this means, an actual saving of more than 50 per cent.



NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS BY GAZETTE'S SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALL THE LATEST LOCAL AND TELEGRAPH NEWS. EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

GEN. MANNING IS YOUNG OFFICER

He Is Barely Forty Years Old, But Has Seen Much Fighting.

HE TALKS MANY LANGUAGES

Man in Charge of British Army in Somaliland Has Wonderful Faculty for Picking Up Native Dialects—Is a Bachelor and a Hunter.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The renewal of activity of the British army in Somaliland draws attention to the personality of the youthful general in command. Gen. Manning is barely 40 years of age, and is probably the youngest man who has ever occupied such a responsible position in the British army, though Lord Wolseley, when he led the queen's forces in Ashantee was hardly any older.

Manning saw plenty of fighting in India before going to Central Africa, where he has acquired unique experience in the warfare of those primitive regions. Gen. Manning is short and spare of figure, and his deeply-tanned skin tells of his long service in the tropics. He wears a fair reddish mustache and his eyes are of a light gray-blue. He is always in the pink of condition, hard-bitten and wiry, and he looks what he has proved himself to be—namely, an ideal commander of native troops, whose successful management requires iron firmness tempered with a tactful insight into negro customs and prejudices.

He has a wonderful faculty for picking up native dialects, which has been of incalculable service to him during his remarkable career. He is a bachelor and is fond of shooting and pedestrianism.

The London and provincial theatrical managers who at this season are in the throes of pantomime production find themselves face to face with a serious problem. Where are the "principal boys?" such being the vernacular term for the ladies who impersonate the fairy princes, Dick Whittington Alladin, Jack the Giant Killer and other male parts in the annual Christmas spectacles.

English actresses willing to put themselves into "tights" appear to be getting rarer, while the demand for them certainly does not lessen.

Suitable "boys" are scarcely to be had, except from America, and that at exorbitant prices. At Drury Lane itself, where the most colossal show in the pantomime line in the world is the annual attraction, each "principal boy" and "principal girl" this year are to be Americans.

Miss Marie George, who was very successful in a minor part in last year's pantomime, is to be the principal girl, and Miss Louise Willis will appear as the youthful hero.

The fact is that the time-honored British institution of the Christmas pantomime is in an advanced stage of decadence. It has long ceased to appeal directly to children and is hardly anything but a rechauffe of music hall "turns," in a gorgeous scenic setting, and held together by the slenderest thread of story, founded on some well-known nursery tale.

The simpler tastes of the children are now happily provided with a substitute in the shape of the fairy plays which are getting more numerous every season at the London theaters.

These are genuine children's entertainments, and are largely acted by children. Instead of the hackneyed fairy stories of Perrault, they are generally founded on some modern children's tale such as "Alice in Wonderland," "The Water Babies," "Struwwelpetter" or "The Cricket on the Hearth."

Some geneological crank has been burrowing among the records of the Marlborough family to find the reason for the name of "Sunderland house," which has been given to the duke's new palace in Curzon street.

It is whispered that giving his house that name his grace imperils his prestige with his American relations, for he brings to the front the undoubted fact that he is not descended from the hero of Blenheim in the male line.

The great duke of Marlborough's only son died of smallpox at the age of 17. The duke having no prospect of heirs male, and being desirous of perpetuating his titles and dignities, obtained the royal assent to an act enabling his daughters and their heirs male to succeed him. Under this act he was succeeded by his eldest daughter Henrietta as duchess of Marlborough in her own right. She, dying without surviving male issue, was succeeded by her nephew, Charles, earl of Sunderland, son of her sister, who had married the third earl. And from this earl of Sunderland the present duke is descended, and take his second title.

LORD STANLEY MAN WHO INSULTED AMERICA

Burial of Englishman Who Was a Mohammedan Was the Sensation of Week.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by the New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.—By the death of Lord Stanley of Alderley, the British peerage lost its only Mohammedan member. The late baron was eccentric in many respects. He married a rich Spanish woman. He had no liking for Americans. To him a few years ago was sent an invitation to attend an Independence day banquet at London. His reply was as follows:

"Lord Stanley presents his compliments to the secretary of the American society, but he cannot conceive why he should have been asked to a banquet to celebrate a rebellion."

Lord Stanley's funeral was the one day wonder of the week. The ceremony was conducted according to the rites of Islamism and the interment took place in a plantation on the Alderley Park estate. But even the servants of the household were kept in ignorance of the exact spot of burial. The service was performed by Ridjag Effendi of the Turkish embassy. Hamid Bey of the Turkish embassy was also present.

SCHOOL IN CRIMINOLOGY.

M. Bertillon Teaching His Police How to Identify the Nation's Crooks.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—(Copyright Cable.)—M. Bertillon's latest addition to his many functions at the prefecture is the holding of a class for instructing police in the art of identifying criminals. He divides the various features of the fact into several sections and proceeds by means of elimination. Most surprising results have already been achieved. He has trained men to be correct in 99 per cent of the cases.

The Chateau de Montal was sold piecemeal this week, to the great regret of art lovers and admirers of historic monuments. The cornices, porches and rose windows, each a work of art by itself, went separately. The Place de Opera is about to take on its normal appearance. The great excavations for three Metropolitan lines have been completed.

SHORT HONEYMOON; HAND-PAINTED HOSE

Such Are the Latest Fashionable Wrinkles in London's Gay Society Life.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Engagements and honeymoons are becoming shorter, three weeks being the time between the proposal and ceremony, in several recent marriages, while honeymoons are frequently cut down to three days. One well-known couple who married recently did not take any orthodox honeymoon at all, but occupied comfortable rooms at a private London hotel.

Hand painted stockings, so an authority on feminine apparel tells us, are the latest fashionable craze. No other stockings are possible for evening dress and half of the best dressed women in London have already laid in a stock of both hand-painted stockings and shoes.

Ninety-four names of women and 24 of the men make up this yrae's London University B. A. list. Of 34 places in honors, 19 fall to ladies and they also claim 35 of the 47 entries in the first division.

Of the candidates allowed to pass, five were women and three men. Assuredly such a state of things cannot have been dreamed of when degrees were thrown open to women only 25 years ago.

REFUSED BLOOD MONEY.

Yale Men Will Now Be Tendered the £7,000 Collected from China.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—(Copyright Cable.)—It is likely that the representatives of Yale university who have been engaged in educational work in China will be tendered the sum of $35,000 which two missionary societies of England refused to accept. During the disturbances in China several agents of China in the Inland mission were murdered by the insurgents in the province of Cheng-Chow.

After the settlement of an indemnity of $35,000, exacted by the British government, it was offered to the Inland mission to help the work among the Chinese. They, however, declined the gift on the ground that it was blood money. The Wesleyan Missionary society declined for similar reasons. An official of the latter organization said it was suggested by representatives of the societies in China that the Yale men there be tendered the money.

IS HAVING BAD LUCK.

M. Coquelin Meets With Several Difficulties While in Constantinople.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—(Copyright Cable.)—Dr. Max Nordau, who lives in Paris, has written a vigorous article criticising the new play of M. Donnay. He says M. Donnay has only reproduced various types of Hebrews in other plays. For instance his Judith is the same as Hedda Gabler of M. Ibsen.

M. Coquelin, who has been in Constantinople this week, has not been favored by good luck while there. In the first place, he had a clash with the censor. A line in one of his monotypes described "Reform as promising much and doing nothing." Of course this was too much for the Yidiz Kiosk, until the French ambassador interceded. In the second place M. Coquelin was bumped into by a porter carrying an iron bedstead, the results being painful, but happily not at all dangerous.

LARGEST LINE OF GAS HEATING STOVES.

See them in operation at Bartlett's, 715 Liberty street, head of Wood. No other store.

WINTER RESORTS AND OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

Visitors to Atlantic City from Pittsburgh are invited to make free use of the facilities at The Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph bureau, on Young's Ocean pier.

The facilities include stationery and a private postoffice. Letters addressed in care of The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau, Atlantic City, will be promptly delivered to the addressee.

Booklets, descriptive of the hotels advertised, may be had on application at The Gazette office.

HOTEL DENNIS,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly facing the ocean; hot and cold sea water in private baths; golf link privileges.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

HOTEL BELMONT.
Virginia ave., near the Beach. Open all year. Absolutely fireproof. Has all Home Comforts, Elevator, Steam Heat, Sun Parlor. Special winter rates, $8, $10, $12 weekly. No better accommodations given by any hotel on the coast. Booklet. E. S. Watson, Manager.

THE STRATH HAVEN.
Open all year. Kentucky ave., near Beach. Steam heat; special rates. Special attention given to cuisine and service. Albert E. Glennie, manager, formerly Grand Pacific, Chicago and Hotel Pierrepont, New York.

THE WILTSHIRE.
Virginia Ave. and Beach, Atlantic City. OPEN ALL YEAR. Booklet mailed. S. S. PHOEBUS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.
Virginia ave. and Beach. Open all year. Steam heat, elevator, sun-parlor. Superior table. $10 weekly and up. Booklet. Samuel Ellis.

THE NEW HOLLAND.
New York ave., close to Beach. Open all year. Every comfort. Winter rates. M. J. Lee.

THE PENNHURST.
Michigan ave. and Beach. Perfectly equipped for winter guests. Elevator, steam heat, private baths, etc. Winter rates. W. R. HOOD.

HOTEL LAMBORN.
Maryland ave and Beach. One block from the famous Steel Pier. Every convenience. Winter rates $10 upward. J. Praul Rue, Mgr.

THE NEW CLARION.
Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Excellent and modern. Special $1.50 up daily. J. P. Giberson.

AUGUSTA, GA.

HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.
This well established hotel offers superior accommodations in what is admitted to be the healthiest section of the south. Three through trains daily from New York. Splendid 18-hole golf course and the handsomest club house in the south. Facilities for all out-door sports; also squash courts, bowling alleys, tennis courts, etc. Good quail, snipe and woodcock shooting. The hotel is situated in a suburb of Augusta, with attractive surroundings, pleasant walks, good roads and well-equipped livery. For booklet and full information address C. C. TRUSSELL, Mgr. Also Manager Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Islands, New York.

HAMPTON TERRACE
AUGUSTA, GA.
Opens for the second season December 17th.
For booklets and information apply to
C. A. LINSLEY,
5th Ave. Hotel, N. Y., or Augusta, Ga.

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of the
PINE FOREST INN,
Summerville, South Carolina.
A modern, handsomely appointed hotel. Eighteen hole golf links, and excellent hunting. NOW OPEN.
F. W. WAGENER, & CO., Props.
WM. P. KENNEY, Manager.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

KENILWORTH INN
Biltmore, Asheville, N. C., on Southern R. R., in the "Land of the Sky." Open throughout the year. Best appointed and most luxuriously furnished hotel in the south. Adjoins and overlooks Mr. Vanderbilt's estate, Biltmore. Magnificent mountain scenery, dry and invigorating climate. Fishing and hunting. Golf links on hotel grounds. Edgar B. Moore, Propr.

AIKEN, S. C.

PARK IN THE PINES.
Aiken, S. C.
This magnificent new hotel opens January 15. Is situated in the midst of the pines, with 300 rooms EN SUITE with baths, telephones and all the latest modern improvements. The outdoor sports such as polo, golf, hunting and shooting are unsurpassed. Through trains daily. Write for booklet. Lamberton & Hamilton.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

Hotel Chamberlin,
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
The situation, as well as the appointments, of this famous hostelry are peculiarly conducive to recreation and enjoyment at this season. Cuisine and service of unsurpassed excellence.
Hampton Roads: Rendezvous of the White Squadron.
Fortress Monroe: Largest military post in the country.
3 Shooting preserves of 10,000 acres for exclusive use of guests. Fine shooting; dogs and guides furnished. Golf the year around. Booklets at offices of Merchants & Miners' Tr. Co. and Boston Home Journal. GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.

Are You Going South?
For health, pleasure and comfort go to PINEY WOODS INN, SOUTHERN PINES, N. C. A mild, dry, equable climate in the heart of the long-leaved pine section.

Elevation 600 feet, the highest point in the turpentine belt; a place the tourist and health-seeker will appreciate. Perfect drainage, being a huge sand bank. Within influence of Gulf Stream, to which it owes much of the mildness of the climate.

PINEY WOODS INN, a new hotel, accommodates 200 guests; all conveniences; sanitary plumbing; electric lights, call bells, sun parlors, steam heat, golf links, etc.

LEON ST. JOHN, SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.

LIGONIER, PA.

LIGONIER SPRINGS HOTEL-SANITARIUM.
The Great Health and Pleasure Resort. Two Hours from Pittsburgh. LIGONIER, PA.

Open all the year.
Best of Baths and Electric Treatment.
Special medical attention for Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases and Chronic cases. Send for Booklet.

WINTER PARK, FLA.

ROGERS HOUSE
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA.
Now open. Boating, hunting, fishing, golf and all outdoor sports and recreations possible every day during winter season. Schools and college, best in country. For terms and accommodations, write to
MRS. M. E. CHRISTIE.

SAVANNAH, GA.

PULASKI HOUSE,
Savannah, Ga. This famous hotel entertains distinguished people, American and foreign. Modern improvements. Rates, $2.50 and $3.00. CHAS. F. GRAHAM, Prop'r.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE.
St. Augustine, Fla. Open. Enlarged and improved. Booklet. M. B. Montgomery, also Huestis House, Saratoga.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

THE NEW YORK.
Lakewood, N. J. Newly opened. European and American plans. English grill and private dining rooms. European plan—$2.00 per day up. J. J. DWYER.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FRENCH LINE.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 42, North River, foot Morton st.

La Bretagne...Dec. 24	*La Savoie....Jan. 14
La Touraine...Dec. 31	La Bretagne....Jan. 21
La Champagne..Jan. 7	La Touraine....Jan. 28

*Twin Screw Steamers.
General Agency, 32 Broadway, New York; McCormick & Co., 506 Smithfield st.; First National Bank, Fifth ave. and Wood st.; C. R. Weltershausen, 717 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

HOTELS.

HOTEL YORK
NEW YORK.
7TH AVENUE, COR. 36TH STREET.
JUST COMPLETED.
ABSOLUTELY FIR-PROOF.
250 Rooms. European Plan, without Bath, $1.50 to $2.50; with Bath, $2.50 to $4.00.
Just a step from Brodway and all the big shops, theaters, surface and elevated cars.
STOKES & WILLIAMS, Props.

ASHVILLE, N. C. ASHVILLE, N. C.

BATTERY PARK HOTEL, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.
Modern and strictly high class in every detail. The frontage measures 475 feet and from its broad porches commands a magnificent panorama of mountain views in every direction. Situated in a private park of 25 acres, 190 feet above the city, it occupies the most prominent site in Asheville.

ASHEVILLE
is probably the most healthful and beautiful spot in the United States; has miles of the macadam drives in every direction—an excellent golf course and every out-door sport. Its climate, its scenery, its drives and pure water make it an ideal winter and spring resort.

The new water line is completed and Asheville now gets its water from a mountain trout stream 20 miles distant, and as the city owns the water shed, no habitation or cultivated land will ever be allowed on it, making the water clear and perfectly pure for all time.

Write for illustrated booklet.
F. R. DARBY, Manager. D. C. WADDELL, JR., Proprietor.

STORE OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL 10 O'CLOCK

Santa Claus Again Monday
We've finally persuaded the old fellow to spend one more day with us. Receptions tomorrow from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. The toys which will be distributed Christmas to asylums and charitable institutions also on exhibition.

GUSKY'S
EVERYTHING TO WEAR
300-400 MARKET ST.

Merry Times On 4th Floor
In addition to Santa Claus, Prof. Wurzell, with a mirth-provoking Punch and Judy Show, will give exhibitions from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Free Box of Candy, too, for every child accompanied by adult.

NOW THAT CHRISTMAS IS SO NEAR!

Just four busy days away, it behooves you to make those long-put-off purchases soon. Our pre-eminence as dealers in only first-class, RELIABLE merchandise enables you to supply your most exacting wants here at prices absolutely impossible elsewhere. Proofs:—

Men's New Winter Suits Here, Monday, Much Underpriced.

In fact, the price couldn't be lower. With such a complete assortment to choose from, with such excellent styles, such workmanship and fit, together with such a wonderfully low price, $15, one has no excuse for not owning a new Winter Suit.

Materials are most desirable — cheviots, worsteds, etc., in checks, stripes, plaids and overplaids. Coats three and four-button—single or double breasted. Lined, trimmed and finished to a nicety.

Suits are taken from our regular stock, and represent $18, $20, $22 and $24 values, indeed, they'd cost at least $22 to $30 elsewhere — all grouped together now for quick selling at only.......... $15

N. B.—What could be more appropriate for a Holiday gift?

Men's Fine Overcoats—Couldn't buy a better remembrance, no, not in all your list of Holiday gifts can there be so grand a present. Our new O'coats are of the best materials—thibets, worsteds, etc.—in extra long, belted back and other styles—lined with satin or mercerized silk—priced, too, at only $42 and down to.......... $10

Men's Fancy Vests—This season, Fancy Vests are finding unusual favor with gift-seekers. We're showing every new idea—in cut and pattern—at $4 and down to.......... $1.50

Tuxedos and Full Dress Suits—grand assortment.

2 Offers in Women's Coats As Unusual As They Are Timely

Number One.
Coats that formerly sold from $6 to $12, tomorrow $5. Real swagger, becoming garments, in kerseys, zibelines, etc., corset, box, military or short length effects—nicely lined perfect in fit, Monday, priced,
$5.00

Number Two.
Coats that formerly sold from $7.50 to $35, at ONE-HALF OFF the marked prices. In highest grade materials; three-quarter and long effects; some fur trimmed, velour capes, etc., lined with silk or satin, Monday,
Half Off

Women's Electric Seal Coats—Good news for many: We've still a large number of these Fur Coats to select from. In plain Electric seal—24 inches long—Medici collar—satin-lined, worth $50, now.......... $39.50

Women's Fur Scarfs and Stoles—You'd be lucky to duplicate such values as these for anything under $15. In Isabella Fox, raccoon, marten, etc.—were $8.50 to $10, now priced.......... $5

Women's Fur Scarfs and Stoles—These furs are of best grade pelts—sable, raccoon, Isabella fox, etc.—cluster of tails—nicely lined and finished—former price $16 and $12, yours now for only.......... $8.50

Women's Fur Scarfs and Stoles—Regularly sell for $18 and $20. In every fashionable fur—with cluster of tails—correct in style and workmanship—very warm, comfortable garments—special now at.......... $15

Women's Fur Scarfs and Stoles—In this collection are the most dependable, fashionable furs one could desire — marten, fox, sable, raccoon, squirrel, etc.—lined with finest satin—worth $35, now only.......... $25

Tomorrow's Great Special in Boys' Belted Back Overcoats.

An occasion extraordinary for supplying the little chap with a new, warm Overcoat. Coming just before Christmas it suggests an ideal present. Best material to choose from—oxford grey frieze—lined with durable fabrics—tastefully finished—in sizes 10 to 16. A most exceptional, money-saving bargain at $5.00 — free choice Monday at.......... $3.50

Boys' Double Breasted Suits—An expenditure of only $5 will secure the ownership of one of these neat, charming new Double-Breasted Suits. Handsome indeed—in wide range of materials — cheviots, cassimeres, etc.—in this season's styles—many would eagerly buy 'em at $8.50, for immediate clearance Monday.......... $5

Boys' Norfolk Suits—The number of suits is limited—probably enough for 200 youngsters, so, of course, the first comers are certain of selection. Daintily trimmed with soutache braid—in cassimeres, etc.—very durable and stylish—made for either "dress" or "play"—the suits should bring $6, yours tomorrow for.......... $3.50

Young Men's Overcoats—Our popular young men's section will unquestionably prove the Mecca of every economical young fellow desiring a spic, span, new O'coat. Offering grand values in Belted Back and popular styles. In every fabric and material—sizes 14 to 20—at.......... $5 to $30

Monday 9 to 12
Boys' $2.50 Double Breasted Reefers—in blue chinchilla and oxford grey frieze—sizes 3 to 8, Monday 9 to 12.......... $1.49

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

WHOSE USEFULNESS AND UTILITY ADD TO THE JOY OF GIVING.

Men's Neckwear for Gifts

Nothing better to express Christmas sentiment than by one or two stylish pieces of Neckwear. We've thousands of "tie-things" here — Squares, Tecks, Four-in-hands, etc.—in richest silks—marked only $1.50 and down to 50c.

Men's Mufflers—Choice offered from all grades of silk—in subdued or bright shades. Elegant new styles—priced at $7 and down to.......... 50c

Full Dress Protectors—Articles of utmost importance to any man. We have them in black or fancy silks, carefully made—and priced very low at $3.00 and down to.......... $1.00

Men's Fancy Shirts—Impossible to go amiss on the style. Ours are the "newest yet." In stripes or figures—stiff bosom—Star or Duquesne makes, $2, $1.50 and.......... $1

Men's White Shirts—Either laundered or unlaundered—regular or full dress—perfect in every detail—unrestricted choice at $1.50 and down to.......... 50c

Men's Night Shirts—Extraordinary good values—in best materials—fancy embroidered effects—new patterns and colorings, at $2.50 and down to.......... 50c

Men's Holiday Gloves

Yes, fast as they have been selling, there's still a countless variety of styles—sizes, too, are complete, so that no one may go away disappointed. "Undecided" buyers become "decided" on seeing such sensible gifts as these.

Men's Dress Gloves—In mocha or kid—silk lined or unlined—very stylish—good for street or dress wear, here, $2, $1.50 and.......... $1

Men's Wool Gloves—In genuine Scotch wool—also domestic makes, in plain or fancy colors—at $1.50 and down to.......... 25c

Boys' and Children's Gloves—Also kid mittens, Scotch wool gloves and wool mittens at lowest prices ever quoted.

Handkerchiefs Without End

My, my, tell us where to begin! Thousands of them—too many for description, too many kinds to enumerate. Positively the best collection you've ever seen — everything from the pinnacle of delicacy to plainer, durable fabrics.

Women's Handkerchiefs, at $1.50 and down to 5c.

Men's Handkerchiefs, $1.50 and down to 10c.

Initial Handkerchiefs, 50c and down to 10c.

Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, for Men, Women or Children, at lowest prices.

Umbrellas: the Royal Present

For Men
New shipments received daily—seems like they scarcely touch the counters 'fore being snatched up by eager buyers. Coverings are the best—handles, works of art. Prices the lowest you've yet seen—$13.50 and down to $1.00

All Umbrellas Purchased Here Engraved Free.

For Women
Covered with best quality Union, Taffeta, Gloria or all silk—mounted with silver trimmed or plain natural wood, also ivory, pearl, Dresden, gunmetal and fancy novelty handles. Handsome assortment to choose from, at $15 and down to $1.00

Sweaters For All—Confidentially believe, more Sweaters than ever will be given as Holiday gifts. Every new style here—in plain or fancy weaves, fancy stripes, combinations and plain colors, in wool or worsteds, for Men, Boys or Children at littlest prices.

Boys' Waists and Blouses—Can "kill two birds with one stone." Give the lad a new waist or blouse, and at the same time save money later. Of best materials—THE thing for service. Moderately priced.

Silver Tableware—A fertile field of suggestions for Christmas shoppers in our superb showing of Silver Table Ware. Newest designs in Tea Sets, Bread Trays, Butter and Baking Dishes, Crumb Sets, etc. Jewelers' prices exorbitant compared with ours.

Rogers' 1847 Tableware—Anything to beautify the table the sideboard will appeal to the women-folk. Nothing so practical, so lovely as these new Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc. Lowest prices.

Out Go the Dolls.

All Dolls now go at tremendous reduction — exactly
One-Fourth Off The Marked Prices
Nothing reserved—any and every Doll in our entire stock, mind you, at 25 Per Cent. Off Marked Prices. Come early.

Brilliant Cut Glass.
Being favored with the biggest Holiday business we've ever had in Cut Glass. Merit it, not without reason. Handsomest designs. Finest cuttings. Lowest prices. Interested?
Grand Showing Carving Sets—priced at $10 and down to.......... $2.00

Women's Ruffs—Exquisite new styles in silk or chiffon—marked at $12 and down to.......... $1.00

Women's Neckwear—Neckpieces here in gorgeous array. Every new style—idea at $2.50 and down to.......... 25c

Women's Belts—Many exclusive novelties in materials and buckles being shown here. Prices range from $2 and down to.......... 25c

Men's Suspenders—Put up in fancy boxes—either singly or in sets—elastic, satin or silk—at $1.50, $1.00 and 50c.

Men's Collars and Cuffs—Biggest display of reliable Collar and Cuffs in these cities—only "standard" makes at right prices.

Men's Jewelry—For instance: Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, etc.—little essentials of man's dress—guaranteed qualities only.

Matchless Showing of Toilet Articles.

Sterling Silver and Silver Plated
Marvelous display—most attractive articles—Hat, Hair, Cloth or Military Brushes, Combs and Mirrors, either singly or in sets—at money-saving prices.

Jewel Cases
Most important gift-things—showing the newest ideas—many exclusive with us. Much underpriced.

Ebony and Ebonoid
In Military Sets or Toilet Sets, as well as singly. Made with Sterling Silver ornaments—cheap at our prices.

Fancy Toilet Sets
Put up in fancy cases—also Work Boxes, Manicure Sets, Shaving Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Glove, Handkerchief Boxes, etc. Grand values offered.

Collar and Cuff Boxes
In fashionable leathers—tip-top presents for your men friends. Prices here make buying profitable for you.

Men's Useful House Coats

Without exception, the best "comfort producers" ever devised for man. Opportunity offered now to buy really handsome ones at the price of the simple, ordinary kinds. In all colors. Golf collar, corded braid, here $10 and down to $5

Men's Jersey Coats—Wonderful! The number we've sold thus far this season. Particularly good presents for men. Most dependable kinds, here $6 and down to.......... $1.50

Men's Cardigan Jackets—Suitable for either house or office wear—warm and comfortable, priced now at $5 and down to.......... $1.50

Men's Bath Robes—Of best quality terry cloth or eiderdown—guaranteed for service. Marked now at $10 and down to.......... $2.50

Things of Leather—In other words—Trunks, Satchels, Suit Cases, Automobile Bags, Pocket Books, etc., all of which can be found in our matchless Leather Goods Section. Best styles and kinds at prices that will double the buying power of Christmas dollars.

Men's Winter Caps

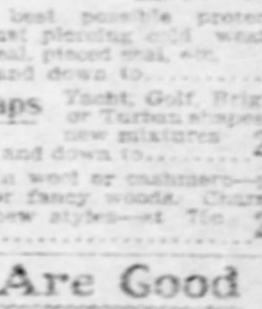
Truly enticing values in these warm, up-to-date Caps, Of Yacht, College, Windsor or Golf shapes — in double band effects, priced here at $2.50 and down to.......... 25c

Men's Fur Caps—The best possible protection 'gainst piercing cold weather—in seal, pieced seal, etc., double band; now $12.50 and down to.......... $2

Children's Winter Caps—Yacht, Golf, Brighton or Turban shapes—in new mixtures and plain color cloths—$1 and down to.......... 25c

Children's Toques—In wool or cashmere—plain or fancy weaves. Charming new styles—at 75c and down to.......... 25c

Slippers Are Good



Yet, seldom bought for self, most people, men especially, waiting for the women to provide 'em. Sell the popular styles and makes—in newest cuts. Priced reasonably.

Women's Slippers, $4 and down to 98c.

Men's Slippers, $2.50 and down to 98c.

Children's Slippers, $1.25 and down to 49c.

Slippers synonymous with comfort—hence most popular gifts.

KING SET PACE FOR SOCIETY

English Monarch Has Robbed London Sundays of Their Dreariness.

BRIDGE SUPPERS ARE POPULAR

Social Hours Have Been Advanced and Royal Couple Has Made Children Again Popular Among British 400. Fancy Dress Balls Come in Fashion.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by the New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The new year is so near at hand one is inclined to look back and sit in judgment upon the year that is so nearly added to the past. It is true that 1903 has not been overwhelmingly brilliant in a social way. There has been no big event, such as a coronation, to start it with, but at the same time the fact that the king and queen are taking such active interest in the accomplishment of certain little social reforms is noteworthy.

For instance, there is a revival of interest in Sunday, when London is not nearly so deserted as formerly. Social hours, too, have been advanced and, lastly, and what is, after all, of more importance, the children have become fashionable again, owing mainly to the interest manifested by their majesties in the little children of the prince and princess of Wales.

In society there have been some notable entertainments, and many fancy dress balls have been given and have been the fashion of the year. Dinners are now given after 8 o'clock instead of 7:30. Concerts begin at 10, balls about half an hour later.

To the influence of "bridge," which still holds an undivided sway, must be attributed a part of the changes in society dinner arrangements. Some hostesses ask the guests for 7 o'clock to play bridge an hour, then dine and resume cards till midnight. Others give what they call "bridge supper" entertainments for 9 o'clock, with an hour of bridge, followed by a bountiful repast—hot soup, entrees and several cold plates, sweet savories, champagne and liquors.

By pointedly remaining in town over Sunday all through summer and autumn, the king brought his influence to bear on the week-end exodus, and, as most of the court entourage and many others are quick to observe the direction of the royal straws, London, from Friday afternoon until Tuesday morning, is no longer a socially deserted village. Sunday afternoon calls on their fair friends gain in vogue among the men of the West End. The church parade in Hyde Park has returned to favor.

Hostesses who are still climbers give table d'hote luncheons. In fact, Sunday is itself again.

BIG SLEEVES THE RAGE AT GAY CENTER OF FASHION

Paris Goes Mad Over the Beauty of the Gowns of Mme. Calve.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by the New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Sleeves continue to increase in fullness. I saw one of silk muslin, with a quantity of tucks two inches wide, ranged from armhole to elbow, with a long and full guipure cuff of muslin, edged with valenciennes.

The absence of pockets in women's dresses has had the result of increasing the size of purses, which are now made very long, with a small chain which is passed between the forefinger and the thumb and terminated by an ivory knob, containing a tiny powder puff. Another novelty is a little leather or metal case, about an inch wide, containing scissors, a flat pencil and a penknife, which can be easily concealed about a dress.

Mme. Calve's dresses in "Messaline" at the Gaiety are indescribably beautiful. In the first act she wears a transparent purple tunic, over a pink crepe de chine, producing a frosted ruby effect; and epaulette, a girdle and a diadem of gold and rubies.

FEAR AMERICA MAY GET FAMOUS MANUSCRIPT

LONDON, Dec. 19.—(Special Cable.)—The fight for the possession of the original manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost" is becoming quite an international question. The report that an American is prepared to offer $250,000 for it has created something akin to alarm. Many are the indignant correspondents who write to the papers in alarm at the manuscript going to America. It is suggested that, failing in everything else, a national subscription of sixpence be raised to make the relic the property of the nation.

A group of photographs of the only Europeans who ever entered the holy city of Lhassa, the residence of the Dalai Lama, which the explorer, Landor, unsucessfully tried to reach in an attempt which nearly cost him not only his eyesight but his life. On the upper left is a photo of the Swedish scientist, Dr. Hedin, as he looks at home. In the center Dr. Hedin is shown with his two companions disguised as pilgrims, and on the right is M. Narzounoff, the Russian explorer, who entered Lhassa with a camera and brought back a series of most interesting photos of the temples and streets of the forbidden city.

FIELD OFFICER ROSE FROM RANKS

Retired on Half Pay After Thirty-Three Years' Service in First Life Guards.

SWINBURNE HAS RECOVERED

Lovers of English Literature Are Rejoicing Over the Recovery from Pneumonia of Their Favorite Poet—Owes Restoration of Health to Outdoor Life.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Widely different as the social conditions of the English army are from the democratic system obtaining in America, it is astonishing to a degree to find a field officer in such an exclusive regiment as the First Life guards who has risen from the ranks.

The case of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Carter, second in command of that terribly "swell" corps, has just been attracting public attention owing to his retirement on half pay after 33 years' service.

The gallant officer enlisted as a trooper, and, passing rapidly through the noncommissioned ranks, in 10 years he was appointed regimental riding master, with an honorary commission.

In 1887 he was given a captain's commission, and became major eight years later. His brevet lieutenant coloneley was awarded him for distinguished service at the battle of Diamond Hill, near Pretoria, when the cavalry had one of its few opportunities during the Boer war of using the "arme blanche."

Instead of being subjected to the "ragging" propensities of his aristocratic brother officers, as is often the fate of soldiers in his position, Col. Carter was immensely popular with both officers and men.

Lovers of English literature are rejoicing at the remarkable recovery of Algernon Charles Swinburne from a severe attack of double pneumonia.

It would be indeed a loss if the last survivor of the band of poets—including such men as Tennyson, Browning, Rossetti and Patmore—who made the mid-Victorian period so illustrious, were to be taken away. Mr. Swinburne, who is in his 67th year, no doubt owes his recovery to his outdoor habits. Every day, when in health, he sets out from his Putney home for a seven-mile walk over the breezy uplands of Wimbledon common. In wideawake and cutaway coat, without stick, umbrella or gloves, his slight and dapper figure may be seen marching over the heather and gorse at headlong speed. He is also a great lover of the sea and of swimming. According to report, once during a long swim he climbed onto the bow of a French sailing boat and sang to the sailors, who, it is said, fancied the singer to be a sea spirit.

Mr. Swinburne shares his home at Putney with his lifelong friend, Theodore Watts-Dunton, minor poet and author of "Aywin," and the two live an ideal life of literary bachelorhood.

Pigeon Shooting Opened.

MONTE CARLO, Dec. 19.—(Copyright Cable.)—The opening of the pigeon shooting season at Monte Carlo attracted a large number of sportsmen.

Latest Photo of Lieutenant Bilse, of the German Army, who has been sentenced to six months in prison and dishonorable discharge for telling the truth about army life. His book, "Garrison Life," shows how depraved are German army officers. That his book is true has been proved by the transfer of every officer in the regiment to other garrisons.

BILSE WILL LEAVE PRISON WEALTHY

His Confiscated Book Proves a Winner in Austria Since His Arrest.

KAISER IS MUCH ANNOYED

Appearance of the Name of a Prince of Royal Blood on Theatrical Posters Is Not Pleasing to the German Ruler. Orders It Stricken Off.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—As if by magic.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Lieutenant Bilse, the now famous author of the condemned and confiscated "Garrison Life," who is serving his sentence in a military prison will be rich beyond all expectation when he again leaves his cell.

His book, which in itself possesses little merit, was no sooner confiscated in Germany than a Vienna concern offered Lieutenant Bilse a very large sum and royalties on the sales in all countries.

Already the first edition of 100,000 copies is entirely exhausted, and the publishers are swarmed with orders for nearly half a million more and have issued a statement that they cannot accept new orders for months to come.

It is now feared here that other officers struggling along on a starvation salary may be tempted to portray the rottenness which is known to exist throughout the whole army.

Though an author and composer of an opera himself, the kaiser objects to having the name of a prince of royal blood appear on theatrical posters.

Prince Joachim Albrecht, second son of the prince regent of Braunschweig, and commander-in-chief of the Fourth regiment of grenadiers of the guard, has composed a musical pantomime, "A Vision After the Ball," which is being played with great success in new Royal opera house.

Up till yesterday the name of the royal composer appeared in large type on all posters, but this displeased the kaiser, who has ordered the management of the theater to strike out the royal name, and in its place now appears only three royal crowns.

The prince is exceedingly annoyed with this action and he has announced that he will be present in the theater every night and respond in person to the curtain calls until the kaiser, as commander-in-chief of the army, forbids him to do so.

PARIS HAS SEASON OF MURKY WEATHER

Sunlight Is Handicapped by Heavy Fog—Temperature Mainly Moderate.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by the New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The weather in Paris this week has been alternatively pale and gray as regards alleged sunlight with heavy fogs as a feature. The temperature has been mainly moderate. Fog settled over the city on Thursday afternoon like a mantle of gloom. The downtown streets were plunged into curious dimness as odd as it was dangerous.

With the exception of the permanent colony, Americans in Paris this week seemed anything but numerous. Among the late arrivals at the different hotels were Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Holmes of Cincinnati and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Johnson of Philadelphia.

The Auteuil season was brought to a close on Sunday in the most pleasant sunshiny weather, resembling autumn, rather than winter. The attendance of smart people was remarkable, the large receipts attaining the sum of $2,000 more than the corresponding day in 1902.

Among the big marriages this week, the most remarkable was that M. Georges Menier to Mlle. Legrand in the Church of St. Pierre last Monday. The bride was dressed in ivory satin, ornamented with English point lace and a tulle with edge of the same lace.

FRENCHMAN FOOLED KELLY

Pittsburgh Detective Wanted Hair Trimmed, and Not a Cup of Coffee.

Detective Richard Kelly tells some interesting stories about his trip abroad after the two Croatians, suspected of being implicated in the Washington county tragedy.

"We were in Paris," said the officer, "and I wanted to get my hair trimmed. I walked up to a porter in the hotel and pointing to my head said in the best French I could, 'coupe de cheveux.'

"The porter looked at me for a minute and then took me to the dining room. I took hold of his coat sleeve and pointing to my head repeated 'coupe de cheveux.' The porter looked at me and laughed. Then in the best of English he said: 'You mean a barber. I thought you wanted a cup of coffee.'

"I dropped the French after that."

UPSET THE CAB.

Fire Department Called Out as Result of a Fat Family's Adventure.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—(Copyright Cable.)—A man named Armand, his wife and his mother-in-law, all very stout, the man weighing 250 pounds, took a cab on Monday. The two women got in first and then M. Armand, but his weight upset the cab. M. Armand fell underneath the women inside against the top of the cab.

A young man on the street turned in a fire alarm. Firemen arrived on the scene, prepared to throw a stream of water, but spectators restrained them and righted the cab.

TWO COUNTRIES TO GET CLOSER

From Paris to London Without Change of Cars Is Ambition of French.

NEW KITCHEN GETS A NAME

Department Store Daily Feeds Its 4,000 Employes—Jacques Lebaudy Likely to Lose His French Property and Be Arrested as a Deserter.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Prospects are that in the near future we shall be able to travel from Paris to London without change of cars.

The entente cordiale between England and France, which started with King Edward's visit of members of the English parliament to this city, has brought about the wish for closer communication between the two countries.

The problem of running trains direct from Paris into London will first be solved by ferryboats, which will carry the complete trains, engine and all, across the channel from Calais to Dover.

Boats of this kind are being successfully run between Geaser and Warnemende, in Denmark, making it possible to travel in the same car from Copenhagen to Berlin in a little over twelve hours.

A number of these boats will probably be put in service here in the fall of 1904.

But this will not be all—the old project of digging a tunnel under the channel has been taken up again, and a company has been formed to begin operations next spring and the tunnel is to be finished by July, 1907.

The "Bon Marche," the famous Paris department store, has just finished its new kitchen, the largest in the world, which is used for preparing the meals of the 4,000 employes of one sort and another who conduct the business.

These are all supplied with their meals during the day, and that the whole of the working hours may not be given up to the table the appliances are on the largest scale.

The smallest saucepan in the kitchen holds 75 quarts, the largest 375. There are some 50 frying pans, each with a capacity of 50 cutlets.

On the days when omelettes are served more than 7,800 eggs are needed, and 750 quarts of coffee are daily served. The culinary staff consists of 60 chief cooks and more than 100 assistants.

M. Jacques Lebaudy, the emperor of Sahara, is in danger of losing his real estate holdings in France, which are subject to confiscation, as his majesty is a deserter according to French law.

Lebaudy owns a large number of apartment houses in the heart of Paris, and his way of dealing with his tenants is highly original.

He lets the flats at a figure much below their real value, but only on nine years' leases, and the tenants have to pay four years' rent in advance.

Sometimes, however, the gas and water are suddenly shut off.

The reason for this is that M. Lebaudy insists on paying the gas and water companies in advance by large checks.

As the legal amount only is received and the balance is returned, M. Lebaudy refuses to listen to threats that follow new demands when the bills again fall due, and then the companies cut off their supplies.

NEW PLAYS TESTED.

London Popular as Launching Place for Dramatic Productions—Frohman's Success.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—(Special Cable.)—Bookings for new and untried plays seems to be becoming the rule in London. For instance, the financial success of Chas. Frohman's and George Edwardes' production of "Madame Sherry," which opened tonight at the Apollo theater, seems to be assured, the bookings having reached already the sum of $125,000 for the first six months.

For Mr. Frohman's "Gattis Cherry Girl," whose opening at the Vaudeville, by the way, is postponed till Monday night, the advance sales are $40,000 for the first eight weeks. Miss Blanche Ring, who has been appearing in the Palace theater has been engaged by George Edwardes to play the part of a French adventuress in "The Orchid," at the New Gaiety theater.

Eugenie Returns to Villa.

CAPE MARTIN, Dec. 19.—(Copyright Cable.)—Ex-Empress Eugenie has returned to her beautiful villa, where also are Count and Countess Lonyay.

van Houten's Cocoa

Of unequalled value as a household beverage.

Best & Goes Farthest

KING LEOPOLD MUST PAY DEBTS

Belgian Monarch Will Be Compelled to Part With Some of His Millions.

TALK OF SEIZING PROPERTY

Sultan Abdul Hamid Is Getting Ready for War With Russia, Which He Knows Must Come Sooner or Later Over the Macedonian Troubles.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—King Leopold of Belgium is in serious trouble and will probably have to part with some of the millions which he has made during his partnership with the American mining king, Thomas F. Walsh.

Not alone his own numerous creditors, but those of his oldest daughter, Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, have formed an alliance and are going to force the king to pay his debts, which amount to more than 10,000,000 marks. They have even threatened to seize the personal property of the king in Paris, where he maintains several sumptuously furnished apartments in the fashionable Faubourg St. Germain.

In the meantime the king is making strenuous efforts to make a compromise with the allied creditors, offering grand crosses of his new Congo order in part payment.

The creditors do not object to the decorations, but refuse to value them as highly as King Leopold, and as the king does not want to figure in the courts of Berlin, Paris and Vienna, it is probable that the creditors will win out.

Sultan Abdul Hamid, forced to introduce the reforms demanded by Russia and Austria in Macedonia, is evidently getting ready for the war with Russia which he knows must come sooner or later. He has placed large orders for both field and siege artillery with Krupp at Essen and has given his personal guarantee that the money will be paid on delivery.

It is absolutely unusual for the sultan to draw on his own resources in payment of state debts, but as the state treasury is as empty as ever, and everything taxable has been taxed, it is evident that the money for the guns will be paid by the sultan personally.

He has furthermore, in a personal letter to the kaiser, asked that more German officers be allowed to instruct Turkish regiments in the tactics of war, but unexpectedly the kaiser has refused. It is said that this refusal is the result of an agreement made between the kaiser and the czar at Weisbaden a few weeks ago.

Court circles are horrified by the new turn in the divorce process of Prince Friederich of Schoenberg-Waldenburg against his wife, Princess Alicia, a daughter of the Spanish pretender, Don Carlos. It had been hoped—and, in fact, been ordered by the kaiser—that the divorce proceedings should go on secretly and speedily, so as to cause no more scandal than necessary.

Now, however, the coachman Benedetti, who accompanied the princess to Tuscany, and who has been accused of being the lover of the princess, has suddenly returned and announced that he intends to sue the prince for libel. As he, according to the words of his attorney, is able to prove his absolute innocence, there is great consternation among the friends of the prince, and every effort is being made to pacify the enraged Italian and make him settle the case out of court.

Once more the kaiser has plainly shown that he does not approve of officers that gamble or take part in horse races by suddenly discharging from the army Col. Count Maximilian Bock, the chief of the Second regiment of Cuirassiers. The colonel is known throughout Bavaria as a turf enthusiast, and his horses were entered at races all over Germany. During the last few months it became evident that the count was in serious trouble, in his home as well as financially, and it is said that the countess went to the kaiser personally to try to put an end to the gambling of her husband, who had squandered her whole fortune. A few days after the arrival of the countess in this city the count was suddenly dishonorably discharged from the army.

New York may soon expect a visit from a band which is said to be a formidable rival of Sousa's. The band belongs to Abbas Hilmi, the khedive of Egypt, and consists of more than 100 musicians. The khedive is known as a lover of music and a strong admirer of Richard Wagner. The band will leave Egypt immediately after New Year's for a trip to Vienna, Prague, Dresden and Berlin, and will then cross the ocean in search of American dollars. It will give a series of concerts in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and San Francisco, and will probably stay for a couple of months in St. Louis during the exposition.

PET DOGS A NUISANCE.

London Women Trail Them Behind on Shopping Expeditions and Make Trouble.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—(Copyright Cable.)—One hears frequent grumbling and an occasional explosive expression in the crowded streets nowadays, due to the way women have of taking their dogs about with them when they go shopping.

This would not so much inconvenience other people if they carried the animals in their arms. The trouble is the dog usually is at the end of a long leash, and in this way the dog trips up the innocent pedestrian. This has been the cause of more than one refrigerated compliment between an owner and some shopper who was dogless. The other afternoon I saw more than 20 women in the big department stores trailing dogs after them. A notice that dogs are not admitted is exhibited at the entrance of many shops, but the women ignore the warning.

It is not uncommon to see two of these high-bred pets in Regent street trying to chew each other up, like the common, ordinary yellow dogs, in intense annoyance of the owners, but a delight to the crowds.

New Discovery In Photography.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—(Copyright Cable.)—Dr. Carpentier, in a communication before the Paris Academy of Sciences, described an interesting discovery as to the possibility of photographing muscular and nervous activity on a plate covered with a layer of platino cyanure of barium.

COLORED CLOTHES QUESTION IS UP

Dissatisfaction Over Somberness of Male Attire to Cause Change.

REIGN OF SILK HAT ENDED

Society Women's Clubs in England Are Beginning to Suffer from a Reaction With Striking Tendency Toward Peace and Home Life.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The question of colored clothes for men is again agitating the minds of tailors and of dandies.

A great London tailor has told a newspaper man that there is growing dissatisfaction among well-dressed men at the sameness and sombreness of their attire.

The startling rainbow-hued waistcoats that have latterly been affected by smart middle-class youths do enter into this grave question, for by no stretch of imagination can their wearers be described as well-dressed men in the best sense of of term.

"The change is coming," said the great authority, "in the direction which offers the least resistance—in evening dress. We are getting a demand for knee-breeches, and one man has just ordered a dress coat with crimson silk lining and collar.

"It looks very smart. Colored coats for evening wear have been tried by some courageous persons, but they soon gave them up. The king deserves praise for the efforts he has made to render men's dress more becoming.

"Upon every possible occasion his majesty discards, and causes the gentlemen of his court to discard, ordinary evening dress for more attractive uniforms."

It may be added that at private dinner parties where the king is present, evening dress with knee breeches and buckled shoes is de rigueur.

London being the sartorial center of the world, no apology is needed for another reference to a question of men's raiment.

The reign of the silk hat is recognised to be coming to an end. At least that is the inference to be drawn from the state of the silk hat trade in London. Statistics show that the trade today is in a worse condition than it was a year ago, and far behind what it was a dozen years ago.

Asked to what he attributes the falling off in the demand for the glossy "tile," the hatter will tell you that the motor car, the bicycle and the golf links are responsible, as they are for many other modern revolutions.

The man who formerly went about in cabs, wearing the conventional topper, now uses automobiles and wears a peaked cap and goggles; or if he is met on foot it is as likely as not that he is on his way to the golf links in the regulation knickerbockers and cloth cap.

For ordinary business purposes the "bowler" (derby) and the soft felt hat are becoming more and more popular as headgear, except with the most conservative of stock brokers and merchants.

The society women's clubs which have sprung up so plentifully and become so popular of recent years are already beginning to suffer from a reaction.

Only the other day Lady Violet Greville, who writes of feminine matters in one of the big weeklies, was lamenting the decay of home life among wealthy ladies, who now seemed to find no time to receive their friends in their own drawing rooms, but held semi-public "five o'clocks," as the French call them, at their club.

The reaction has now set in. There is a striking tendency just now among the women of Mayfair and Belgravia to seek for peace, and they are revolting from the large and crowded women's clubs.

The splendid apartments of the larger clubs, where chattering crowds drive away privacy, seem to be losing their charm, while the smaller and more modest clubs are growing in favor.

The fundamental reason for all this is the undoubted fact that woman is not, and was never meant to be, like the other sex, an essentially "clubable" creature.

She cannot see any particular reason why she should conform to club rules, which in a man's club are as the laws of the Medes and Persians; consequently the notice "Members Only" fixed to certain doors has no meaning in a woman's club; and so on. Moreover, the subscriptions to these establishments are so low that the management are bound "for the good of the house" to encourage members to fill the premises with troops of friends who patronize the refreshment catering department very freely. So that lady club members generally manage to defeat the whole purpose of their clubs; hence their failure.

Country House for Convalescents.

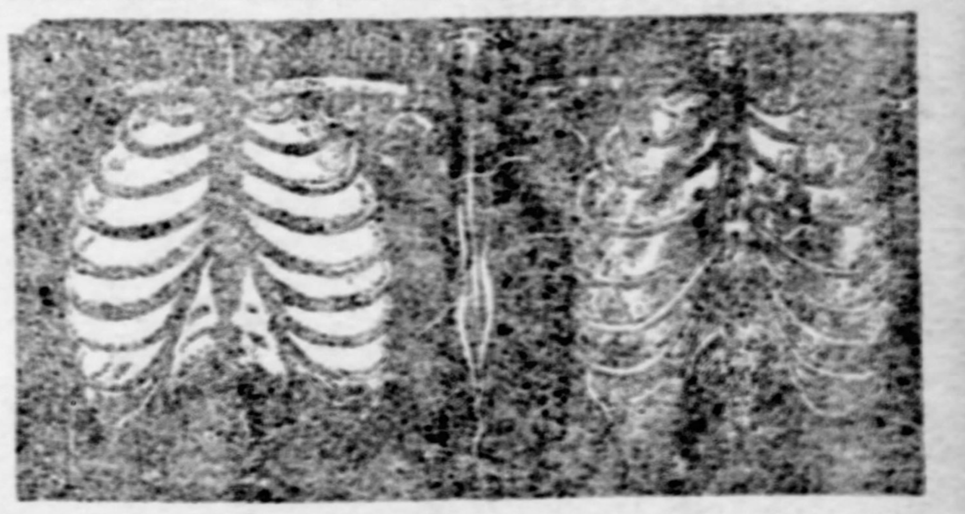
PARIS, Dec. 19.—(Copyright Cable.)—The "Midinettes" of Paris will have a country house on New Year's day. The director of the public assistance has had a convalescent home completed for them at Beaumont. The house is very cheery and beautifully located. Working girls who need repose during their convalescence may enjoy fresh air and healthy surroundings without expense.

BALLET WITH AUTOMOBILES THE NEWEST FAD OF PARIS

PARIS, Dec. 19.—(Copyright Cable.)—The gala performance at the opera on Thursday night by the Automobile club proved a great success. A novel feature was the ballet with automobiles, which was a gorgeous affair. There were four allegorical automobiles, representing the principal European countries. At the conclusion of the ballet there was a grand tableaux, representing the apotheosis of the automobile.

FUNDS GIVEN TO MAINTAIN GLORY OF RADIUM DISCOVERY

PARIS, Dec. 19.—(Special Cable.)—The Matin the other day printed an interview with Prof. D'Arsonval, in which the latter declared that France, after having had the glory of discovering radium, is now in danger of being left behind by England and America for want of funds to carry on experiments. The Matin therefore has determined to come to his assistance and has presented Prof. D'Arsonval with $6,000.



THE INVESTIGATION OF CONSUMPTION.

How Easily It Can Be Distinguished.

Medical science has been making great strides in the diagnosis of disease, and in none more than in lung disease. The above sketch shows, on the left-hand side, a healthy lung as photographed by the X-ray, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. On the right is a diseased lung. This Institute was one of the very first in America to experiment and then put into practical use the Roentgen or X-rays. It has used this for years in examining broken bones, locating internal cancers, stone in the bladder, and malformation of all kinds. Where a person is suffering from chronic cough, a photograph taken by the X-ray will distinguish whether the germs of consumption have started in the lungs or not. The photograph will show a peculiar mottled condition at the apex of the lung, or if the case is a bad one the whole of both lungs may be involved and show on the photograph. Dr. R. V. Pierce, the chief consulting physician to this noted Institution, gives his time and that of his large staff of specialists in chronic diseases, free of charge, to those desiring to have a careful examination made of their condition. He also offers to carefully consider all cases sent to him by mail giving description of symptoms, and will give an opinion as to the treatment or cure. Dr. Pierce has built up a large institution at Buffalo for the treatment of all chronic diseases, and he has never claimed that his well-known remedies (which he gave to the public over a third of a century ago) were cure-alls in any sense whatever. Forty years ago he discovered a combination of roots, herbs and barks that when made into a concentrated alterative extract he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and this remedy has sold more largely in the United States in the past third of a century than any other remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, catarrh and incipient consumption. It is purely vegetable and contains no alcohol or narcotics. By acting upon the digestive organs it assists in the assimilation of food and thereby increases the red blood corpuscles, and tones up the liver, heart and other organs of the body. Pure blood is essential to good health, and so is a good digestion. Dr. Pierce believes that the person suffering from incipient consumption should take good, long draughts of pure air, practice breathing, expanding the lungs frequently, on warm days to stay out in the sunshine as much as possible and eat heartily of wholesome food. Consumption as everybody knows is a wasting disease—night-sweats and a poor appetite weaken the body. Cod liver oil emulsions are nauseating to most victims of this dread disease—whereas Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery gives an appetite and helps in the assimilation of the food—wholesome flesh is put on and the body built up to normal health and strength. Dr. Pierce does not claim that his "Discovery" will cure the worst cases of consumption but he does know it will benefit every case and some remarkable cures have been effected. Bad coughs may lead into this dread disease so that it is well to take it in time and prevent it from becoming chronic. Bronchitis is readily cured and catarrh, which is nothing more nor less than stagnation of the blood, can be readily cured by use of this "Golden Medical Discovery." A tonic made up largely of alcohol will shrink the corpuscles of the blood and make them weak for resistance; that is why Dr. Pierce does not believe in putting up a tonic with alcohol or narcotics.

Miss Ella Bourge, 47 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ills., a public singer, writes: "I am glad to be able to testify to the public what I consider your medicine has done for me. I had been troubled with catarrh for a number of years; had used many other remedies but failed to find any change, and was about to give up all hope. I at last tried your medicine and found it to be just what it is represented to be. I used a number of bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and will say positively that I have not felt as well in several years. My headaches which had become a common occurrence have entirely disappeared as well as the burning sensation I endured through my eyes and nose—and my voice has been wonderfully improved since using your medicine. I would not be without it and shall forever after give praise to your worthy medicine."

Mr. Ernest Gauvin, President, Club Notre Dame, Ancienne Lorette, Quebec, writes: "I suffered three years with catarrh of head, nose and throat, and had frequent and severe frontal headaches, hacking, coughing and spitting. My voice was husky and my breath offensive and what to do I knew not. One day I read some of your very flattering testimonials and decided to try 'Golden Medical Discovery' and am very happy that I did. My trouble gradually lessened, the ringing in my ears stopped within a week, my appetite increased, and within a month I was like a new man. In two months' treatment I was cured, and am pleased to add my testimony as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

"Last August my limbs commenced to swell from ankles up to stomach, and the skin on my limbs seemed to shine like glass," writes Mrs. Lucretia J. Cornish, of Chippewa Station, Osceola Co., Mich. "I could not take a good breath. The doctor said I had lifted too much and my liver was swelled to double the size it should be, and crowded my heart and lungs. I could scarcely speak without coughing. The doctor gave me six powders and a liquid to take, and said he would have to come again. I told him I send if I wanted any more medicine. We did not have the means to pay six dollars a trip for the doctor, so I sent and got six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and when I had taken one bottle the swelling had nearly gone out of my limbs and I commenced to improve. Through the goodness of God and your wonderful medicine I feel as well as I did before I was taken sick. I cannot expect to feel as young as formerly. I was sixty-six last April and weighed one hundred and thirty-eight pounds a year ago; weight was reduced to one hundred and eight pounds, but I am gaining now. Can walk two miles to church and back on Sunday, so don't think I ought to complain."

"I was taken sick nine years ago with fever," writes Mr. M. M. Wardwell, of Linwood, Kans. "Had the doctor and he broke up the fever all right, but I took diarrhea right away; he couldn't cure it and it became chronic, and then he gave up the case. I got so weak with it and had piles so badly I couldn't lie down, or hardly sit up. Was that way two or three months; thought I would never be well again, but saw your description of catarrh of the stomach. I thought it hit my case. You recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for catarrh of the stomach, so I began taking it. One bottle nearly cured me. I got two bottles and took one and one-half and was well. I haven't been bothered with diarrhea since."

NATURE'S BOOK.

Those desiring to know something about the body in health and disease, also medicine and surgery, without technicalities, should read the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., which can be had for thirty-one cents for the cloth-bound, or twenty-one cents for paper-covered book. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Do you see that Hair?
DANDERINE
GREW EVERY BIT OF IT.

WE WILL FORFEIT $1000.00 if this photograph and testimonial are not absolutely genuine and unsolicited.

This is proof positive that DANDERINE is the greatest hair and scalp invigorating remedy ever discovered.

FRED M'ADAMS.

Milton Junction, Wis., Jan. 20, 1903.
Knowlton Danderine Co.
Dear Sirs:—Some years ago my hair commenced to come out and in a short time I got so bald that I was obliged to wear a wig; my druggist here advised me to use Danderine. I purchased a bottle on his guarantee and after using it one week my hair stopped falling out. I am now on my fourth bottle and my hair at the present time is over five inches long, glossy and curly where it was dead looking and straight before. It has also cured me of dandruff, which greatly annoyed me. I cannot speak too highly of your Danderine, wishing you unlimited success, I remain, yours very respectfully,
Fred McAdams
Milton Junction, Wis.

FREE You can go to your druggist and get a bottle for 25c., which will be enough to convince you that DANDERINE is the greatest preparation for the hair ever discovered, or send this ADVERTISEMENT to us with ten cents in stamps or silver to pay postage, and we will send you a large sample by return mail. The samples we give are large enough to produce beneficial results, in many cases being enough to stop bad cases of hair falling and start the hair to growing again. DANDERINE is now on sale at all druggists, three sizes, 25c., 50c. $1.00 per bottle.

Guaranteed the best hair grower and scalp remedy in the world.

THE KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

MAY'S 506-508 MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

For sale and guaranteed by

MAY'S 506-508 MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

TARIFF FIGHT STIRS ENGLAND

Strength of Chamberlain's Commission a Surprise to His Opponents.

GREAT LEADER HAS CHANGED

Handles His Audiences in a Manner Entirely Different from Style of Speech-Making Some Years Ago—British Now Recognize the Contest.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by the New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.—In that part of the fiscal campaign which is coming to a close with 1903, honors rest with Mr. Chamberlain. His has been an aggressor's portion. He has carried many of the defenses of his opponents, and on several occasions forced them to abandon the old and take up new positions. No decisive battle, however, has yet been fought.

Partisans of the former colonial secretary point with pride to the fact that not a single opponent of fiscal reform has been returned at the bye-election to parliament, since their leader left the cabinet to undertake the duties of a missionary to the empire.

The question before all of the electors who have been called to record their votes since September was this: "Are you in favor of fiscal reform or are you not?" The duke of Devonshire bade all who believed in him to give a negative vote. But in every case the constituencies asked to give a verdict have found one in favor of Mr. Chamberlain and against the duke of Devonshire.

An observer who is outside of the realm of party politics states that Mr. Chamberlain has two-thirds of the population of the country behind him. This is the general opinion in London. It is worth noting, however, that the largest number of the most important provincial newspapers are still opposed to fiscal reform, and London never yet has been the tail that wagged the dog in English politics.

Tariff Commission a Surprise.

In a speech at Leeds this week, Mr. Chamberlain advanced to the attack upon a vital point, when he announced the appointment of a commission upon tariff reform. In the enemy's camp immediately there were cries of treason. This was usurpation of prerogatives, some said, of executive, and others declared of parliament. If a commission there must be, why should it not be a royal commission? Mr. Chamberlain was going too fast, etc., etc.

No, Mr. Chamberlain is not letting the grass grow under his feet, is the response of his partisans. The nation must be divided, and once for all, between those who believe that the information as to the merits or demerits of isolated free imports, which has been laid before the country, justifies the demands for a change, and those who still maintain that Cobdenism is as unalterably true as the law of gravitation. The party which believes in tariff reform invites the principal industrial experts in its ranks to undertake the task of framing a tariff. The new committee starts with the assumption that the necessity for tariff has been proved, consequently it must be composed by Mr. Chamberlain.

The names of members which have been announced make a strong showing, and the list is compared to that of the American captains of industry who gathered at luncheon to meet Prince Henry of Prussia during his visit to New York.

Mosely a Strong Member.

Charles Booth is regarded as, perhaps, the most remarkable member. His life and labors for the London poor represented a colossal task, and it is claimed that this great work of social investigation places its author at the head of all living economists, in knowledge of the actual bearing the fiscal conditions will have upon the life of the people. On the other hand it is asserted while Mr. Booth's acquaintance with the conditions of the poor commands respect, everywhere the study of such evils of poverty does not necessarily reveal infallible means of filling empty purses.

Alfred Mosely, who is well known in America, is also accounted another strong personality of the committee. Then there are Sir Andrew Noble, practically the head of the Elswick shipbuilding yards, and C. A. Parsons, the inventor of the turbine; Sir Charles Tennant, who is the dean of the world's chemical industry; Henry Chaplin, who is one of the most authorized representatives of England's oldest industry—agriculture; Sir Vincent Caillard, who is an eminent authority in international finance; Sir Alfred Hickman, who is an ironmaster, who has had a good deal to say on the subject of American locomotives; Sir Alfred Jones, who is claimed to be a representative of all that is alert and progressive in British shipping.

Inquiry to Be Exhaustive.

Such other interests, as newspaper making, furniture trade, coal, iron, building trade, glass making and great department stores, are represented by C. Arthur Pearson, S. J. Waring, Sir W. T. Lewis, Howard Calls, J. Candlish and Richard Burbidge.

This commission will attempt what is described as nothing less than a most searching review of the whole business life and needs of a commercial nation. The committee, in any case, will not be hampered by lack of funds. This tariff reform league is one of the wealthiest political bodies ever formed in England. Its subscription list, apart from the donations, amounts to £140,000 a year. During 1904 it purposes to print and distribute not less than 100,000,000 leaflets and pamphlets. Some of the latter are big enough to be called a volume.

The leader in this epoch-making debate is about to take a short holiday out of England. Well as he has stood the strain of his tremendous labors, he is only human, and shows signs of fatigue. A member of the audience at Leeds this week, who had not heard him for six years, was struck by the fact that Mr. Chamberlain, if less vigorous, was more human.

Mrs. Chamberlain Interested.

"When I heard him speak six years ago," this correspondent writes, "he gave me the impression of a demoniac force. At any rate, there was something about him that was not quite human. He had his audience so completely under his control, he could play upon it as a master upon an instrument, yet he himself remained, to all outward seeming, completely cold. There was something positively inhuman in his apparent inability to smile at his own jokes."

At Leeds it was different. He was pleased when he pleased his audience. Then there was Mrs. Chamberlain. As one sat and watched the pair at the meeting, all its artificialities seemed to fade away, and one saw in place of it a beautiful idyl being enacted. The affection between the two was so obvious and so absolutely unembarrassed by the crowds. Mrs. Chamberlain's rosy, youthful face fairly beamed with joy in her husband's triumph. Mr. Chamberlain, on his part, treated her with such deference and such stately courtesy as to suggest the presence of an old-world knightly element in his character, which one would hardly have expected.

Additional Train Service Between Pittsburgh and Points on South-West Branch, Pennsylvania Railroad.

Leaving Uniontown, Scottdale, Connellsville, etc., on Sundays, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10.20 a. m. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 4:55 p. m.

FRANCE WRESTLES WITH OLD PROBLEM

New Bill to Be Presented Forbidding Religious Instruction in Schools.

ASSOCIATIONS ARE BARRED

Paris Populace Making Demands for More Laxity in the Theater Censorship. Two New Plays to Be Produced at an Early Date.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by the New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 19.—In order not to depart from his custom, M. Combes is going to present to the cabinet a new bill forbidding teaching of any kind to all members of religious associations, even though these associations be authorized. Perhaps he could have begun this way, or even ought to have begun so. Really, the chief question concerns primary education and there remain to the religious orders scarcely 300 schools. They will be expelled from these as fast as they can be replaced, for above all things, the children must not be left without teachers especially after having passed a compulsory education law.

As we are passing out of the struggle with the religious orders, we are falling back upon what may be called trifles. There was the speech of M. Jules Lemaitre at Caen, to prove to the Normans that they are persecuted and ruled by Gascons that on the whole it would be to their interests not to constitute a part of France; the charge of federalism brought against M. Jules Maitre by the adversaries, the inconclusive defense of the Nationalist academican and the continuation of the inquiry into the Humbert case, with the twin features that the members of the commission who belong to the right are doing all that they can to embitter the situation and to heap up charges, while the members of the commission who belong to the left are striving to put things straight.

The commission has been humbugged by a man from Carcasoune, who told them that a man in Perpigan held important papers. An investigation was held, and it was found that a man from Carcasoune was a certain M. Cros, who wanted to annoy his uncle, the Perpignan man, and certain M. Vittal. And the commission has become still more ridiculous.

A dispute has broken out on the bourse between the curb and the regular market. The unlicensed brokers have discussed the privileges of the regular stock brokers and have ended by becoming resigned to an agreement which temporarily brings peace to the one and the other.

Finally, the theater has also furnished its quota to the week's excitements. The censor's office is still the question. People have asked it to kindly revoke the prohibition which it had placed on a certain of plays because it allowed to pass the "Return from Jerusalem," which is a play intended to make Hebrews ridiculous and disliked.

M. Chaumie, minister of public instruction, seems to have allowed himself to be struck by the justice of these demands and we are going to have two new pieces, "The Sentry" by M. Ancey and "Decadence" by M. Guin. Well, the stage will thus become a picture of our life. The anti-Semitic movement has created the movement against the religious orders. As in the political world, so in the theatrical: after having hit the Hebrews, people will make up for it by hitting at the Jesuits.

HOLIDAY RATES.

$9.20 Pittsburgh to Buffalo and Return Via Pennsylvania R. R.

On account of the Christmas and New Year holidays the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round trip tickets Pittsburgh to Buffalo on December 24, 25 and 31, 1903, and January 1, 1904, at the low rate of $9.20; tickets good returning until January 4, 1904, inclusive.

Trains leave Union station, Pittsburgh, at 9:00 a. m. and 11:00 p. m., eastern standard time.

GAS HEATING STOVES. LARGEST LINE.
Bartlett Furnace and Range Corporation, 715 Liberty street

A famous New York Hatter makes

Oettings Hats

$3 Eastern Derby $3

Direct from Broadway, N. Y., comes this stylish derby in time for the holidays.

It has a nobby round crown with a flattish brim, somewhat narrower than you have been accustomed to.

The proper dimensions are:

crown 5¼x1⅞ brim
crown 5½x2 brim
(like picture)
crown 5¾x2⅛ brim

Buy Him a Hat for Xmas

And he'll appreciate it on Christmas and many other days.

I have many handsome new styles made especially for the holiday season.

Opera and Silk Hats at $7, $6 and $5.

Finest derbies and soft hats are $4, $3 and $2.25.

Other good hats at $1.75 and $1.50 or even $1.

Splendid winter caps for men or boys in fur, plush and cloth.

Best grades at $3.50, $2.50, $2 and $1, other good caps at 75c and 50c.

Holiday Umbrellas for men at $6, $5, $4, $3, $2.50 and $1.50.

OTTO OETTING,
Fifth & Wylie
on Court House hill.

PART OF PALACE HAS DISAPPEARED

The Louvre of Louis XIV Is No Longer Intact as Parisians Imagine.

THE LOWER STORY IS BURIED

Project of Raising the Building Is Being Discussed—Young American Architect Proposes to Do the Work Without Causing Any Damage to the Structure.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Dec. 19.—For more than two centuries Parisians have been in the habit of imagining that the palace of the old kings, the Louvre of Louis XIV., appeared just as it should, never suspecting that a very important part of this masterwork of architecture has disappeared below the surface of the street. And still this is so.

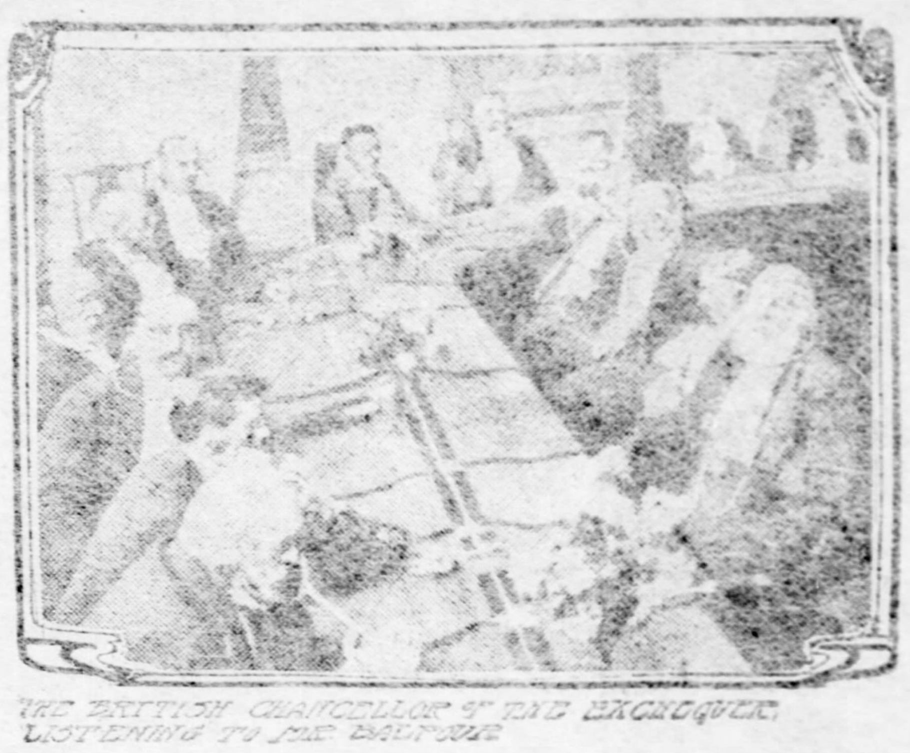
The lower story of the grand palace, seven yards high, including one yard of mural sclupture running around the whole building, is actually buried.

M. Redon, one of the architects in charge of the palace, has positively stated that this is so and has brought to light several old engravings of the Louvre which show the building surrounded by a moat.

"I have found the bottom of this moat," he says, "seven metres below the surface of Rue Rivoli, and there is no doubt that it runs around the whole palace."

The original design of the Louvre by the architects, Mansard and Lemercier, show it built upon a small island on a magnificent pedestal covered with beautiful reliefs in granite and marble. Later the moat was filled up with dirt, and the whole bottom of the Louvre buried.

The project of raising the palace is now being discussed, and a young American architect residing here has declared himself willing and capable of doing this, stating that the palace is so strongly built that it could be raised without the slightest danger of damaging the building.



THE BRITISH CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER LISTENING TO MR. BALFOUR

A group of high officials of the department of the chancellor of the Exchequer listening to a speech by Prime Minister Balfour hundreds of miles away. Besides the department officials, the secretary of the Bank of England, the lord provost of Edinburgh and General Stanley Clarke are seated around the table.

A Christmas Present.

Elegant designs in imported lamp shades and gas portables; price, $2.50 to $150.00. Opening evenings; call and see them.

WELSBACH CO.,
722 Penn Avenue.

ASKED LOUBET TO AVERT WAR

A High Japanese Government Official Visits the President of France.

NO HOPE IN UNCLE SAM NOW

People of Japan Believe an Armed Conflict With Russia Cannot Be Avoided. It is Likely to Cost at Least $500,000,000.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Dec. 19.—A high Japanese government official, said to be a near relative of the mikado, who has just arrived here from Tokyo and who is traveling incognito under the name of Count Nilo, has been interviewed in regard to the probability of a war between Russia and Japan.

The count, who was received in a special audience by President Loubet, whom he is said to have asked to use his influence with the czar to avert a war, admits that the majority of the Japanese people are anxious to force the outbreak of war with Russia before the czar succeeds in concentrating a strong navy in eastern waters, but says that his government is doing its utmost to prevent the outbreak of hostilities.

Japan, the count said, formerly counted on assistance from the United States as having large commercial interests in China and the east against the aggressive politics of Russia, but now sees that nothing is to be hoped for from that direction.

The people of Japan hold quietly, but firmly, to the view that war with Russia is sooner or later inevitable and that any delay will only place Japan in a worse position than she occupies today.

All the Japanese newspapers look upon war with Russia with equanimity, and believe that Japan will come out of the struggle right side uppermost.

The reluctance of the Japanese ministry to go to war is explained by the financial strain that would be entailed on Japan. So great would it be that a decision means life or death.

An exact estimate of the cost of probable war is impossible, but it is generally considered that the first year of war with Russia would cost Japan about $500,000,000, and in plain English she has not got the money to keep up the struggle so long. Russia, on the other hand, has about $450,000,000 ready to draw upon at a moment's notice.

It is thought here that the count, who denies that he intends shortly to visit the United States, has authority to offer rich Japanese oil wells to the Standard Oil Company, if the company will loan Japan the millions needed for a war with Russia.

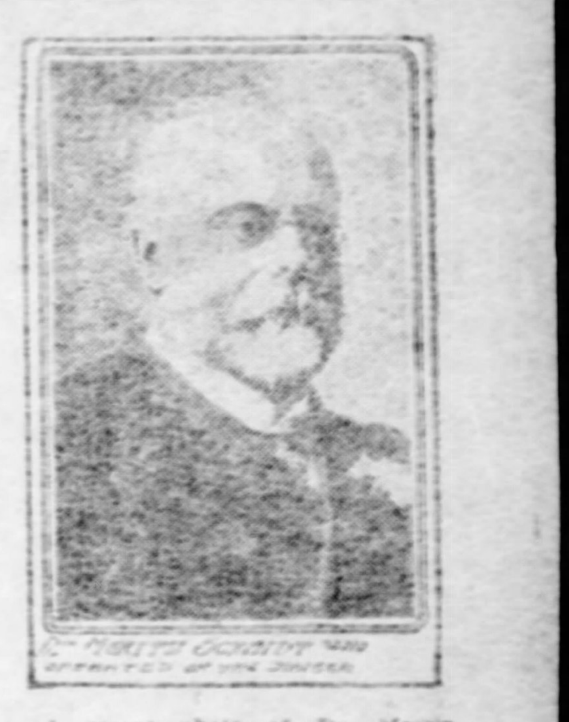
Should he succeed in his mission there is little doubt that a war between Japan and Russia will follow very shortly.

The date of the visit of President Loubet to the king of Italy has now been definitely fixed to take place in the first part of April.

The president will remain about a week in Italy, visiting Rome, Venice, Naples and Florence.

Upon his return to France it is then thought that he will start on a visit to President Roosevelt and the St. Louis exhibition.

He will, in that case, cross the Atlantic on one of the most up-to-date battleships of the French navy and be accompanied by an imposing squadron of cruisers and torpedo boats.



A recent photo of Dr. Moritz Schmidt, the eminent throat specialist, who on November 7 operated upon the kaiser and removed what he declared to be a benignant growth from the vocal cords of his imperial patient. It is said that he again operated upon the kaiser on Monday last.

Pennsylvania Railroad Announces That Excursion Tickets Will Be Sold Between Pittsburgh and Brownsville and Intermediate Points on Monongahela Division on Account of Christmas Holidays.

On December 24th, 25th and 31st, and January 1st, round trip tickets will be sold at greatly reduced rates (minimum rate 25 cents), from all points on the Monongahela division. Tickets good to return until January 4th.

Kingsbacher Bros
505 MARKET ST.

$20 to $750 represents our range of prices on diamond solitaire earrings. You will be astonished at the perfect gems we are showing at from $50 to $200, worth today at the advanced prices fully one-third more.

$25 for this lovely pair of diamond and turquoise screw earrings, each one set with 12 fine white diamonds and a large turquoise in center; a beautiful Christmas gift for little money.

Open Every Evening Until Christmas.

ENGRAVING FREE.

WHY WE SELL MORE DIAMONDS THAN ANY OTHER JEWELER.

STERLING SILVER TOILET AND MANICURE SETS.

Hundreds of styles to select from—the largest variety in the city.

Sterling Silver Brush, Comb and Mirror, large size, in beautiful silk box, $8.50 a set and up.

Sterling Silver Brush, Comb and Mirror, Cloth and Hat Brush, all in silk lined case, from $12 a set up.

Chest of Sterling Toilet Sets and Manicure pieces consisting of Comb, brush and Mirror, Hat, Cloth and Bonnet Brush; also 10 large sterling manicure pieces, in drawer to open, complete, $20 a set and up.

See our magnificent window display of these goods.

Here your choice may range from the most elegant diamonds, jewels and precious stones to a multitude of inexpensive, but dainty and useful articles. Our stocks have not been exhausted by the enormous business of the past several weeks, as they are Replenished Daily from our own wholesale department.

We are wholesale jewelers, and therefore able to give you a much larger and better selection of diamonds, watches, clocks, silverware, etc., than any other firm.

And from now until Christmas we will sell you any article at the wholesale price (which saves you from 25 to 33 per cent on any purchase).

What Is a Diamond Worth? First Find Out How Much It Weighs.

Positively this is the only house that fully describes and gives the exact weight of diamonds advertised. As everybody knows, the value of a diamond depends on its weight, and any description that does not contain that important information is worthless.

New Cut Glass.

We are selling new and very elegant patterns of cut glass and cut glass Sterling mounted that would make the nicest kind of Christmas presents. And the prices are not high. In fact, as we are in the wholesale business, we buy ALL GOODS at better prices than others and our prices to you are correspondingly lower.

CLOCKS of every description. Prices to suit everybody.

MAIL ORDERS must be accompanied by cash, postoffice or express money order. Also please inclose advertisement specifying the articles you want.

Come and see, whether you wish to buy or not.

$3 only for this beautiful hard enameled Open Face Chatelaine Watch, enameled on sterling silver in dainty colors, such as turquoise blue, red, green, etc.; pin to match, all in a handsome silk velvet box, as illustrated.

$18 for this superb solid gold 0 size lady's watch, warranted 14-karat, United States assay, set with one pure white cut diamond and fitted with pendant-set lever movement, fully guaranteed.

$25 only for this solid gold Art Nouveau Locket—set with a pure white diamond weighing one-quarter karat. A charming Christmas gift.

$4.50 only for this beautiful solid gold Locket set with a pure white diamond; would be cheap at double the price; a dainty Christmas gift.

$70 for this magnificent pearl and diamond Pendant, set with 100 genuine pearls and with one pure white diamond in center weighing one-half karat. Must be seen to be appreciated—a gorgeous gift article.

$4.50 for this solid gold Scarf Pin—very decorative, set with a pure white cut diamond (no chip).

$9 for this charming Diamond and Pearl Scarf Pin, set with one pure white Diamond, surmounted with a large genuine Baroque pearl and with half pearls at sides.

$5 only for this solid gold head Scarf Pin set with one pure white cut diamond.

$5 only for this solid gold Knot Scarf Pin — pure white cut diamond in center.

$30 For this elegant 14-karat solid gold lady's 0 size watch, set with five pure white cut diamonds, stones weighing collectively one-quarter karat, and fitted with either Elgin or Waltham movement.

$25 For this solid gold 12-size Hunting Case man's watch, stem winding and pendant setting, new model, case warranted 14-karat United States assay and fitted with either Waltham or Elgin movement.

$100 only for this very beautiful 5-stone diamond Princess Ring; the stones are all pure white and perfect and weigh collectively one and one-quarter (1¼) karats.

$4.75 for this pretty solid gold Heart Locket, set with pure white diamond in center.

$35 only for this beautiful Diamond Stud, stone weighing one-half (½) karat. We're the only house in position to offer these beautiful gems at this low figure. Verify this statement by investigation.

$100 only for this very brilliant Diamond Stud, stone weighing 1 karat. Another demonstration of the great values we have in store for you.

$40 for this exquisite 14-k solid gold Ladies' 6-size Watch. Set with five large pure white cut diamonds, stones weighing collectively, three-eighths karat. You can have your choice of either Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement.

$35 Only for this lovely glittering pure diamond ring, the stone weighing one-half karat; remember, half-karat in any setting desired; Stud same price.

$100 for this brilliant pure white diamond ring, stone weighing (1k.) one karat, in any setting desired; stud at the same price. Remember, the stone is warranted to weigh one karat.

$75 only for this diamond and opal Princess Ring, set with twenty-two (22) genuine pure white diamonds (no chips) and three (3) genuine fiery opals in center.

$35 only for this beautiful Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring, set with 18 genuine diamonds and large opal in center.

$80 for this handsome 3-stone Gypsy Ring, set with pure white diamond in center, weighing one-quarter karat, and ruby or sapphire doublets on the outside.

$20 only for this splendid solid gold 0-size Ladies' Watch, warranted 14-k United States assay, set with four white diamonds and fitted with either Elgin or Waltham movement.

$18 only for this Solid Gold Open Face Stem Winding and Pendant Setting Man's Watch. It is the thin model, 12-size, and has the celebrated Elgin movement, fully guaranteed. You can have either plain or engraved case.

$7.50 only for this solid gold open-face Chatelaine Watch, perfectly plain back—either plain or fancy dial—fitted with good reliable Swiss movement.

If you can't come during the day come in the evening. We are open every evening till Christmas.

$12 for this splendid diamond and opal Princess Ring, set with 5 graduating large opals and eight pure white diamonds.

$16 only for this pure diamond ring, stone weighing one-quarter karat, in a variety of settings. Stud same price.

$50 only for this lovely diamond ring, stone weighing three-quarter (¾) karat. Can't possibly be duplicated at this price.

$20 only for this handsome opal and diamond Princess ring, set with 16 pure white diamonds and 3 large opals in center—a rare beauty.

Over 10,000 different styles of Rings.

$15 for this beautiful solid gold 0-size Lady's Watch, warranted 14-karat United States assay and fitted with a good reliable warranted movement.

ENGRAVING FREE.

$10 for this exquisite solid gold Snake Ring, set with one pure white diamond, weighing one-eighth karat, and with one genuine sapphire on the outside, same weight. Just like illustration — a large, showy, elegant ring.

$3.50 only for this diamond and opal Ring, set with 2 genuine diamonds and one opal in center.

$6 for this pretty diamond and opal Ring, set with 4 genuine diamonds and one opal in center.

$8.50 for this remarkable diamond and opal cluster ring, set with 8 pure white diamonds and large opal in center — splendid value.

$10 only for this beautiful Diamond and Pearl Star Pendant, set with twenty-four genuine pearls and genuine cut diamond in center weighing one-eighth karat.

$5 for this exceedingly pretty solid gold Ring, set with 2 real opals and 2 genuine diamonds—positively best value ever offered at the price.

$25 only for this beautiful diamond and opal Cluster Ring, set with 14 pure white Diamonds with large fine opal in center; a charming gift.

$10 for this beautiful diamond and opal Princess Ring set with 5 graduating real opals and 8 pure white diamonds.

WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS WILL PLEASE TAKE ELEVATOR

$2.50 only for this pair of solid gold Cuff Links, each set with genuine diamond.

$35 only for this Solid Gold 16-size Stem Winding and Pendant Setting. Thin Model Man's Watch—warranted 14-k. United States assay, with 15-jewel Elgin or Waltham movement.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

$10 for a pair of very handsome diamond Cuff Links (like illustration) each set with a pure white cut diamond (no chip.)

$10 only for this solid gold Locket, with pure white cut diamond in center—just like illustration. Would make any sentimental girl's heart glad.

$95 for this magnificent Diamond Pendant, set with 9 large pure white diamonds, weighing collectively one and one-quarter karats; we need to say this is remarkable value—worth today at the advanced price of diamonds fully $150.

$75 only for this diamond and pearl pendant, set with one hundred and fifty-five fine genuine half pearls and a pure white diamond in center weighing a half karat.

$35 only for this exceptionally pleasing Sunburst Pendant, set with seventy-five genuine pearls and a quarter-karat genuine diamond in center.

POSITIVELY THE ONLY HOUSE THAT FULLY DESCRIBES AND GIVES THE WEIGHT OF DIAMONDS ADVERTISED.

KINGSBACHER BROS., 505 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

STEAM TURBINES, THE GREAT ENGINES OF THE PRESENT DAY

Pittsburgh Leading in Development of Important Industrial Betterment.

MADE BY WESTINGHOUSE

Successful Operation of the More Modern Substitute for the Reciprocating Engine Results in the Upbuilding of a Large Industry.

Steam turbines, long recognized as the ideal form of steam motor, the dream of inventors for years and the despair of practical engineers for almost as long a time, have become today a commercial success, and the era of the reciprocating engine is drawing to a close, according to those who are best informed. Not in all uses, but in most, the turbine is surely taking the place of its more clumsy and costly rival.

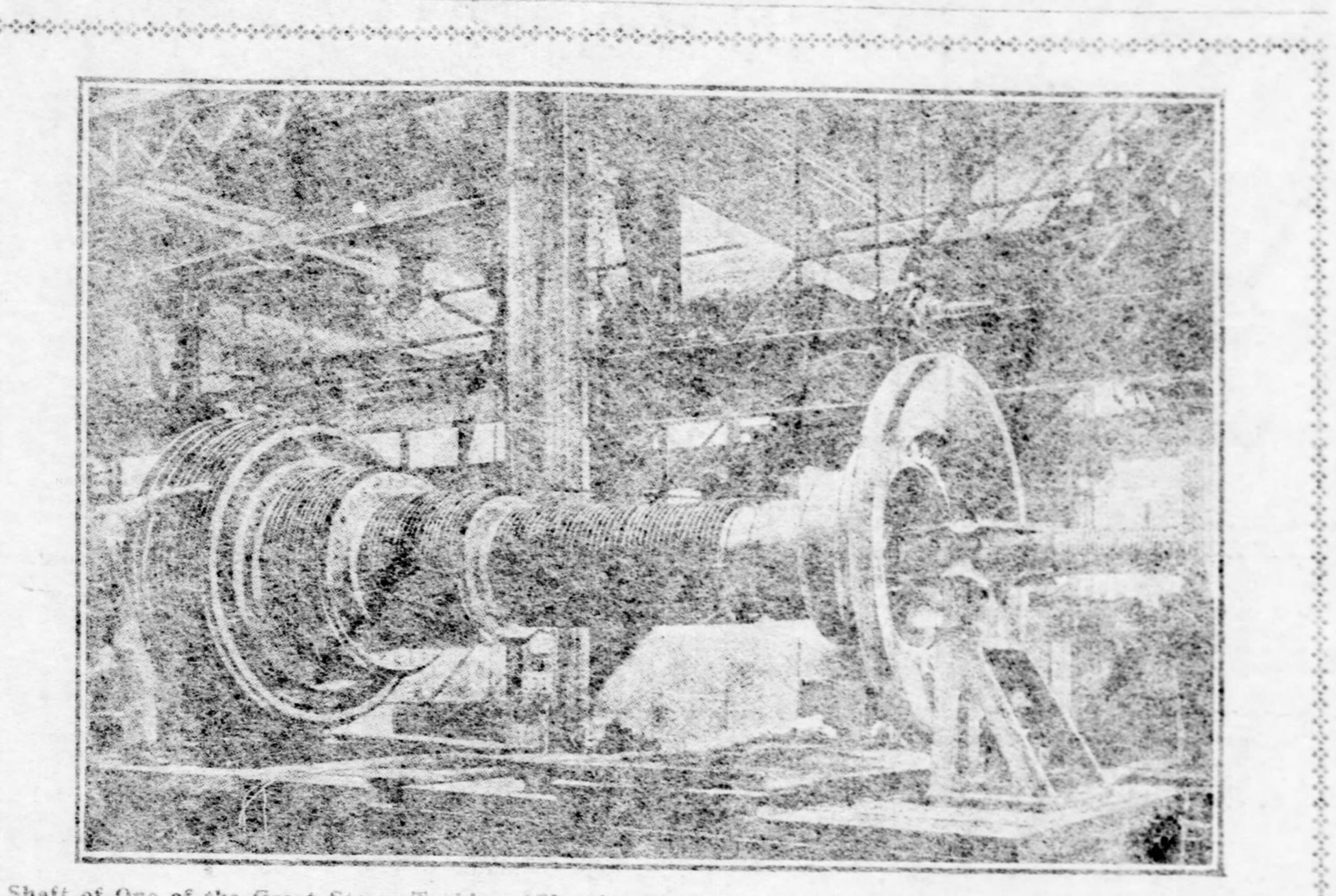
In the development and manufacture of the steam turbine and in the education of the users of steam power to the recognition of the advantages of the new engine, Pittsburgh is taking the lead, and this lead is due in this case as in other large pioneer industries.

Tomorrow a party of Pittsburgh business men will be escorted to the East Pittsburgh plant of the Westinghouse Machine Company to see the steam turbine department, to watch alike the manufacture of the powerful engines and their operations when set up. Tests showing the efficiency of the turbine will be made, so that all can learn the value of the wonderfully simple but as wonderfully powerful Westinghouse turbine.

The sea as well as the land and war as well as peace are to be indebted to the steam turbine. The use of this form of engine for marine propulsion is suggested immediately to all familiar with screw propelling boats. The simplicity of the connections between the revolving shaft of the turbine and the shaft of the boat's screws means the greatest possible efficiency.

Turbine Trials on the Sea.

The turbine has been successfully tried in actual use on the sea. The Turbinia, a boat specially constructed to illustrate the use of the steam turbine, has done excellent work and the English navy has also applied the turbine to torpedo boats. Within the last two weeks exhaustive



Shaft of One of the Great Steam Turbines, Showing the Blades on Which the Steam Impinges and Starts Rotary Motions—The Man Standing at the Left of the Shaft Gives an Idea of the Size.

Scene in Turbine Department of the Westinghouse Machine Company at East Pittsburgh.

tests have been made by engineers of the department of construction of the United States navy, who have been investigating at East Pittsburgh the naval value of the Westinghouse turbine.

What is this turbine which has already begun to revolutionize power house and steamboat engine practice? It is by all odds the simplest form of transfer of heat into energy of motion. Many will recall the use of the word "turbine" from first hearing of it in connection with the modernizing of a grist mill. The old water wheel with the long overshoot was taken out and in its place was built a much smaller wheel at the bottom of a tall water box. To escape from the box this water must needs flow past the bent blades of the turbine wheel and thus transfer its pressure into the rotary motion of those blades. The boy who made a "whirligig" out of a sheet of paper with its corners bent in and fastened on the end of a stick had the essential idea of the turbine, be it pneumatic, water or steam.

Principle of the Steam Turbine.

The principle of the steam turbine is therefore the application of the force of steam to bent blades on a shaft like the leaves of an electric fan. The force of the steam gives a rotary motion to the shaft.

The fundamental principle of the steam turbine in contradistinction to the reciprocating steam engine lies in the fact that the latter does its work by reason of the static expansion force of the steam acting behind a piston, while in the turbine the work is developed by the kinetic energy of the particles of steam, which are given a high velocity by reason of the steam expanding from one pressure to a lower.

The earliest idea of the steam engine dates back over 20 centuries and the turbine was the fundamental principle. Francis Hodgkinson thus tells the story of steam power:

> The earliest records of steam engineering are to be found among the relics of ancient Egypt. About 120 B. C. Alexandria was at the zenith of her civilization. At this time Hero, probably contemporary with Euclid and Archimedes, wrote his celebrated work, "Spiritalia Seu Pneumatica." In it he described several forms of mechanical apparatus—the use of the steam jet for accelerating combustion; the expansion of air when heated in a closed vessel; several forms of steam boilers, various hydraulic appartus for opening and closing temple doors. The most interesting among all these is described a reaction steam turbine. It consisted of a boiler, above which is a sphere mounted upon two trunnions. By means of these, steam is admitted to the interior of the sphere. On the equator were attached two bent pipes, such that the issuing steam reacted upon the sphere and caused it to revolve about its trunnions.
>
> It is unknown whether this engine was ever more than a mechanical toy, although it is very possible it may have been used by the priests for driving so-called magical apparatus where high speed was desirable.
>
> The next turbine capable of any practical development, and which may be regarded as the forerunner of the de Laval turbine, was invented by Branca in 1629. It consisted simply of a jet of steam impinging upon the vanes of a paddle wheel and blowing it around.
>
> A century later, 1705, the reciprocating engine appeared, and from that time until the last few years practically nothing was done in the development of steam turbines.

Inventor of the Steam Turbine.

C. A. Parsons, an Englishman, is the inventor of the form of steam turbine that is being made by the Westinghouse Machine Company. The first Parsons steam engine and generator was built in 1884. For a number of years Parsons has been obtaining great success with his turbines throughout the British isles and in the last few years has made many large installations.

The attention of George Westinghouse was early attracted to the Parsons turbine. The first prominent installation of the device in this country was at the Westinghouse Airbrake Company's works at Wilmerding, where the first turbine was started in August, 1899, with two more of these "units" shortly afterward. The fourth unit was started in April, 1901. Most of the plant has been in use therefore for over four years. Its service is electric power and lighting.

Rights were secured by Mr. Westinghouse for the manufacture of the Parsons turbines and for a few years these machines have been made at the Westinghouse Machine Company's East Pittsburgh plant. They have steadily grown in favor and the demand for them now is such that within the last two weeks full rights have been obtained by the Westinghouse company for the manufacture and sale of the Parsons turbine in the United States and Canada.

Throughout America the name "Westinghouse" has become closely connected with the idea of steam turbines. The formal name to the American article has been the "Westinghouse-Parsons Steam Turbine," but the latter part of the name is commonly dropped now and "Westinghouse turbine" is the most common designation of the most successful form of the machine.

Manufacture of Turbines.

By the removal of the foundries of the Westinghouse Machine Company to the new town, Trafford City, there has been left at the East Pittsburgh plant of the company a large factory building, all of which will be occupied now in the extension of the facilities for the manufacture of turbines. It is proposed to so increase these facilities that prompt delivery can be made of steam turbines of any desired capacity. Hundreds more men will be employed in the work and the initiation of the making of steam turbines on a very large scale is about to begin, succeeding the operations of the last few years which have been on a smaller scale.

It must not be supposed, however, that this department of the company has not been busy for some years. Among the more recent work done may be mentioned large units for the Interborough Electric Railways Company, the new system of rapid transit in New York; the Connellsville Electric Railway Company, the the Hartford Electric Light and Power Company, the Sherman-Williams Company of Cleveland, the city of Columbus, O., the Portsmouth (O.) Street Railway and Light Company, the Citizens Light and Heat Company of Johnstown, the Columbus & Southern Railway Company, where two 1,000-kilowatt units have been installed, and the West Penn Railway and Lighting Company, the new combination of the coke region electric railway and light interests.

The mechanism of the steam turbine is remarkably simple as compared with the reciprocating engine. The governor, while greatly improved, is substantially the same as on the reciprocating engine. The steam from the boilers enters through the governor valve, a casing in which is contained a shaft turning on bearings at each end of the casing. On the body of this shaft are blades arranged as shown in the accompanying illustration. These blades turn, of course, with the revolutions of the shaft. Fixed on the interior of the casing are other blades.

Where the Rotary Motion Emanates.

It is in the reflection of the entering steam from these stationary blades so that the swiftly flying steam falls upon the shaft blades that the rotary motion of the shaft is created. The expansion of the steam is provided for by the progressive increases of the areas of the passages and the height of the blades. The steam passes through the passages to the exhaust at the end. No cylinder lubrication is necessary, only simply oiling of the bearings at each end being required. As the steam does not become vitiated with lubricating oil, it condenses into pure distilled water. To avoid any end thrust revolving balance pistons corresponding to the sizes of each of the cylinders in the turbine are used.

The revolution of the shaft is exceedingly rapid, and horse power equal to that of the most perfect reciprocating engine can be obtained in far less space.

The changes wrought in a power house by the introduction of steam turbines in place of the usual form of engines are remarkable. The two engines have been likened unto David and Goliath. In place of the large and unwieldy, jerky, vibrating and noisy reciprocating engine, with its huge flywheel, is a much smaller, more compact, almost noiseless engine, having no flywheels and with all belting eliminated.

Saving in floor area is a point that is often of vital importance in the congested districts of a city, as well as in power plants, where additional engine power must be provided in the same room in which the entire area is used to produce the present capacity. Careful calculations show that the floor area of the turbine is about two-thirds that of the vertical reciprocating engine and about two-fifths that of the horizontal.

Difference in the Cost.

In the cost of installation, also, the steam turbine has a marked advantage, being built without a piston to start great vibration it needs no special foundation, not even stay bolts being required to hold it steadily in its place. Careful summaries of the savings in cost in smaller floor space, in land and in foundation work show that in a properly designed plant far more money may be saved in these particulars than is ever represented by the differences in cost between machinery of high grade and that of inferior quality.

The connection of the revolving shaft with the generator in case of the use of the turbine in an electric power plant is direct. No belting is required, and the loss of energy due to the complicated methods of transmission of the energy from the piston to the machinery to be run by a reciprocating engine is therefore saved.

"Watch the coal pile" has become an axiom in the production of power. The recognition that the saving in the cost of fuel by the use of more perfect machinery is a consideration of the most vital importance has grown more clear with each passing year. If there were nothing else to recommend the steam turbine over the reciprocating engine it would be this feature.

There is available an illustration of the economy in this direction obtained by the steam turbine. The turbine plant at the Westinghouse Airbrake Company's works at Wilmerding, operates regularly 11 hours a day, giving electric power and light service. This plant took the place of simple and compound engines at various parts of the works. After the three turbine units had been placed in operation they were shut down and the steam engines previously in use were again started up to make a test. Careful measurements of the coal and water used were taken for a week. It was shown that the saving of coal in favor of the turbine plant averaged 35.7 per cent and the saving in feed water averaged 29.8 per cent. The saving of coal amounted in round numbers to 40,000 pounds per 24 hours.

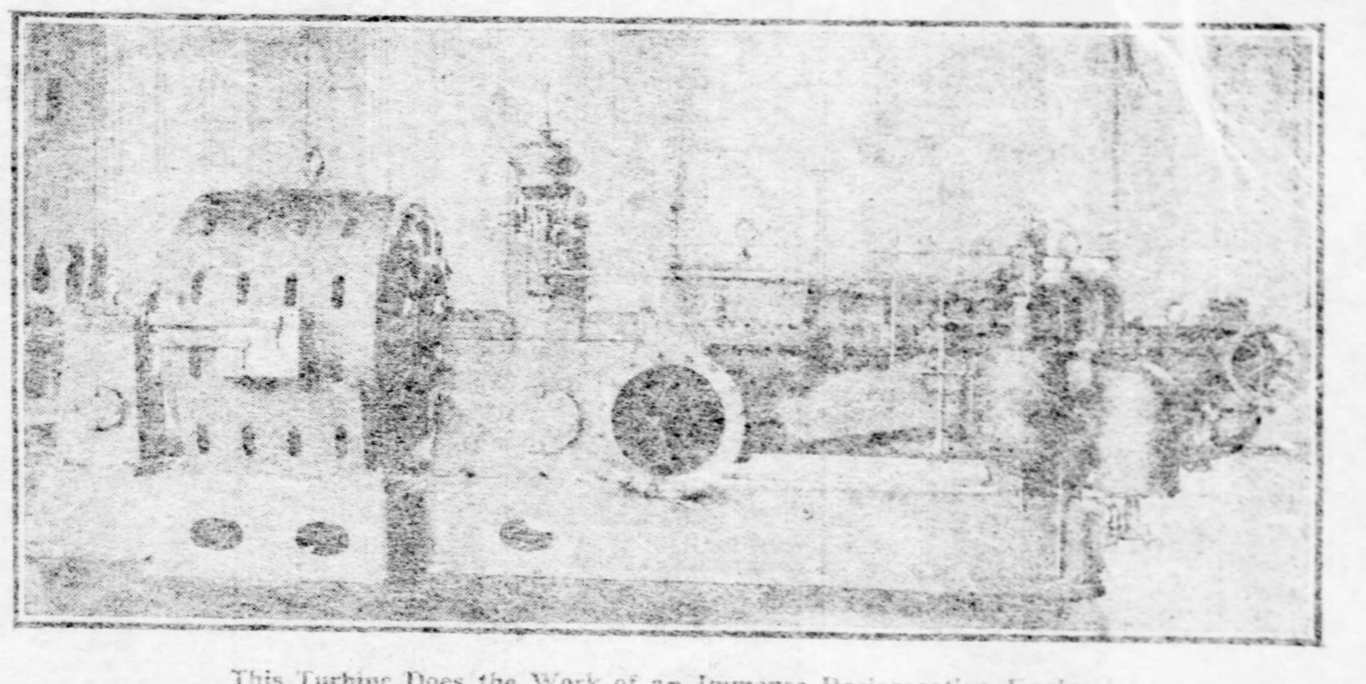
Few of the Many Advantages.

These considerations are but a few of the many that tell the advantages of the turbine over the reciprocating engine. To the mechanical or electrical engineer there are many more technical points on which the turbine scores. One of these is the ease with which in electrical power work differences of load may be adjusted. The speed of the turbine may be varied within all the limits of the governor spring while the turbine is running, and this is particularly useful in bringing alternators into synchronism and adjusting their difference of load when in multiple.

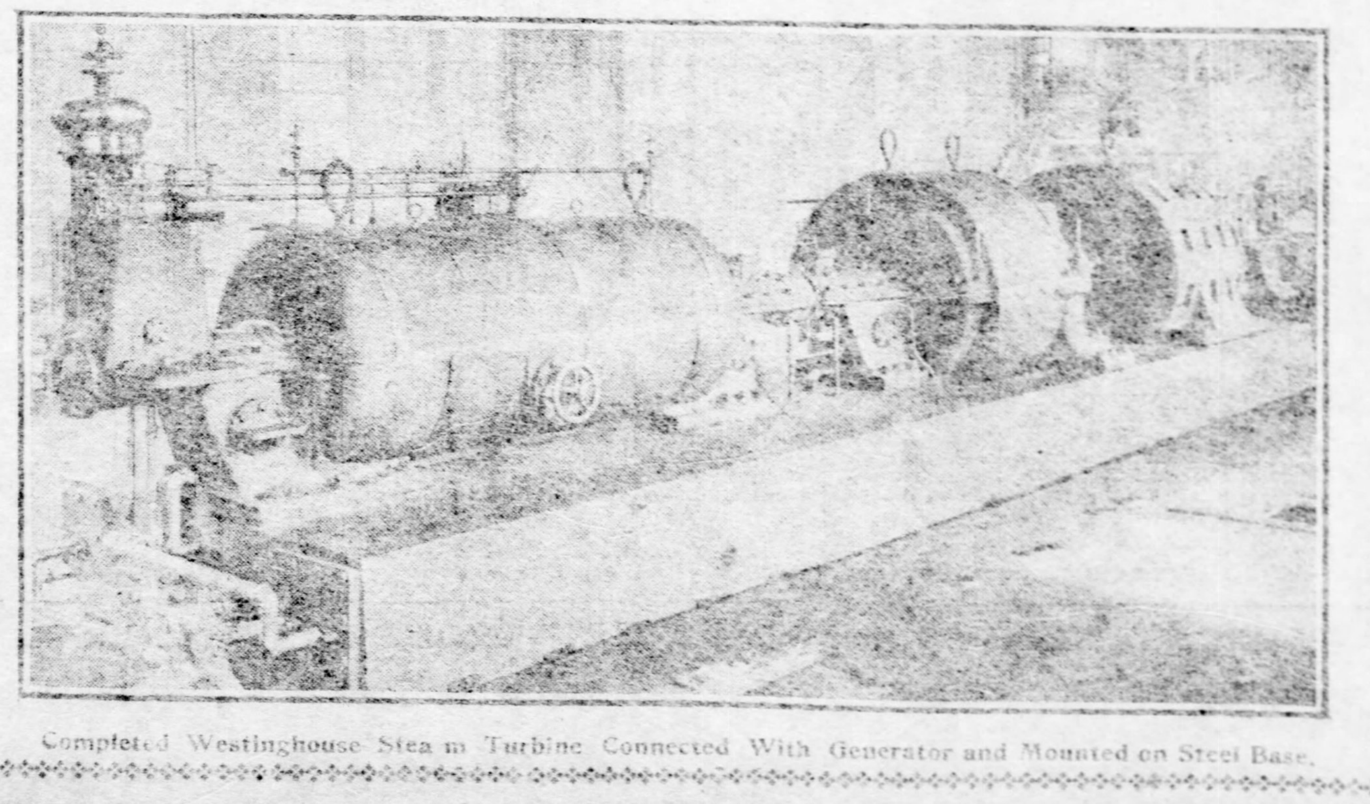
To the company which is figuring on holding the cost of maintenance and operating down to the minimum compatible with the most efficient service the turbine appeals as well. Almost no attention is needed. It will not rack itself out of order. Only the two bearings need oiling and they are oiled automatically.

In a paper on the "Commercial Aspects of the Steam Turbine," read at the annual meeting of the American Street Railway association at Detroit, Edward H. Sniffin thus summarizes the future of the steam turbine:

> The direct-connected electrical generating unit has been the sine qua non of modern power development, and the reciprocating steam engine, under the stimulus of opportunity, has been brought nearly to its mechanical and thermal limit. With all the ingenuity and skill and patient effort that have marked its growth; with its notable achievement, symbolizing, as it does, the march of industrial progress, it still remains, even in its most advanced form, a wasteful and complicated means for converting heat into energy. If we are to exact further tribute from the agency of steam; if we would hope to reduce complexity, and by a more simple, reliable and durable method of operation reduce the interest and maintenance charge; if, in a word, we would improve the standard of existing practice and surmount many of its limitations, we must then change the character of our medium, employ different principles, and give to the generation of power a new and greater significance. The steam turbine seems destined to mark the way.



This Turbine Does the Work of an Immense Reciprocating Engine.



Completed Westinghouse Steam Turbine Connected With Generator and Mounted on Steel Base.

PRIEST SUED TWO CHURCHMEN

Trouble in McKeesport Congregation Ends in Criminal Court.

SURETY OF PEACE CHARGED

Attempts of Members to Protest Against Father Kovats's Management of the Church Property Led to a Riot—Case Dismissed and Costs Divided.

The Rev. Father Kalman Kovats, pastor of the Hungarian Roman Catholic church of McKeesport, appeared in criminal court yesterday before Judges John M. Kennedy and Samuel A. McClung as prosecutor in a case of surety of the peace against Stevis Patornic and Joseph Miltuski, two of his congregation. These men, with some others, were dissatisfied with the way the priest had been running the church, as he is said to have refused to inform them as to the financial condition of the church and property. A meeting was arranged among the men to be held in the basement of the church building two weeks ago today. When the people came to the church to attend the meeting the doors were locked and the priest is said to have refused them admittance. Trouble was started, but was stopped before the police knew of it.

Another meeting was arranged for last Sunday, and again trouble commenced, resulting in a riot call being sent to the police. A number of men were arrested and fined at the police station.

Informations were then made against Patornic and Miltuski, as the priest said they were the ringleaders, and had threatened him. He said one of the men said he was going to get into the church, if he had to use the priest's back to break open the door. The other is accused of saying he would draw the priest's robes off and crack him on the head.

Previous to this trouble charges were made against the priest to Bishop Richard Phelan, but were ignored.

In disposing of the case Judge Kennedy said he thought such a matter as this should be settled out of court. The prosecutor and each of the defendants were then ordered to pay one-third of the costs each, and the case was dismissed.

Attorney Edward [illegible], for the defendants, had in his possession a petition signed by over [illegible] members of the congregation protesting against the priest. The petition set forth that the priest did wrong in having some of his congregation arrested and protested against his administration of the church affairs, inasmuch as he refused to inform the members as to its financial condition and interfered in the election of officers. The action of the members in trying to hold a meeting to protest against the priest was indorsed.

RICH MEN ARE NOT ALL HAPPY.

Croesus, King of Lydia, Had Troubles of His Own, and There Are Others.

Croesus, the John D. Rockefeller of the kingdom of Lydia, was very well-to-do in worldly goods and chattels. "As rich as Croesus," is a saying about 2,500 years old. He had his troubles, however, and some of them were full grown. He was taken captive once by Cyrus and only saved himself from being burned alive by quoting a saying of Solon, the sage. He finally had to flee his kingdom for parts unknown.

Many of the rich man's troubles today come from high living and could be avoided. They are brought on by eating all kinds of rich, heavy foods at irregular times, lack of proper exercise, undue mental strain, unnatural stimulants, etc., and are commonly known as indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach. They are serious troubles all right, but not only can they be avoided, but can also be cured, and that without loss of time or proper food and nourishment.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the certain relief of dyspepsia, rich and poor alike. There is no such thing as stopping their onward progress now. A great nation has placed its stamp of approval upon their noble work. The thousands and thousands of cures they have effected and the happiness resulting therefrom have made their name a household word throughout the land.

The story of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be told in a word. They actually do the work that the weak and wasted stomach is unable to do and allow it to recuperate and regain its strength. They contain all the essential properties that the gastric juice and other digestive fluids do, and they digest the food just as a sound and well stomach would. They relieve the stomach just as one rested and refreshed workman relieves the one on duty that is tired and worn, and nature does her own work of restoration. It is a simple, natural process that a child can understand. You can eat all you want without fear of results. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. Druggists all know better than to try to get along without them, as the demand for them is great and universal.

PLAYED ON THE PIANO FOR NEARLY 22 HOURS

Waterbury Would Have Completed His Test But For the Crowd.

Owing to the immense crowds congregating in front of the window in which J. M. Waterbury was endeavoring to play the piano continuously for 24 hours, he was compelled to stop in his efforts at 1:24 p. m. yesterday. The throng that stopped to watch him completely blocked the sidewalk, the entrance to Hamilton's store, and many even found a point of vantage in the store itself, to the detriment of the firm's business.

The greatest danger was that of the possible breaking of the plate glass window. To prevent such a disaster a large plank was arranged as a protection to the window, but so unmanageable was the crowd that this proved of but little benefit, and the performance had to be stopped by Mr. Hamilton. This dangerous condition of affairs continued for the better part of two hours, and was first reported to the owners by Waterbury himself. Although knowing that the state of affairs was serious, he kept to his task bravely, but the dual strain upon muscle and nerve told upon him to a considerable extent after he had ceased playing.

Waterbury did not complete his allotted time, but conformed to all rules and kept up a continuous melody from 3:35 p. m. Friday until 1:24 yesterday afternoon, or 21 hours and 49 minutes. When he left the window he showed signs of nervousness and his fingers were worn down to the quick. He stated that he felt considerable pains in his back, arms and shoulders, but otherwise appeared fresh and well. He was exceedingly anxious to finish his task and suggested several methods of overcoming the difficulty presented by the large crowd, but Mr. Hamilton, fearing the result, refused to consider any of the suggestions offered. All wagers have been declared off, but it is understood that Waterbury is to be well rewarded for his work.

Waterbury stated last evening that Pittsburgh people would yet see him perform his remarkable feat of endurance.

PRESENTS FOR PRINCESS WHO ELOPED WITH GIRON

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—A chest of Christmas presents, purchased by popular subscriptions, has been sent from Dresden to Countess von Montignoso, formerly the crown princess of Saxony, who in December, 1901, eloped with M. Giron, a French professor. One of the motives of the subscribers appears to have been a desire to show dislike for the Saxon royal house.

Elevator Men's Meeting Postponed.

The meeting of Local Union No. 11,142 of the Pittsburgh Elevator Conductors' union scheduled for next Tuesday has been postponed for one week. Many of the members are required to work at night during the busy holiday week. Regular meetings of the elevator conductors are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at No. 416 Wood street.

MANY POINTS

Covered by Pennsylvania Lines Holiday Excursion Tickets.

This year's arrangement providing for the sale of excursion tickets via Pennsylvania lines will permit cheap trips to many points in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Tickets may be obtained at reduced fares December 24, 25, and 31, 1903, and January 1, 1904, to Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus and to intermediate cities and towns.

BARTLETT GAS RANGES.

Are economical and quick bakers. [illegible] Furnace and Range Corporation, [illegible] Liberty street.

PAYMENTS 50 CTS TO $1.00 A WEEK

Important Notices. Open Evenings This Week Until 10 P. M. A nice present to all purchasers this week. Also to customers who pay this week.

Santa Claus Says
Buy Your Holiday Presents Here

Where you get Reliable Clothes at cash prices. Where they keep the up-to-the-minute styles and plenty of them. A store that shows more goods, does more business and gives better satisfaction than all others put together.

We Have Made Extraordinary Preparations for Christmas Week

By replenishing our stocks of nice warm clothing just suited for Christmas gifts, and a mammoth stock of Furs to choose from.

COME TO THE BUSY STORE

Where we are always busy waiting on our thousands of patrons. The people cannot be fooled all the time. "They know a good thing when they have tried it," and what is a good thing for thousands of others who have tried all the rest, and found here the best, must be a good thing for you.

SO COME THIS WEEK

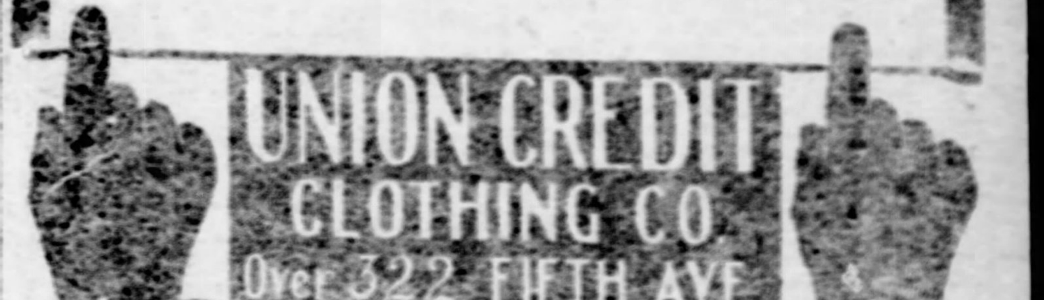
Start an account and you will never regret it. Remember this is the only Credit house that does not charge you one cent extra for the accommodation. The successful house that easy Credit built.

Santa Claus Recommends Garments Selected From This Valuable List:

Women's Stylish Coats.	Men's Long Overcoats.
Women's Swell Suits.	Boys' Overcoats.
Women's Fur Coats.	Men's Suits.
Women's Fur Boas.	Boys' Suits.
Women's Fur Muffs.	Men's [illegible].
Women's Raincoats.	Boys' [illegible].
Women's Skirts.	Men's Trousers.
Women's Silk Petticoats.	Men's and Boys' Hats.
Women's Silk Waists.	Men's Raincoats.
Women's Trimmed Hats.	Men's Fancy Silk Vests.
Misses' Coats.	Girls' Cloaks.

Customers Having Accounts Here Now can have the goods added to their accounts.

REMEMBER THIS—There is only one Union Credit House and that is directly opposite Campbell's Dry Goods House.



ART CALENDAR

Four graceful poses from life; figures ten inches high, reproduced in colors. Highest example of lithographic art.

"THE ONLY WAY"

to own one of these beautiful calendars is to send twenty-five cents with name of publication in which you read this advertisement, to Geo. J. Charlton, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago & Alton Railway, Chicago, Ill.

The best railway line between Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Peoria. Take the "Alton" to the St. Louis World's Fair, 1904.

GET IT ONLY AT

GUNDELFINGER'S

To clean it take it apart.

THIS HANDSOME OPTIC GLASS SECTIONAL CRUET OR DECANTER FILLED WITH CHOICE PORT

WINE FREE

WITH EVERY $1.00 PURCHASE OF WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLUB OFFER

Six quart order, including four Decanters, $5.00. Express prepaid on all orders of $10.00 or over. Our Holiday Decanter expressed with every dollar purchase.

Order Your Liquid Refreshments for Holiday Cheer.

W. C. GUNDELFINGER

Everything Good to Drink. 12 DIAMOND SQ. PGH.

The Following Retail Druggists Have All the Below Advertised Articles and Will Not Offer a Substitute:

Jos. Fleming & Son, No. 412 Market St., Pgh.
May Drug Co., No. 566 Market St., Pgh.
W. H. [illegible], No. 518 Smithfield St., Pgh.
E. E. Heck, Cor. Liberty Ave. and Smithfield St., Pgh.
W. G. Schirmer, No. 421 Market St., Pgh.
Louis Emanuel, Cor. [illegible] St. and Second Ave., Pgh.
Hewitt & Jackson, Cor. Wylie Ave. and Fulton St., Pgh.
R. M. Starrett, No. 6130 Penn Ave., Pgh.
Schilling Bros. Co., Cor. Penn and Frankstown Aves., Pgh.
A. E. H. Harper, No. 6136 Liberty Ave., Pgh.
Erskine Drug Store, Cor. Penn Ave. and Main St., Pgh.
E. J. Kretz, Cor. Webster Ave. and Roberts St., Pgh.
R. N. Tolten, No. 4341 Butler St., Pgh.
Crystal Pharmacy (Rosenbaum Co.)
E. T. Lange, No. 5200 Butler St., Pgh.
[illegible], No. 200 North Highland Ave., Pgh.
Henry A. [illegible], No. 2246 Butler St., Pgh.
John C. Smith, No. 6147 Penn Ave., Pgh.
John H. Eddy, McKeesport, Pa.
Otto A. Sched Co., No. 120 East Ohio St., Ally.
Kaercher Drug Co., Cor. Federal and Lacock Sts., Ally.
[illegible] Drug Co., No. 119 Federal St., Ally.
Park Drug Store, Cor. Federal and Montgomery Sts., Ally.
H. J. McBride, Cor. Federal and Ohio Sts., Ally.
A. C. Anderson, Cor. Federal St. and North Ave., Ally.
[illegible] & [illegible], Cor. Buena Vista and Jackson Sts., Ally.

Trade Supplied BY THE George A. Kelly CO.

DR. A. C. DANIELS' (Warranted) Veterinary Medicines. Worm Killer. Rightly named; will surely remove every kind of worm which infests the horse, contains no poison, and can be used with safety at all times. Price 50 Cents.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT. MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT. PRICE 15 CENTS. [illegible] Major, Prop., New York City.

Used and endorsed everywhere by women of refinement. CURES ECZEMA AND TETTER. ABSOLUTELY AND PERMANENTLY REMOVES BLACKHEADS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, REDNESS, SUN SPOTS AND TAN. Used with Derma-Royale Soap a perfect skin is insured.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, OR MAY BE ORDERED DIRECT:
DERMA-ROYALE - - - $1. per Bottle, Express paid.
DERMA-ROYALE SOAP, - - - 25c., by mail, postpaid.
Book of Testimonials Sent Free on Request.

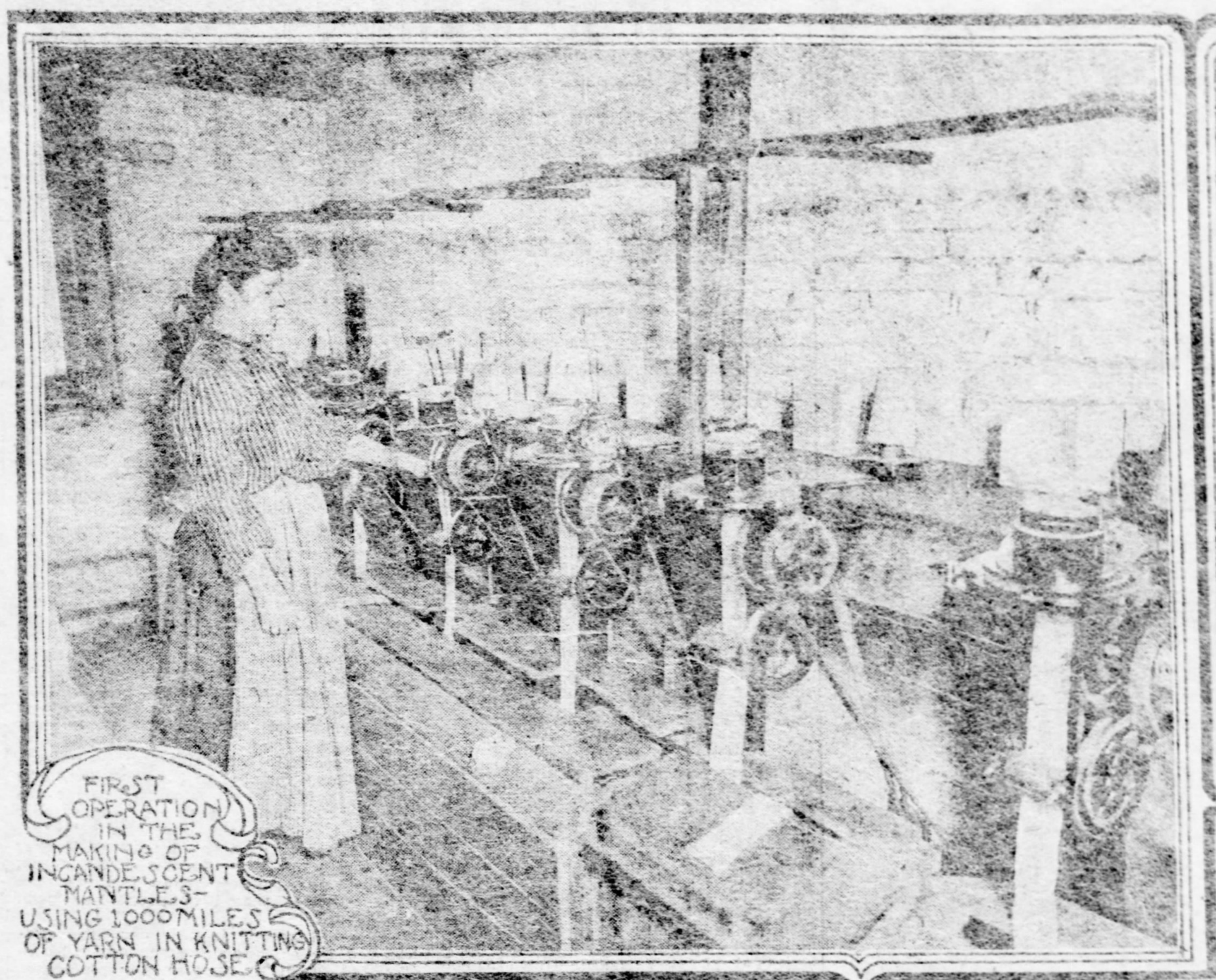
THE DERMA-ROYALE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HOW INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT MANTLES ARE MADE IN A PITTSBURGH FACTORY

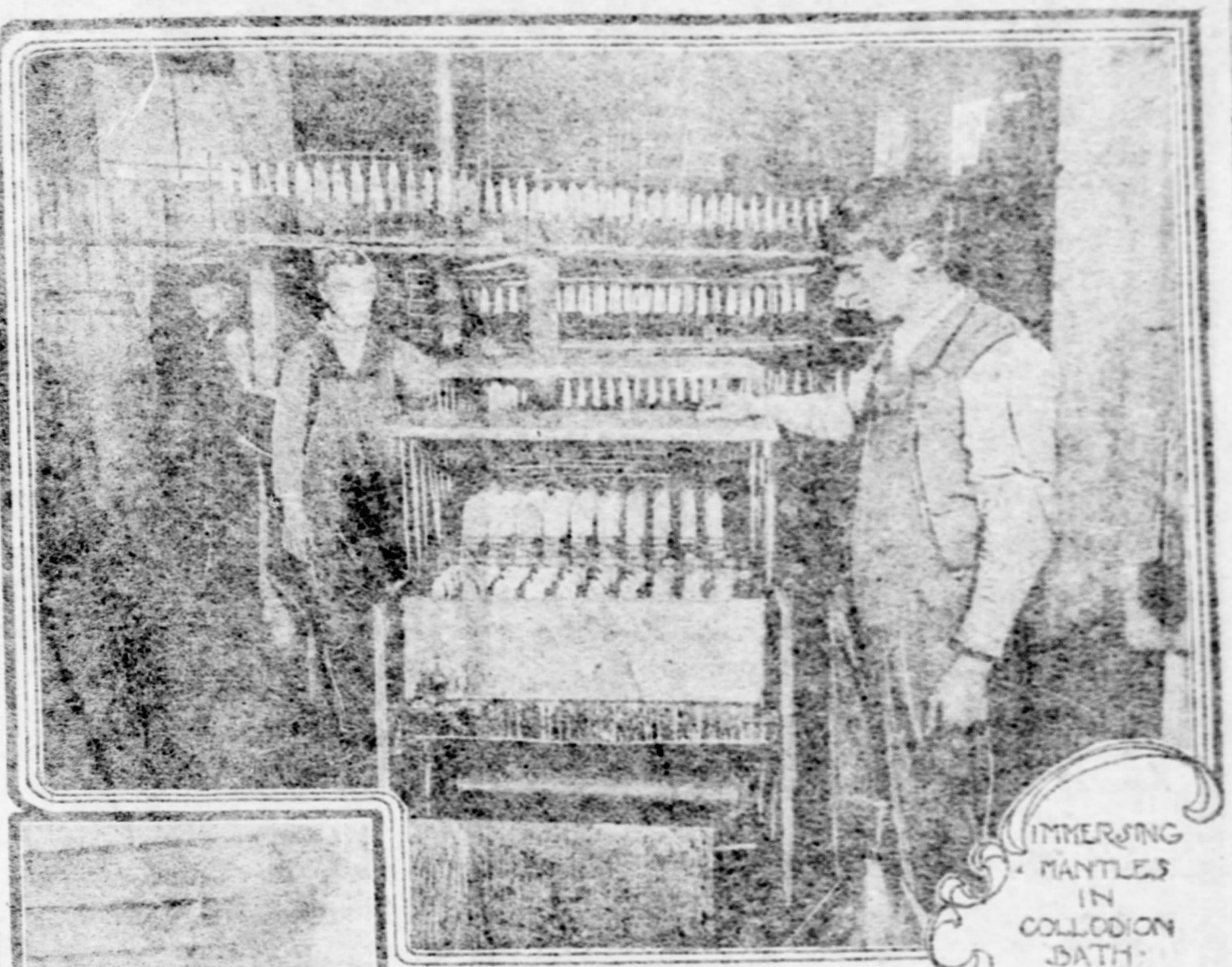
Some Ins and Outs of an Industry That is but Little Known.

COMMERCIAL USE FOR ASHES

Asbestos Is Not Employed in Making Illuminating Mantles—How More Than 1,000 Miles of Cotton Yarn Is Used Every Day.

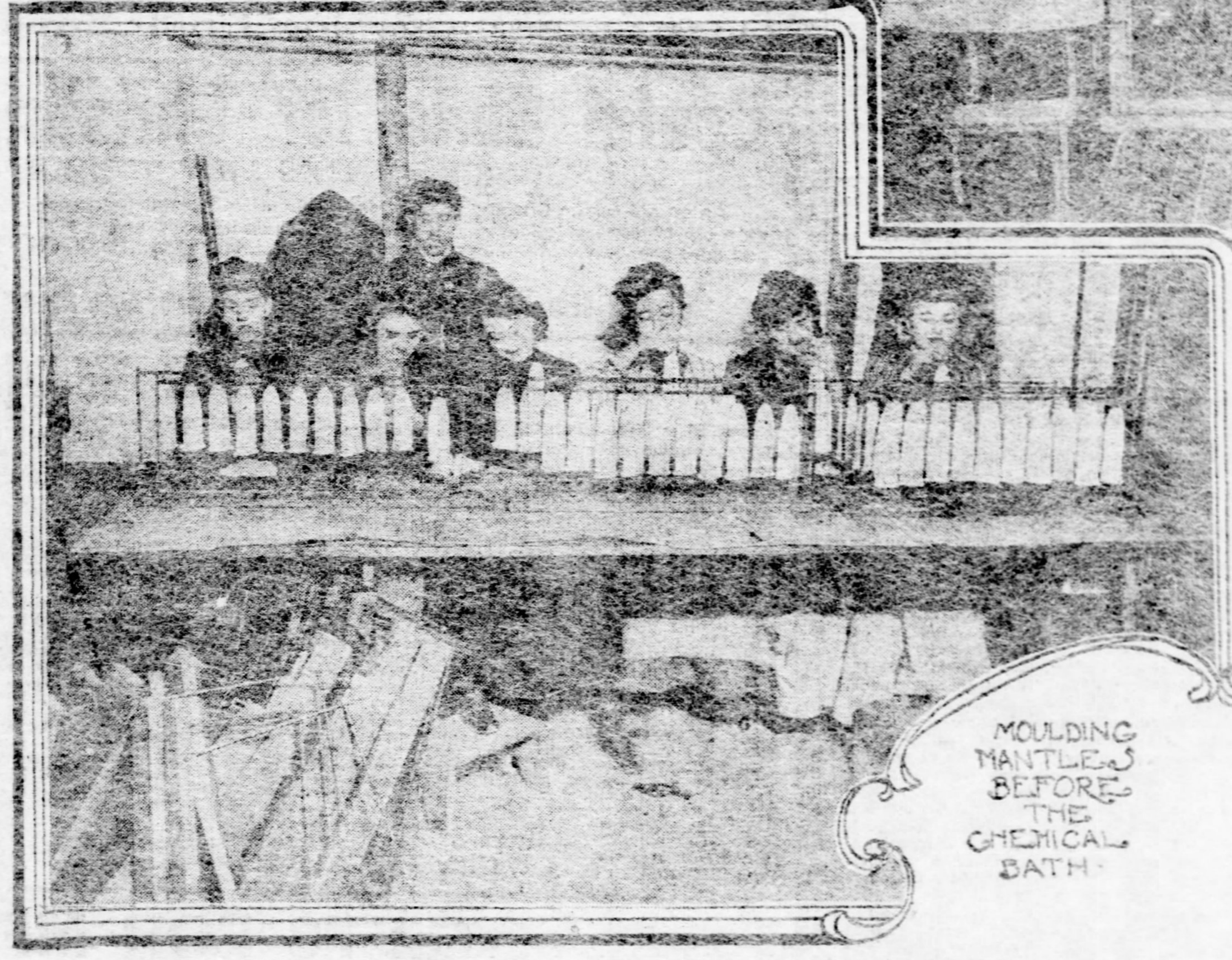


FIRST OPERATION IN THE MAKING OF INCANDESCENT MANTLES—USING 1000 MILES OF YARN IN KNITTING COTTON HOSE.



IMMERSING MANTLES IN COLLODION BATH.

PLACING MANTLES ON THE DRYING RACKS



MOULDING MANTLES BEFORE THE CHEMICAL BATH.

PREPARING MANTLES FOR FIRST CHEMICAL SOLUTION

Incandescent mantles for gas lamps, made to your own order and stamped with your own name or monogram, can be had right here in Pittsburgh. It is a busy and prosperous industry and is known to few persons.

The new gas burner, now a staple article of commercial use, is a mystery to the great majority of the people who sit in the glory of the brilliant white light. They call it "asbestos," and imagine that the delicate gauze fabric which gives off such a penetrating glow is of the same material as the back of the gas stove or the packing of hot-air pipes. They do not know that the light-giving qualities of the lamp mantle is but the ashes of a cotton stocking.

Nevertheless this is almost true. The stocking is made from cotton yarn and only lacks the shaped feet to be good enough to be placed on the summer hosiery counter. To be sure, the warp is thin. You can see through its diaphanous weave; but, then, there are a good many kinds of hosiery that have the same fault, or merit, just as it suits your ideas on the matter. This cotton stocking is treated to a chemical solution composed principally of thorium nitrates, and after burning and shaping and more chemical saturating it is ready for shipping. It goes all over the United States—into every city where gas is used for illuminating purposes.

On the third floor of a modest brick building at 815 Locust street the Duquesne Incandescent Light Company carries on this trick of lightmaking. For three and one-half years it has been engaged in the work. The industry is only in its infancy and a new plant will be built at no great distant day. But the story of the Duquesne Incandescent Light Company is not the purpose of this article. In the making of all gas-lamp burners the process does not differ materially, and when people learn how they are manufactured here at home they will have a pretty thorough understanding of the work.

Use for Over 1,000 Miles of Yarn.

Manufacturers of gas-light fixtures are unable to meet the demand. The Duquesne concern turns out from 12,000 to 15,000 mantles a day, but these are shipped as fast as they are boxed. To make this great number requires the work of more than 50 employes. Nearly one-half of this number are women who work in their own homes sewing the ends of the mantles, preparatory to the chemical process which is performed at the factory. The sewing of the mantles is remunerative employment for women who are dependent upon their needle, and some who are expert make from $2 to $2.50 a day.

Into the factory every day is received over 1,000 miles of cotton yarn. This is placed on knitting machines and the lightning-like mechanism, which is superintended by one small girl, weaves an endless white hose two inches in diameter. The hose is cut off in lengths of about 18 inches each and thoroughly washed, it being necessary to free the cloth of all chemical impurities before submitting it to the nitrate bath.

After the washing the sections of hose are sent out to the sewers, who return it with one end stitched and crimped. The visitor to the factory always inquires why the mantle at this state is four times the length of the finished article. To this question a long answer is necessary to explain the sudden and remarkable shrinkage. After all, the section of hose is not used on the gas jet, for all the physical materials go up the chimney in smoke, and in truth it is only the ashes of the cotton web which are of commercial value. But it takes work and an ingenious process in this instance to make ashes.

After the hose, or mantle, as it is now called, comes back from the sewers it is stamped with the name of the makers or jobbers, or is given some particular name to indicate its brand. The stamping is done with rubber characters and inks of red salts, impervious to the action of intense heat. In the finished product the mantle burns white, while the letters show up in brilliant red letters.

After the stamping the mantles are handed to a group of girls, who shape them over large wooden knobs. Next the mantles are dipped in the thorium bath and then are placed in a big oven, or retort, where the torch is applied and the mantle reduced to a limp shell of ashes which crumbles at the touch. A slender hook of wire attached to the top of the frame through the stitching suspends the mantle from a pole which carries the tender fabric through the entire process. In the retort the mantle shrinks to the size of a banana and is curled at the bottom. In another oven intense heat is applied and the mantle is molded into shape and carried quickly to a bath of collodium varnish, which preserves the shape and gives the substance a brittle quality.

The mantle next goes to the drying-room and in a few minutes is ready for the finishing touches. The curled bottom is cut off and all the mantles are made uniform in size, are suspended on a wire and are fitted to a nozzle which may be applied to any portable burner.

Only girls are employed at this work. The rough touch of a masculine hand would spoil more mantles than they would pack, and in the boxing of the mantles in pasteboard cylinders deft fingers are necessary. It is a cosmopolitan establishment. Among the men are Austrian and Hungarian chemists; an American girl to do the threading; Irish lassies to cut the hose and give the first baths; German girls to do the molding and shaping, and Jewesses to look after the wiring. The American girls who label the boxes work with lightning speed and roll over 6,000 boxes each in a day.

The whole process can be hurried through in less than an hour, but considerably more time is ordinarily required. The firm was organized with H. L. Schueck as president, with headquarters at Third avenue and Ferry street. George W. Thurnau is superintendent of the factory.

Brickmakers Hold Convention.

A convention of members of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta union was held at Clearfield to discuss the strike situation inaugurated against the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company several months ago. There are 4,000 brickmakers in the district, and of this number only 500 are working. The American Federation of Labor has decided to give the strikers moral aid and financial support.

MACCABEES' BIG CLASS.

Initiation Is to Be at Wilmerding, Followed by an Entertainment and a Dinner.

The Order of Maccabees will hold a meeting on December 30 in Wilmerding, when a class of 180 candidates will be initiated. Deputy Great Commander E. H. Olin of Iron City tent; Commander C. A. Steugeun of Wilmerding tent and W. E. Shively of Turtle Creek tent will have charge of the work of securing the class, and the degree team of Iron City tent will exemplify the ritual, after which there will be an entertainment and dinner at a hotel.

Great Commander W. E. Blaney will be the principal speaker, and McConnel and Barlo will give a sketch. The Ladies of the Maccabees will have charge of the dinner. Representatives will be present from the Iron City, East Liberty, Hyrcanus of Wilkinsburg, Pitcairn, Manchester and Riverview tents.

Texas Town Damaged By Fire.

HOUSTON, TEX., Dec. 19.—The business portion of the town of Carthage, county seat of Panola county, Texas, burned today. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $15,000.

OFFICIAL HORSE BUYER IS HAYS

Superintendent Who Disputed Mayor's Ability in This Line Almost Lost His Job.

BIGELOW IGNORED ORDER

Director Refused to Discharge His Subordinate at Command of City Executive, and This Saved the Latter His Position.

Mayor William B. Hays' love for horseflesh has won for him the position of city horse buyer, and it is a position that the city executive fills with enthusiasm, although it carries with it no salary. The mayor passes upon almost every horse that is now bought for the city service, whether for the fire and police bureaus or the street department, where many teams are required.

Director E. M. Bigelow considers himself somewhat of a connoisseur of racing stock, but he depends largely upon the mayor's knowledge of the "heavy" breed, such as is used in the street cleaning department. Director Harry Moore, who was formerly president of the Pittsburgh & Birmingham traction line, can tell you all about street car horses, but every time that he goes out to look over quadrupeds offered to the city for sale he always takes the mayor along.

Mayor Hays' judgment in sizing up a horse is considered unquestionable in city circles, but one bureau officer who questioned his judgment nearly lost his job on account of it. The superintendent of the bureau of highways and sewers, who is an engineer, but knows little about four-legged animals, discovered two of the horses newly purchased for his bureau by the mayor to be afflicted with some mild ailment not more serious than measles are to the average child. The inexperienced superintendent, however, thought it to be fully as bad as a case of smallpox, for he sent the horses back to the owner without consulting the mayor and notified the owner that they had been rejected after trial.

When the mayor was informed of this and the character of the horses' disease, which is common among animals, he became red hot and demanded that Director Bigelow discharge the superintendent at once.

The mayor's demand for the superintendent's removal became known and was ascribed to politics, but the horses were the sole cause of the trouble which for a time threatened a breach between the mayor and Director Bigelow. The director greatly resents interference with his department, even from the chief executive of the city, and refused to remove the superintendent. This was the end of the matter, for the mayor reconsidered his demand and permitted the director to have his own way, as he had on former occasions.

VICTOR HERBERT IS TO HAVE HIS ORCHESTRA

Not Going to New York to Devote His Time to Musical Composition.

The natural inference that Victor Herbert, in leaving the Pittsburgh orchestra to go to New York and devote his time to musical composition, intended to give up his work as an orchestra conductor, is declared by Mr. Herbert himself to be entirely erroneous. The composer intends to have an orchestra of his own to conduct through spring and summer tours, and he will maintain a permanent orchestra in New York. Mr. Herbert's business manager, William R. Clayton, has sent out circulars explaining the composer's intentions. There has been some talk of having a permanent orchestra in New York, "where," Mr. Clayton says, "the orchestra situation presents an opening which he (Herbert) seems destined to fill."

This is what Mr. Clayton writes of the Herbert orchestra and its program:

"Plans have been made for the most important and brilliant tour ever yet offered by any musical organization in this country. The programs are to be of that genial, scintillating character that leave sweetness and brightness behind, and they will include a number of the most effective selections from 'Parsifal,' while, as extraordinary attraction, negotiations at this moment are pending for the engagement of the most eminent Wagnerian tenor of the present generation. The combination will be one to conjure with."

EMPEROR HOLDS REVIEW AND ORDERS A MEDAL

HANOVER, GERMANY, Dec. 19.—The 100th anniversary of the formation of the former Hanoverian regiments was the occasion today of a considerable celebration. Emperor William reviewed the regiments and some thousands of veterans of the old Hanoverian army. The emperor commanded that a jubilee medal be struck in commemoration of the event. It will be made from the bronze of captured cannon and will bear a representation of the Waterloo column of Hanover.

TWO NEW DRUGS CLAIM VICTIMS

Sulfonal and Trional Are Nerve Sedatives That Are Recklessly Used by Many.

GET FIRM HOLD ON DESIRE

Habitual Use Brings Death and Mental Destruction and Yet Friends of Victims Often Foolishly Assist Them. Positive Stand Taken by Druggists.

Just as druggists, physicians and others interested in combating the extension of the drug habit were beginning to congratulate themselves upon the apparent fact that the restrictive legislation of the last few years was gradually reducing the number of persons addicted to the use of chloral, cocaine, the various preparations of opium and other narcotics, they awoke to the knowledge that two new drugs were rapidly coming into such a habitual use that a new train of death and mental destruction was threatened. Within the last year or two, hundreds of persons have not only become slaves to these new drugs, died or become insane through their use.

The new drugs are known as sulfonal and trional. Their discovery, a few years ago, was regarded as most fortunate, it being quickly demonstrated that they had a marked and certain value as nerve sedatives in affections involving the psychic and vaso-motor brain centers. The trouble with practically all the narcotics used previously was that their action was uncertain in both extent and duration.

Sulfonal and trional are both of the same nature and effect, each being a chemical compound whose base is benzoin, and which is made from the resinous juice of the olibanum tree of Java and Sumatra. They are used in the form of a powder, of which 10 grains is the normal dose, but this may be increased to a maximum of 40 grains when the patient has become somewhat accustomed to the drug. The dose may be repeated in four hours, if necessary.

When Sulfonal and Trional Are Used.

Sulfonal and trional are prescribed for sleeplessness and nervous irritation, whether caused by overwork, dissipation or disease. Their excellence has been the principal factor in bringing about their abuse. Patients, particularly those suffering from chronic or intermittent attacks of nervousness do not fail to take note of what gives them speedy relief and make it a point to learn the name of the drug used. Then, in future, they endeavor to obtain it without going to the trouble of consulting a physician.

Until very recently they were able to do this easily because it was either not known or not generally realized that the habitual use of these drugs was becoming common. Now, however, there has been a general shut-down of the sale of them unless a physician's prescription accompanies the demand.

The action of the two new narcotics is pleasant without inducing the fantastic visions which accompany the sleep caused by opium preparations and those of hasheesh. They soothe and settle the unstrung nerves of the half-delirious fever patient, the tired brain worker, the sufferer from nervous exhaustion or prostration, and the victim of dissolute habits, causing a refreshing sleep which, at first, is free from after effects. It is to the latter classes that the danger is greatest. The nervous state which finally ends when the disease itself is overcome and there is then no farther need or desire for narcotic drugs. But the overtaxed brain worker and those who lead vicious lives can get relief only by changing their way of living or resorting to drugs, the latter course being generally chosen.

The Parting of the Ways.

It is human nature to turn to what gives the quickest relief, hence it is only a question of time until a large supply of the drug is obtained and resorted to whenever any of the symptoms its use alleviates, are felt. Soon the insidious influence, which is a part of all narcotics manifests itself, and the partaker begins, almost unconsciously at first, to desire the drug, even though the ailment for which it was originally taken is not troubling him at the time. This point is the parting of the ways. It becomes evident to the user that he is forming a habit and his common sense teaches him that it should be broken off at once. A few, by the exertion of determination and will power do so, but the majority do not for a variety of reasons.

In the first place, the narcotic is only a palliative medicine. It does not remedy the morbid nervous condition but it temporarily prevents the suffering that such a condition causes. If continued, however, the narcotic has a secondary and cumulative effect of aggravating the morbid condition. This, in turn makes larger and more frequent doses necessary, in order to get the usual relief. Thus, when it becomes necessary to quit the use of the drug, the condition which it has relieved is invariably worse than when its use was begun, and only those who have experienced it can properly appreciate the struggle that accompanies such a breaking off.

Firm Hold of the Desire.

A second factor which helps to confirm the narcotic habit is the firm hold which the desire for the drug itself fastens upon the victim almost before he is aware that the desire exists. The experiences of opium eaters and the users of cocaine and morphine are well known. They apply in every way to those addicted to the use of sulfonal and trional. The longing for the drug, if not gratified, is reinforced by a return of all the nervous symptoms which it relieves. These are magnified and intensified until the sufferer believes himself on the verge of collapse. Indeed, the nervous system is frequently so badly broken down that life is seriously jeopardized by further abstinence. There need be little wonder, then, that the distracted victim casts good resolutions to the winds and turns to the destroyer for relief, promising himself that he will indulge "only once more."

The third barrier against breaking off is the vast reduction in will power and moral stamina which sulfonal, trional, or any narcotic, for that matter, brings about in a short time. It is an axiom that the opium eater is a chronic liar. The hasheesh devotee soon becomes a kleptomaniac. The victims of hyosciamus and cocaine have strong homicidal and suicidal tendencies, while the habitual user of the betel nut subverts every principle of the morality on which the sanctity of the home and the purity of the individual are founded. Every narcotic arouses and fosters all of the immoral and criminal tendencies named, to a high degree.

It is not yet clear just what special morbid tendency is created by sulfonal and trional, but it has been thoroughly established that they induce all of those mentioned.

There Is a Double Effect.

If a weight is taken from one side of a scale and placed on the other, the effect of its loss is doubled to the side from which it is taken, while the other side gains twice the amount of the weight. The action of the narcotic has a similar double effect. For each unit of will power that it removes, it gives two units of weakness and for each unit of moral strength taken away, twice that amount of vicious or criminal tendency is implanted in the mind of the victim. This, like the acquirement of the desire, takes place before the victim realizes the fact. When he does awake to the knowledge, he is amazed at the discovery and instantly resolves to put an end to the danger which is manifest. Then comes the frightful struggle which is not foreseen until it is encountered, for the victim of any habit invariably believes at first that he has but to make an effort to succeed in breaking away. He is quickly undeceived.

A few succeed in breaking away unaided. They are those who have exceptionally good physical, vital and will powers. If the terrible fright caused by the full realization of the situation spurs the sufferer to seek medical aid, he has a fair chance to recover in a reasonable time, but not without effort and intelligent treatment. He must resign himself to the care of others and live up to the letter and spirit of the special laws which are imposed upon him. The drug usually is still administered to him but in such reduced doses and at such extended intervals as the physician deems advisable to bring about the retrograde progress of the influence of the narcotic without weakening the patient or permitting him to suffer to such an extent that he will not be able to overcome the temptation to resort to it secretly.

Sometimes the use of the drug is broken off at once by the physician who substitutes another narcotic which is given sparingly and which the patient believes is a curative agent of a class apart from narcotics. This helps him morally, which is of prime necessity and when a beginning is once made in this direction the cure is generally only a matter of time, patience and fortitude, for there must inevitably be periods of mental and physical suffering before the desired end is attained.

Friends Are Often at Fault.

Unfortunately, the friends of many victims temporize with them after their real condition has been discovered. They waste time in trying moral suasion; they destroy supplies of the drug, and withhold the means of procuring it. This is utterly without effect. The "dope" slave has no sense of shame or of right and wrong. His brain is capable of containing nothing but his desire, the suffering, the failure to gratify it entails, and the invention of means to obtain it. He will stop at no degrading falsehood or crime to get a supply, and if he succeeds in evading arrest and detention, he frequently becomes an outcast, begging a dose of his drug wherever he can get it. The end of this is that exposure and improper living terminate his life or destroy the remains of his reason, or he falls into the hands of the public authorities in such a condition that these final results are delayed only a short time.

According to the statements of several down-town druggists, the number of persons in Pittsburgh who are addicted to the use of either sulfonal or trional is so large as to be a matter of grave concern. This, they admit, is largely the result of the laxity with which the drugs were sold until very recently. Their use has not been confined to any particular class, the victims coming from the highest stratum of society as well as the lowest. So serious is the attention which is being given the matter that cognizance of it has been taken by the state pharmaceutical board. One of the members of the board is of the opinion that the number of persons addicted to the use of sulfonal and trional is greater by far than that of the combined devotees of all other drugs and narcotics.

Druggists Make an Agreement.

Wherever necessary, the laws regulating the sale of poisons are being invoked against druggists who sell sulfonal or trional except on prescriptions. It is asserted, however, that despite the fact that both drugs are largely in demand here, there has never been a prosecution for their illegal sale, the local druggists having agreed to apply the restrictive law before the matter was taken up by the state authorities.

It is the opinion of the majority of physicians and druggists that the demand will fall away rapidly through the inability of the victims to procure the drugs except at what are known as "dope joints."

A fact concerning both sulfonal and trional which has both a good and an evil bearing is that no one is likely to resort to them from the same motives which lead to the smoking of opium and the use of hasheesh. To a person in normal health there is nothing pleasant or attractive about sulfonal or trional and even if his taste were depraved he would not be likely to find them desirable. It is only those whose nerves are out of order or which are being overtaxed and abused, who are likely to become victims of these drugs.

A down-town physician, whose practice frequently brings him into contact with the unfortunates of the under world, asserts that crime among the lower and depraved orders of cities is more often due to the influence of narcotic drugs than it is to the use of intoxicating liquors. He declares that practically every narcotic and anaesthetic known has devotees in this city and that certain unscrupulous persons make a business of providing such drugs.

ALL THE MONEY HAD GONE.

Wurzburger-Consuming Young Man Soon Had His Bank Account Depleted.

On being taken to task a few days ago for drinking too much an Oakland young man patiently listened to his mother's reproof and advice and then asked for a quarter.

"Why 'Jim,'" said the young man's mother, "you had a bank account a short time ago; where has it gone?"

The look on "Jim's" face changed from seriousness to a broad grin when he answered, "Down Where the Wurzburger Flows."

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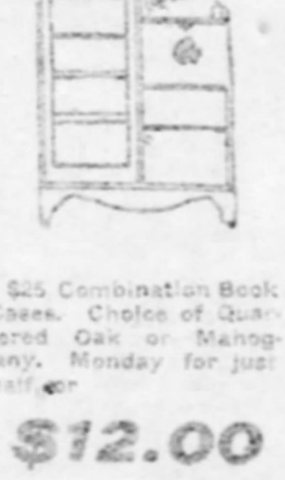
BONA-FIDE SALE

$28 leather Morris Chairs, for only
$14.00



$25 Combination Book Cases. Choice of Quartered Oak or Mahogany. Monday for just half, or
$12.00

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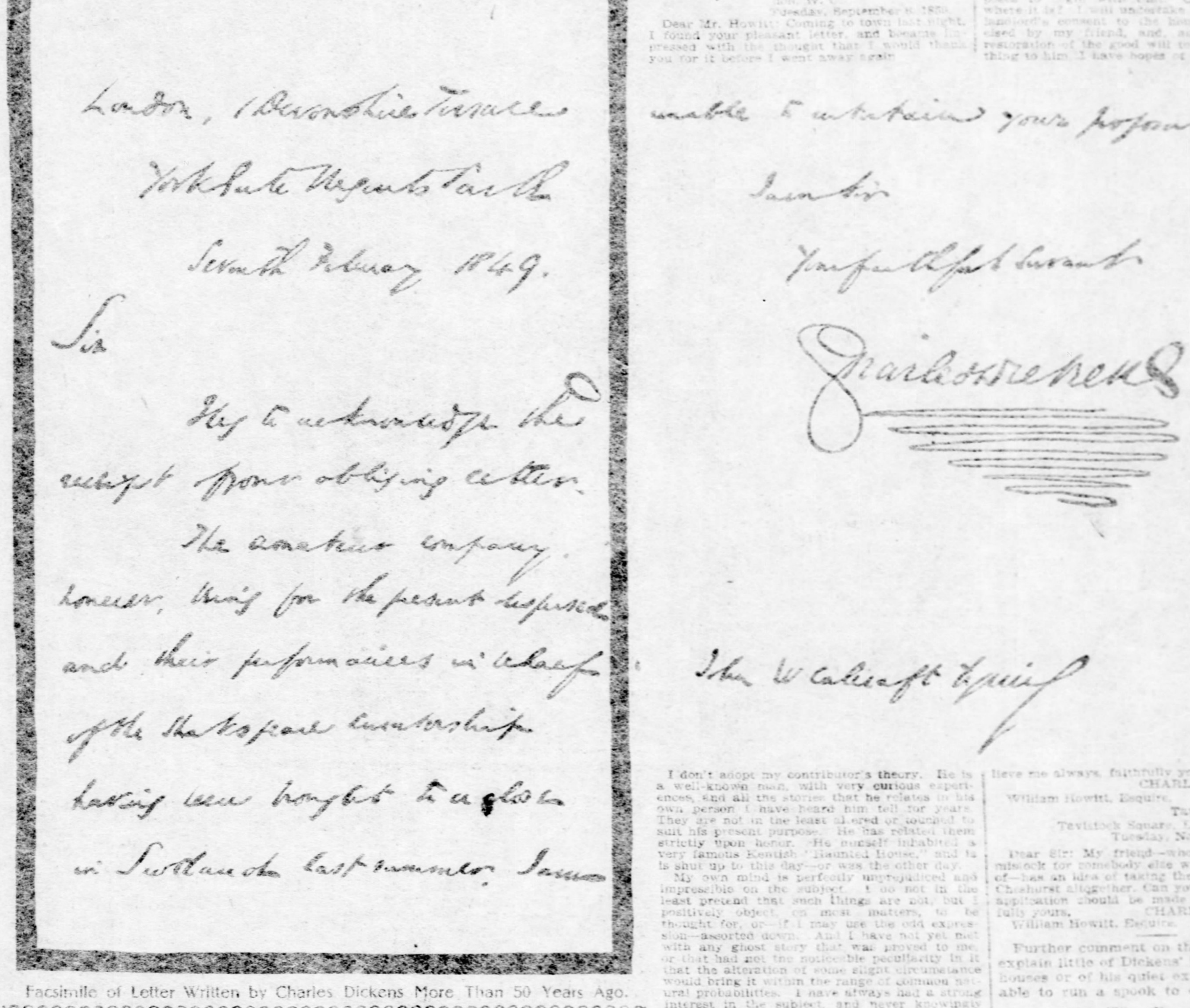
LAMB FURNITURE CO.,
939 Liberty Street.
OPPOSITE SMITHFIELD STREET.

DISCOVERY OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY CHARLES DICKENS HALF A CENTURY AGO

Hitherto Unpublished Epistles Give New Views of the Author.

CHRISTMAS TALES RECALLED

William Glyde Wilkins of Allegheny Has Seven Valuable Relics of the Literary Father of "Tiny Tim"—Dickens, Actor and Man.



Facsimile of Letter Written by Charles Dickens More Than 50 Years Ago.

With the advent of the Christmas season, when the hearts of the whole reading world are turned toward the memory of Charles Dickens, added local interest will be felt in the literary father of "Tiny Tim" by reading seven unpublished letters of the author which are in the possession of William Glyde Wilkins of 941 Lincoln avenue, Allegheny. These epistles, which Mr. Wilkins discovered in the junk of a New York autograph shop, give an insight into the domestic life of Dickens at the most interesting period of his career. They were written half a century ago from houses which are now the shrines of literary pilgrims who journey through London.

The fact that the letters have escaped the biographer and at the same time deal with events which are important in forming an estimate of the personal side of the man make their discovery a matter of literary note. Dickens, the actor, is always an interesting personage. Dickens, the scoffer of ghosts, will be new to some people. In both these roles the world will see him in a new light in the letters which Mr. Wilkins has sacredly preserved in his library.

The oldest letter in the collection was written in February, 1849. It is surrounded with the black border of the mourning stationery used by the author after the death of his beloved sister, Fanny, who died during the previous summer. Dickens then lived in Devonshire terrace, London.

Dickens Anticipates Carnegie.

At this time Dickens was engaged in a benevolent enterprise to which Andrew Carnegie has since been privileged to donate a share of his wealth. The endowment of a curatorship of the Shakespeare memorial at Stratford-on-Avon had called forth the efforts of the leading artists and literary people of England to its support, and an amateur company, recruited from bohemian ranks, was formed and Ben Jonson's "Every Man in His Humor" was produced, with Dickens as one of the most prominent figures in a celebrated cast. After the company disbanded Dickens received an offer from John W. Calcraft, manager of the Theater Royal, Dublin, inviting the amateurs to the Irish capital. The reply to this letter was written by Dickens from his London home, as follows:

London, Devonshire Terrace,
York, late Regents Park,
February 7, 1849.

Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging letter.

The amateur company, however, being for the present dispersed, and their performances in behalf of the Shakespeare curatorship having been brought to a close in Scotland, last summer, I am unable to entertain your proposal. I am, sir, your faithful servant,

CHARLES DICKENS.

John W. Calcraft, Esquire, Theater Royal, Dublin.

The fac simile of the letter which is reproduced herewith was made by a Gazette staff photographer from the original in Mr. Wilkins' library. From Devonshire terrace Dickens also wrote two letters to William Howitt regarding a story which had been offered for his perusal. In one of these is found the declaration that the author was not a Mason. He underscored the line in which he denied fraternizing with the secret order. These letters follow:

Returned With Thanks.

Devonshire Terrace,
Monday Evening, November 11, 1850.

My Dear Sir: I am extremely sorry, on reading your story, to find that we have anticipated it, and have a paper on the same subject (by Horne) in a number which has been at press some days. I like yours very much, and know the captain perfectly. Nothing but what I have mentioned could have stood in its way.

I am not a Freemason, and should very much like to read the book you so kindly offer me.

With regards to Mrs. Howitt, believe me always sincerely yours, CHARLES DICKENS.

William Howitt, Esquire.

Devonshire Terrace,
November 12, 1850.

My Dear Sir: I will read your paper (an admirable title) immediately, and let you know about the space in the Xmas number.

Pray let me assure you that there is nothing at all like the captain in Horne's paper; and that he wrote his, in compliance with a suggestion from Wills, who mentioned the subject to me as being down on his list, in consequence of its having attracted so much attention lately. Faithfully, yours always.

CHARLES DICKENS.

William Howitt, Esquire.

Dicken's Epsitolary Style.

There is a lapse of nine years until the next letter in Mr. Wilkins' collection appears. Dickens had now moved to his famous Gad's Hill place and conducted the weekly literary journal, All the Year Round. He was still in correspondence with Mr. Howitt, and in a series of four letters the keenest view of some of the author's opinions are obtained. The epistles are full of Dickens' characteristics. He wrote in long, loose sentences, pieced together with equally loose parenthetical expressions. He wrote always with the utmost candor. There was a pronounced absence of obsequiousness and no tendency to indulge in that error of other literary men of his day which is inelegantly but tersely expressed in the "slopping over" habit. Dickens wrote like a business man, except when he ran in his observations in his imaginary parentheses.

Dickens did not have any stereotyped expressions. He seldom used the same form twice in closing his letters. He was not "yours truly" to every Tom, Dick and Harry. To Mr. Howitt it will be seen that he was "Faithfully yours always," "Always sincerely yours," "Faithfully yours," etc.

He used note paper of the sort that the man who stands close gets from his future bride about a fortnight before he reaches the point of proposing. Stationery and the feminine hand at that point are absolutely at their best and most fascinating to the reader of the epistle. And Dickens had idiosyncrasies not unlike the modern girl. He used violet ink. (Of course, some of the dainty admirers of Sam Weller, Mr. Pickwick, Little Doris and that host of Dickens people in these twentieth century days would hardly countenance writing fluid of that hue, but it must be borne in mind that times and the vogue of ink have changed in the last 50 years.) He began his letter on the last page, like the modern love-lorn lass, and finished where the ordinary writer would begin.

Ghosts and Their Doings.

The author's ideas of ghosts are told in the following letters:

OFFICE OF ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND.
A Weekly Journal, Conducted by Charles Dickens.
No. 11 Wellington Street North, Strand, London, W. C.
Tuesday, September 6, 1859.

Dear Mr. Howitt: Coming to town last night, I found your pleasant letter, and became impressed with the thought that I would thank you for it before I went away again.

I don't adopt my contributor's theory. He is a well-known man, with very curious experiences, and all the stories that he relates in his own person I have heard him tell for years. They are not in the least altered or touched to suit his present purpose. He has related them strictly upon honor. He himself inhabited a very famous Kentish "Haunted House," and is is shut up to this day—or was the other day.

My own mind is perfectly unprejudiced and impressible on the subject. I do not in the least pretend that such things are not, but I positively object, on most matters, to be thought for, or—if I may use the odd expression—assorted down. And I have not yet met with any ghost story that was proved to me, or that had not the noticeable peculiarity in it that the alteration of some slight circumstance would bring it within the range of common natural probabilities. I have always had a strong interest in the subject, and never knowingly lost an opportunity of pursuing it. But I think the testimony, which I cannot cross-examine, sufficiently loose to justify me in requiring to see and hear the modern witnesses with my own senses, and then to be reasonably sure that they were not suffering under a disordered condition of the nerves or senses, which is known to be a common disease of many phases.

Don't suppose that I am so bold and arrogant as to settle what can and what cannot be, after death. The truth is not so at all. I think the theory of my contributor strong as to the one class of his cases, in which the image of a person dying, or in very great peril, is strongly suggested to an intimate friend. I do not otherwise reward it as applicable.

On the other hand, when I think of the amount of misery and injustice that constantly obtains in this world, which a word from the dead person in question could set right, I would not believe—could not believe—in your war office ghost without overwhelming evidence.

Faithfully yours always.
CHARLES DICKENS.

Gad's Hill Place, Higham-By-Rochester, Kent,
Monday, October 1, 1859.

My Dear Mr. Howitt: I have been away and unable to acknowledge the receipt of your last note. Let me do so now.

I will only add on the general subject, that if you know of any haunted house whatsoever, within the limits of the United Kingdom, where nobody can live, eat, drink, sit, stand, lie or sleep without spirit molestation, I believe I can produce a gentleman who will readily try its effect on his own person. Faithfully yours,

CHARLES DICKENS.

No Fear of Haunted Houses.

OFFICE OF ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND.
A Weekly Journal, Conducted by Charles Dickens.
No. 11 Wellington Street North, Strand, London, W. C.
Tuesday November 8, 1859.

My Dear Mr. Howitt: In your list of haunted houses Lobenn's public house in London. As it is (locally) easy of access, my friend proposes to begin with that. Can you tell me where it is? I will undertake to try to get the landlord's consent to the house's being exorcised by my friend, and, as I suppose the restoration of the good will to be worth something to him, I have hopes of succeeding. Believe me always, faithfully yours,

CHARLES DICKENS.

William Howitt, Esquire.

Tavistock House,
Tavistock Square, London, W. C.,
Tuesday, November 15, 1859.

Dear Sir: My friend—whom you altogether mistook for somebody else whom I don't know of—has an idea of taking the haunted house at Cheshurst altogether. Can you tell me to whom application should be made about it? Faithfully yours,

CHARLES DICKENS.

William Howitt, Esquire.

Further comment on these missives can explain little of Dickens' ideas on haunted houses or of his quiet exultation in being able to run a spook to earth.

A Man Who Sipped Brandy.

Dickens, to his friends, was a hale fellow well met. His early associates were a group of artists and young men ambitious, like himself, for literary fame. He was a bohemian. He sipped his brandy and had a generous, healthy appetite for good cheer. He knew the world so well that he was not to be lured into its pitfalls; and his thorough understanding of the bohemian and the bohemian's failings made him appreciate all the more the charm of the domestic hearth and the love of family.

He had an evenly balanced sense of propriety, which is essential in the companionable man who can participate to a modest degree in the revelry of the grill room and at the same time enjoy the peaceful environment of his own fireside cheered by the beaming countenances of his closest friends and loved ones.

This was the Dickens who assisted the Shakespeare's curatorship by his acting in "rare Ben Jonson's" comedy, the Dickens who was not a Free Mason and who was skeptical of ghosts. If he had left no other letters, an invaluable insight into his career could be gathered from the relics in Mr. Wilkins' collection.

This was the Dickens whose generous heart put into the mouth of "Tiny Tim" the words of that Christmas benediction which today are reverently repeated by every tongue and in every clime:

"God bless us, every one."

JOHN P. COWAN.

RECORD FOUND BY ACCIDENT

Book Containing the Names of Lawyers Had Disappeared for Years.

DUSTY VAULT GAVE IT UP

Attorney Brown, While Searching for Papers in Another Lawyer's Safe, Discovered It—No Christmas Gift for New Barristers.

The examining board of the Allegheny county bar, which has just finished examining probably the largest class in the board's history, 38 for admission as lawyers and 17 for registration as students at law, will make no official announcement of those who have passed until the day before New Years, as it is impossible for the attorneys composing the board to get through until that time. The board is composed of Samuel J. Graham, chairman; R. H. Jackson, secretary; J. L. Ritchey, J. C. Boyer, J. M. Shields, W. H. Thomson, M. W. Acheson, Jr., and R. H. Kennedy, recently appointed to succeed Major Stewart, resigned.

A curious incident was brought to light during the meeting of the board, which involved the loss of a minute book by one of the old boards appointed in the early eighties. This book was invaluable to the lawyers of the county, as it contained the minutes of all the meetings held by every board since the first organization in this county. The names of every lawyer admitted previous to the loss of the book was incorporated in the minutes, and while most of their names have been enrolled on the minutes of the courts for many years, this, in some cases, had been neglected and the only public record of their attorneyship could not be found.

Appalled by the Loss.

The loss was discovered when Attorney T. S. Brown, of the law firm of Brown & Stewart, was appointed a member, and a thorough search of the court house and the desks of every previous member failed to reveal its whereabouts. The librarian did not have it, and consternation reigned for awhile, although no publicity was made of its mysterious disappearance. No lawyer seemed to know who had it last.

Mr. Brown, who is now a member of the state board of law examiners, appointed by the supreme court to pass upon the eligibility of students and lawyers for admission to practice before that body, had a legal case with another firm of attorneys, whose name he refuses to disclose, and that firm had possession of important papers, which he was compelled to secure. There was no difficulty about getting the papers, if one of the attorneys could have been found, as there was no disagreement between them, and they were working on the case together. But the members of the firm had a misunderstanding and separated, the one forming a new partnership, and the other retaining possession of all papers appertaining to the matter in hand. He had left town for a few days and the affairs had taken such a turn that Mr. Brown had to have the papers. He could not locate the attorney, so he made arrangements with a janitor of the building in which his office was located to secure a key to the office.

Found in a Vault.

Mr. Brown commenced a diligent search for his papers, knowing that the attorney would have no objection to his doing so, as the matter was of as much importance to the absent lawyer as to the searcher. He started with the vault, where papers and books appeared to have accumulated for years. While rummaging through a mass of old papers he came across a dust covered book and found it was the minute book of the bar examining committee which had been missing for years. One of the firm had accidently misplaced it in the vault and, as he was no longer a member of the committee and was probably never consulted about the loss of the book, gave it no further thought. When the partner's attention was called to it, he gladly turned it over to the committee and was as much pleased as Attorney Brown to know that the valuable record of years had been recovered.

The old record is now carefully preserved by Attorney Jackson and will be handed down to each succeeding secretary with the story of its loss and discovery.

German Cruiser's Fast Trial Trip.

KIEL, Dec. 19.—The new German cruiser Hamburg attained a speed of 23 1-3 knots today on her trial trip from Swinemunde to Kiel.

STRIKERS FORBIDDEN TO HOLD CHRISTMAS PARTIES

Saxon Government Stops Yuletide Pleasures of 8,000 Idle Textile Workers.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The Saxon government has forbidden the holding of seven great Christmas parties at Crimmitschau by the strikers belonging to the textile trades, on the ground that they would be seditious gatherings tending to disturb the public peace. A feeling of intense bitterness is the result. These parties were to be paid for out of the strike funds, so that no striker should be without a Christmas celebration.

The national society of textile workers, however, has arranged to give a present to every child. The streets of Crimmitschau are now patrolled by gendarmes, whose orders are not to permit more than two men to be together in the streets, so that if two persons walking one way meet two others and stop to talk the assemblage is dispersed.

Nearly the whole body of strikers, about 1,400 men, marched over the frontier into the territory of Altenburg a few days ago to hold meetings out of the reach of the Saxon government and discuss the situation. They are determined to persist in the strike, which has now lasted 18 weeks.

THE CECILIAN PIANO PLAYER

If you have not heard this marvelous player you have not heard the best player now made.

The CECILIAN PLAYS the piano—does not THUMP nor BANG and with the accessories for controlling the expression, accelerating or retarding the tempo—softening the bass so melody in treble will speak out distinctly, or vice versa—softening the treble when melody lies in bass—the accentuation of individual notes, etc., and ease of operation IT HAS NOT AN EQUAL. Do not fail to hear the CECILIAN. Cash or easy payments.

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
618 Penn Avenue.

SHOPPING MADE EASY No stairs to climb. No crowding in elevators. We have rearranged our store, making broader aisles. All Holiday goods on one floor, from Fifth Ave. to Diamond St.

THE FASTEST GROWING STORE IN GREATER PITTSBURGH

The Leader DEPARTMENT STORE
212 to 244 FIFTH AVE. THRU TO 237 to 241 DIAMOND ST.
Open Every Evening Until Xmas

SPECIAL FOR TOMORROW GOLD FISH $1.25 for globe, 6 gold fish, box shell and box of food all complete.

FREE IN OUR TOY DEPARTMENT Every child accompanied by parent will receive an "Alphonse and Gaston" Handkerchief with six funny pictures between 8:30 and 11 A. M. IN OUR TOY DEPARTMENT FREE

Useful Hints for Christmas Presents
RESERVE THIS LIST FOR REFERENCE

As an aid to the Christmas shopper we submit a partial list containing a few of the many suitable presents for persons of all ages. This list is intended to act only as a guide post, pointing the way to safe and sure economy in the selection of most satisfactory gifts. For every item we mention there are a thousand others.

Check the Articles You Wish to See and Bring This List With You

GIFTS FOR WOMEN

Spangled or Hand-Painted Fans	25c to $5.00	Fancy Garters, 1 pair in fancy glass box	24c
Large Venise Lace Collars	98c to $8.00	Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs	98c to $6.50
Novelty Stock Collars	24c to $2.50	Doylies, Teneriffe and hand drawn	25c to 75c
Solid Gold Signet Rings	$1.00 to $5.00	Imt. Duchess Lace Top Collars	24c
Comb Brush and Mirror Toilet Sets	98c to $5.00	Brooch Pins, set with brilliants	48c to $2.00
Umbrellas	98c to $12.00	Fancy Hat Pins	10c to 50c
Handkerchiefs, initial, lace and embroidered	10c to 75c	Belt Buckles, sterling silver finish	39c to 49c
Automobile Hand Bags	48c to $7.50	Sterling Silver Thimbles	10c
Fancy Combs	48c to $3.00	Sterling Silver Embroidery and Manicure Scissors	48c
Sterling Silver Manicure and Toilet Sets	$1.98 to $15.00	Imt. Silver Purses	48c to 98c
Silk Embroidered Hose	$1.00 to $3.50	Bar Pins, set with pearls and brilliants	25c to $1.25
Fancy Silk Vests	50c to $5.50	Jewel Boxes	49c to $1.25
Lined Kid Gloves	$1.00 to $4.50	Belts, satin, peau de soie and leather	25c to $1.00
Ladies' Black Hose	10c	Lace Trimmed Pin Cushions	25c to $1.98
All-Wool Eiderdown Sacques	89c	Stylish Kid Gloves	$1.00
Lined Hose	12½c	The Duquesne Glove	$1.50
Heavy Fleece Lined Shirts and Pants	39c	Ladies' Mannish Gloves	98c
Ladies' Wool Vests and Pants	98c	Golf Gloves	25c to 75c
Plain Cashmere Hose	25c	Cashmere Silk Lined Gloves	48c
Heavy Domet Wrappers	$1.50	Silk Petticoats, colored and black	$3.98 to $7.00
Fine Silk and Wool Shawls	23c to 49c	Voile Dress Skirts	$7.50 to $12.00
Imported Silk Moreen Petticoats	$2.98	Walking Skirts, fancy mixtures	$2.98 to $10.00
Taffeta Silk Petticoats	$2.98	Tailor-Made Suits	$10 to $15
Embroidered Flannelette Gowns	98c	Velvet and Silk Suits	$15
Flannelette Petticoats, crocheted edge	39c	Fur Scarfs	$2.98 to $35
Fancy Cambric Corset Covers	98c	Kersey and Zibeline Coats, military style	$8.00 to $15
Fancy Cambric Gowns	$1.98	Rain Coats in Raglans	$10 to $16.98
Fine Combination Chemise	$1.79	Shirt Waists	49c to $5.00
		Silk Waists	$2.98 to $10
		Velvet Waists	$3.98 to $7.00

GIFTS FOR MEN

French Lisle Hose	$1.00 to $1.50	Leather Traveling Rolls	$2.50 to $25
Mercerized Silk Underwear	$2.25	Silk Handkerchiefs	29c
Warm Fur Gloves	$3.50 to $10	Traveling Suit Cases	$4.50 to $25
Silk Mufflers	$1.00	Fancy Colored Silk Handkerchiefs	23c
Novelty Scarf Pins	$1.00 to $4.00	Solid Gold Signet Rings	$1.00 to $5.00
Men's Silk Neckwear	50c	Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs	12½c
Knit Wool Gloves	75c to $1.50	Military Brush Sets	98c to $7.00
Lined Kid Gloves	$1.00 to $10	Umbrellas	98c to $7.00
Fancy Knit Sweaters	$1.50 to $5.00	Linen Finish Handkerchiefs	11c
Men's Dress Shirts	$1.00	Scarf Pins, solid gold	48c to $3.00
Full Dress Protectors	$1.00 to $5.00	Triplicate Mirrors	25c to $1.00
Full Dress Shirts	$1.00 to $2.50	Holiday Mufflers	98c
Flannel Pajamas	$1.00 to $5.00	Sterling Silver Match Boxes	24c
Silver Mounted Suspenders	$1.00 to $6.00	New Stag Military Brushes	$2.98
Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs	23c	Men's Gold Plated Watch Charms	25c to 98c
Latest Style Neckwear	25c to $2.50	Cuff Links, gold plated and solid gold tops	48c to $3.00
Irish Linen Handkerchiefs	48c	Traveling Companions in leather cases	$1.50 to $15
		Brass and Gun Metal Smoking Sets	98c to $2.00

GIFTS FOR GIRLS

Silk Plaited Hosiery	75c to $1.50	Silver Manicure Sets	$1.50 to $4.00
Heavy Fleeced Hose	12½c	Kid Gloves	75c to 98c
Fleece-Lined Union Suits	19c	Golf Gloves	25c to 48c
Needle Books, with four papers of English needles	10c	Fur-Trimmed Coats	$3.98
Sterling Silver Chain Bracelets	48c to $1.00	Long Coats	$5.00
Fitted Wrist Bags	48c to 98c	Misses' Fine Tan Coats	$5.00
Gold-Plated Lockets	48c to $1.00	Fur Sets	75c to $15
Gold-Plated Chatelaine Pins	75c	Fur Sets	$2.98 to $15

GIFTS FOR BOYS

Knit Wool Sweaters	75c to $4.00	Soft Kid Gloves	25c to 50c
Newest Style Neckwear	25c to 50c	Good Wool Gloves	25c to 50c
Durable Fancy Suspenders	25c to $1.00	Heavy Fleeced Hose	12½c
Cloth Caps and Tams	50c to $2.75	Boys' Sweaters	$1.00
Silver Cuff Buttons	25c to 35c	Gold-Plated Cuff Links	50c to $2.00
Gold Filled Cuff Buttons	25c to 98c	Umbrellas	$1.49
Sterling Scarf Pins	25c to 50c	Signet Rings, solid gold	$1.00 to $5.00
Boxed Hosiery, ½ dozen	$1.38 to $6.00	Military Brushes, pair	98c to $3.00

GIFTS FOR INFANTS

Ribbed Cashmere Hosiery	25c	Silk Embroidered Bonnets	48c
Mercerized Silk Hosiery	50c	Bootees and Moccasins	47c
Long and Short Bedford Coats	$1.98	Two-Toned Toboggan Caps	25c
Fine Lawn Dresses	$1.25	Silk Crocheted Hoods	48c to 98c
Fine Silk Bibs	25c to 75c	Tiny Kid Mittens	25c and 50c
Silk Embroidered Cashmere Sacques	48c	Golf Gloves	25c and 49c
Silk Embroidered Flannel Shawls	98c	Fancy Mittens	15c and 25c

ALL TOYS AT ONE-HALF PRICE

TEACHERS' PAY IN THIS COUNTY

What the Various Boroughs Give Those Who Give Children Their Instruction.

LAWMAKERS INCONSISTENT

Strong Arguments for Higher Salaries for Instructors—Ex-Teacher Who Became a Legislator Voted Against Increases When He Got to Harrisburg.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of Sunday, December 13, contained a statement showing the salaries paid to public school principals in the boroughs and those paid to the teachers in the various townships of Allegheny county. This compilation from the official records was read with much interest by teachers, officials, and others concerned in public school affairs throughout the state, on account of the growing movement for the increase of the salaries of teachers and the widespread discussion incident thereto.

The salary schedules for principals and teachers in the townships as published last week are here supplemented by a list of salaries paid to teachers in the boroughs of the county, at the present time, as follows:

Aspinwall, $30 to $60 a month; Avalon, $55 to $65; Bellevue, $35 to $100; Ben Avon, $50 to $56; Braddock, $40 to $55; North Braddock, $37 50 to $50; Breckenridge, $43 to $50; Bridgeville, $40 to $45; Carnegie, $62 50 to $78; Cheswick, $50 to $55; Coraopolis, $50 to $55; Crafton, $40 to $65; Dravosburg, $50 to $60; Duquesne, $40 to $80; East McKeesport, $47 50 to $50; East Pittsburgh, $47 50 to $70; Edgewood, $50 to $60; Elizabeth, $35 to $75; West Elizabeth, $45 to $50; Elliott, $45 to $70; Emsworth, $50; Esplen, $35 to $60; Etna, $37 50 to $80; Glassport, $50; Glenfield, $45; Greentree, $45; Hays, $42 50 to $60; Haysville, $42; Heidelberg, $45 to $50; Homestead, $46 to $111; West Homestead, $40 to $55; Ingram, $50 to $60; Knoxville, $35 to $50; McKees Rocks, $45 to $70; Millvale, $37 50 to $65; Montooth, $40 to $45; Mt. Oliver, $42 to $62 50; Munhall, $35 to $80; Oakdale, $40 to $55; Oakmont, $45 to $70; Osborne, $55; Pitcairn, $40 to $60; Rankin, $40 to $70; Sewickley, $40 to $80; Sharpsburg, $45 to $77 50; Sheraden, $45 to $75; Spring Garden, $45; Swissvale, $50 to $65; Tarentum, $40 to $65; Turtle Creek, $50 to $65; Verona, $45 to $70; Versailles, $50 to $55; West Liberty, $45 to $50; Wilmerding, $45 to $70; Wilkinsburg, $60 to $89.

Why Teachers Should Be Paid More.

Some of the leading arguments in favor of increasing the compensation of teachers are the increased cost of living, the obligation of the teacher to dress and live in a style befitting a public educator, and the fact that some things which were formerly luxuries are now necessities to the teachers as well as to a whole lot of other people.

Principal G. W. Kratz of the Franklin district, this city, who was chairman of the Principals' association committee appointed to present the claims of the teachers to the central board of education, is generally credited with much of the success of the movement. In his argument he forcibly illustrated the increased cost of living and referred to the assertion that former luxuries are now necessities. He is not quoted as specifying these, but probably had in mind natural gas in blizzard weather and the soaring rents exacted of people who want to enjoy the privilege of living in Pittsburgh. The argument that teachers must live in a style conformable to the importance of their position is generally lost sight of by those who consider only their comparatively short hours.

On this point every once in a while some sanctimonious theoretical hypocrite deplores the growing tendency of teachers to think of the financial condition of the calling, says Prof. McAndrew of the New York Girls' High school. "But it is as necessary that those directing the education of the youth of this country should work for better salaries as it is that a general going out to war should think of ammunition. We don't want to teach for it. We want to use it to make us teach better. There's no occupation in the world where increase of pay shows more immediate results than in the work of teaching. Even a new gown elevates the grade of the class work. You may laugh at this, but you know the truth of it.

"American children respect good clothes. That may be wicked, but it's true, and the effect of good clothes upon the teacher herself is so valuable an agent for cheerfulness, confidence and enthusiasm that I want them all to have enough money to dress more than ordinarily well, and with a sufficient variety of costumes to break the horrible monotony. It must be to a teacher and her pupils to see the same clothing in school week after week. Either the teachers of America will have to be better clothed, or else they should stop teaching everything else and devote their time to trying to break young America of the habit of admiring beauty and fitness of dress."

Queer Acts of Legislators.

During the contest over the minimum salary bill some queer features were revealed which very aptly illustrate the gentle art of demagogy as practiced in a legislative body, the members of which are selected by popular vote. One of these odd features was the fact that a member of the house who had been a teacher, and had subsequently been elevated to the position of county superintendent, then elected to the legislature, not only voted against the measure, but spoke against it; yet, while he was speaking against the proposition, there reposed among the records of the school department, in the same building, an appeal written by him when he was county superintendent, asking that something be done to increase the salaries of the teachers of the state. As there is nothing that the average country politician fears so much as the lash of public criticism, so this solon had to reverse himself, if he hoped for re-election.

While the average salary of men teachers in Pittsburgh last year was only $44 92 a month and that of women $33 78, the aggregate, $1,831,871, appears so appalling to the average school director—holder of the purse strings—that he can scarcely avoid entertaining the suspicion that some persons must be drawing extravagant salaries. So say the advocates of better pay for teachers, adding the significant comment:

"We have money for every purpose; why not for this? A few years ago we promptly and cheerfully spent $400,000,000 for war and war appliances—about twice the amount spent for education in the whole United States for the same twelvemonth. But education is always on the bargain counter. The soldier costs more than the teacher.

Rank in the Good Old Days.

"As in the olden time barbers and scullions ranked with musicians, and the master of the hounds wore a bigger medal than the poet laureate, so we pay our teachers the same as coachmen and coal heavers, giving them a plentiful lack of everything but overwork."

In discussing the salary question, County Superintendent Samuel Hamilton said yesterday:

"The probable salary that teachers could earn in other avocations is worthy of consideration. A good typewriter earns from $500 to $700; a trained nurse, from $600 to $700; an experienced saleswoman, from $375 to $500; a dressmaker in the home, from $300 to $400 and board; even a servant or a laundress can earn from $150 to $250 and board. A good barber can earn from $500 to $600; a clerk, from $500 to $700, an elevator man, from $350 to $450; a day laborer, from $425 to $500. Last year a bright young man gave up a school paying $320 to accept a clerkship at $660; another quit teaching at $450 a year to keep books at $600. A young woman earning $460 annually as a teacher accepted a position at $660 as a transcriber."

The extent of the educational operations of the country is revealed by the current report of Dr. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education. He places the total of pupils enrolled in the common schools at 15,925,887, or over 20 per cent of the entire population. The average daily attendance was 10,999,273, being 69 per cent of the total enrollment, the largest average attendance ever attained. Less than 28 per cent of the teachers were men, or 122,392 out of a total of 439,596. Private schools are tabulated at 1,103,901 for elementary and 183,626 for academies and other secondary schools. The grand total enrollment for the year, including schools of all kinds, was 18,080,840. The commissioner also says:

"With the growth of cities the regular state tax for schools has grown less and local taxation has increased. The average schooling of the entire population is placed at 1,032 days. The value of the school property of the high schools of the United States amounted to nearly $125,000,000; that of private schools of the same grade to about $85,000,000. About one-half of the private schools are controlled by religious denominations. The total number of universities colleges and technological schools is 638, of which 131 admit women only; 134 universities and colleges admit only men to the undergraduate department, and 336 admit both men and women. Of the 43 schools of technology, 27 institutions report women among their undergraduates."

LABOR ORGANIZER HAD PROGRAM DISARRANGED

Troubles That Resulted from Missing a Train Before a Meeting.

One of the organizers of the United Mine Workers had an experience last week which caused him more annoyance than all the other labor disputes in which he has been interested. The duties of an organizer are many, but the principal object is to form new locals at mines where the men are not organized.

In order that he may exceed last year's record in the number of new locals, the [illegible] started to comply with the new schedule, but before he reached the village where he was to speak he found that he could not get a train until time for the meeting to adjourn, and so he hired a rig.

He had only gone a few hundred yards when a wheel of the buggy broke, and he had to return. The accident prevented him from reaching any meeting that day.

That evening there was given out an exaggerated account of the accident, stating he was injured. The different miners held meetings that night and authorized postponements until the organizer had recuperated.

The following morning he went to the town where he was scheduled to speak, but the hall was locked. He spent half an hour looking for some miners to find out why the men were not in the hall. He was shown the papers and told of the action of the miners in postponing the meetings. This discouraged him so that he took the next train for Pittsburgh.

When he arrived at headquarters yesterday evening the executive officials expected him to make a report of several new locals. But he didn't, and it was some time before he had nerve to inform them of his misfortunes.

Baseball Player Murdered.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Dec. 19.—A man found murdered in the woods near Indian Springs is believed to be a baseball player named Calhoun, who was with Wheeling last season. Marks on a shirt discovered near the body indicate that the corpse is that of Calhoun.

Reward Offered for Dynamiters.

DENVER, Dec. 19.—Gov. Peabody has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters who wrecked five miners' homes at New Castle, on December 17.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozengers; they are composed of the finest powdered willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them. They cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and, although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Men, Women and Children Treated. RUPTURE CURED IN 30 TO 60 DAYS.

Dr. Geo. B. Wix

In my entire 12 years' practice I have never come in contact with a single case which could withstand the [illegible] and electrical forces which [illegible] treatment. Another of the [illegible]

EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE WITH EVERY CASE.

INTERVIEW THESE PATIENTS: [illegible]

PILES AND FISTULA CURED IN FROM 10 TO 30 DAYS.

[illegible]

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

GEO. B. WIX, M. D., RUPTURE AND RECTAL SPECIALIST, 631 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. SUNDAYS, 1 to 4.

ONE MILLION SEE BRIDGE OPENNIG

New York Crowds Witness the Inauguration of Williamsburg Structure.

M'CLELLAN MAKES SELECTION

William McAdoo Is Expected to Become the Next Police Commissioner of Greater New York—New Feature Is Sprung by Eloping Couple.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square,
NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

Not since Dewey made his triumphal entry has New York had a more imposing public ceremony than the opening of the Williamsburg bridge today. The fact that more than 1,000,000 persons witnessed some or all of the features of the inauguration added to its impressive nature. It is characteristic of all municipal displays in this city that the spectators have more to do with the grandeur of them than the actual scheduled proceedings.

The city has been full of talk about the bridge since early morning, and tonight, with the fireworks going on, it seems as if everyone wants to get where there is some sign of vantage. But the official ceremonies today are only secondary, after all. The announcement that one of the roadways will be opened to pedestrians on Sunday interests the vast multitude of workers who make Sunday their holiday, more than do the speechmaking, parading, marine processions and fireworks which compose the official program.

The weather bureau tells New York to prepare for rain or snow tomorrow. It matters little what may be the weather. There is no doubt in the minds of anyone that the bridge will be crowded all day. It will be cold up there, some hundreds of feet above the sea level, but curiosity to see how the bridge looks at close range will overwhelm the fear of getting a chill, and it is safe to say that 1,000,000 people at least will walk across before nightfall.

On Monday the whole bridge will come into commission, for wheels as well as people, and in a week it will be a regular part of Greater New York's life, with no especial interest in it except for strangers. Gotham soon assimilates new elements, and even a monster bridge is not too much for its easy and rapid digestion.

J. H. Clagett Sails for Europe.

Among the passengers on the American line steamer New York, which sailed today from this city for Southampton, was J. H. Clagett of Pittsburgh.

Politicians Kept Waiting.

It will not be much of a surprise to wise New Yorkers if William McAdoo proves to be the next commissioner of police for Greater New York. Col. McClellan, who came to New York this afternoon, will announce his appointments on Monday night, it is said. He will not tell tonight what he intends to do along that line. He says in effect, "Wait and see." All the same, it is impossible to keep people from talking, and the slate which the mayor-elect is expected to give to the world on Monday has been discounted to a large extent by leakages of various kinds. If McAdoo should not be the police commissioner it will astonish his friends, and probably himself, too. He is known to his fellow-countrymen principally as the friend of Grover Cleveland.

Peril of a Cliff House.

The peril of living in a house overlooking a precipice was accentuated early this morning when a fire broke out in the home of Muschenheim, the well-known restaurant keeper of the theater district. Mr. Muschenheim's house was on the edge of a cliff above the Hudson river. Two of his domestics, who were panic-stricken in an upper room, were about to jump when they were restrained. Had they made the leap, they would have gone over the precipice to certain death. The house was destroyed, but no one was hurt. Muschenheim restaurant is one of the famous resorts for after-theater parties and hundreds of Pittsburghers know both the place and its owner.

New Feature for Elopement.

Something new in the details of an elopement was brought out in the marriage of Eleanor Joyce to the man of her choice. The couple contrived the union secretly, and no one knew anything about it until the young lady's parents received a card which read: "Mr. and Mrs. William Joyce have the honor to announce the marriage of their daughter," etc. The idea of making the parents responsible for the elopement occurred to them as pretty near the acme of nerve. However, they have forgiven the runaways and all is happiness and peace. Mr. and Mrs. Joyce have had the wedding announcement supposed to have been sent out by them put into a frame, and it will hang in their parlor as the text of many an interesting family anecdote in future.

Like Someone to Cling To.

One of the new regulations for policemen does not please all women. It used to be the rule for a policeman at a crowded crossing to offer his arm to a woman who desired to get through the hurly-burly of vehicles and horses, leading her carefully to the other side. Now the officers are directed to beckon instead of offering their arms. This is all very well for men, who would get across anyhow, but women in the shopping districts, where there is always much confusion, like to cling to someone in moments of danger, if it is only to a policeman.

Where Slugging Is Good Form.

Indoor football in this city has not been an edifying sight. The inclination of many of the players to hit, kick and choke each other has been apparent from beginning to end, and spectators who have visited Madison Square Garden in the expectation of seeing a football game have come away with a general impression of a "rough house," with a football coming to the surface only at wide intervals. There is no reason why an indoor game should not be good except that football flourishes better in the outer air, but the experience of the past week assuredly points to the suspicion that slugging is regarded as good form when under cover, whatever it may be at the polo grounds.

Brooklyn May Become Metropolis.

Already old New Yorkers are predicting that the population of Brooklyn will exceed that of New York before many years have passed. The opening of the Williamsburg bridge today, with the certainty that there will be other bridges, as well as several tunnels, connecting the two boroughs, within a decade, can have but one result—a vast increase of population on Long Island. The sooner the better for Manhattan. There are altogether too many people on this side of the river.

Longing for the Speedway.

Horsemen are eagerly awaiting a break in the weather which will put their beloved Speedway in good shape. At present this lovely stretch of drive road is hard and furrowed, and it is not safe for horses to be pushed along on it—either for the horses or the drivers. It may be that it will rain tomorrow. Should it do so and dry up afterward there will be a few days of great sport.

There is no institution in this city which affords more welcome pleasure to a large number of folk than this same Speedway when the weather is propitious. It should, too, considering that it cost millions of dollars of the city's money.

Not Good for Nervous People.

If you want a thrill that will make you hold tight to your seat, ride up and down on the elevated lines of New York and watch the workmen standing on the narrow strip of pathway between the tracks as trains pass each other, with the men between them. With a deadly electrically-charged rail on either side, slippery foothold, and two rushing trains sweeping past, the man who can keep his head is to be congratulated. A workman is killed now and then, but fatalities are much fewer than might be expected under such awful conditions.

GEORGE C. JENKS.

Growth of Real Estate Business in Pittsburgh Evidenced by Ten New Firms Which Have Started Since September 1

WILLIAM E. WEBSTER.

With a total of 18 years' experience in real estate in St. Paul, Kansas City, and in the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia; as real estate agent for the Pittsburgh Coal Company, and the last two years for the Pittsburgh, Carnegie & Western Railroad Company, Mr. Webster is admirably equipped. He is at 307 Fitzsimons building.

CHARLES F. RANKIN.

The head of the C. F. Rankin Company is well known in local real estate circles. He recently purchased his release from the Union Realty Company, and is established at 308-310 Peoples Bank building. The firm has the agency for 10 of the largest insurance companies writing in Pittsburgh and also does a general real estate and mortgage business.

W. H. KEARFOTT.

Mr. Kearfott is president of the real estate firm of Kearfott, Lindsay & Co., at 304 Frick building. His active partner is J. P. Lindsay. The firm has been organized only two months, but has already secured the exclusive handling of over $1,000,000 worth of city property. In addition it will conduct a large bond and promotion business.

W. D. RENT.

The W. D. Rent Company was organized September 1 and has offices at 6101 Penn avenue, East End. Mr. Rent has been engaged in the real estate business three years, during which time he has been active in marketing the Schenley View plan in the Nineteenth ward and the Lincoln park allotment in the Twenty-first ward. Suburban realty will be his specialty.

Ten years ago the real estate brokers in Pittsburgh numbered only a few dozen. Now more than 200 firms are actively engaged in buying, selling and handling property for others. The growth of the city, rapid and substantial beyond the fondest dream of the optimistic prophet, has made the calling one of the most essential in the daily business life of Pittsburgh. Men of keen foresight, clear judgment, good executive ability and tremendous energy have been needed to mark out and accomplish the improvements that have been made possible only by the aid of capital wisely interested at the proper time. To the mere buying and selling of real estate there have been added insurance, renting, promotions, business opportunities, building and loan business, and lot selling. The profits of the business have increased so that the realty fraternity of Pittsburgh today includes many men who 10 years ago would have been termed wealthy.

Encouraged by these successes new firms are springing up rapidly. In spite of the collapse of the realty boom last spring, the financial stringency that suddenly settled down upon Pittsburgh, and the general uncertainty that prevailed in business circles throughout the summer, at least 20 firms have started in business in the last 15 weeks.

Representatives of 10 of these firms are shown below. Some of them are familiar to the business public, having been in business here for years. Others are comparative strangers. The majority have served a long and successful apprenticeship with well-known real estate firms, and are now embarking for themselves. It is a significant fact that these firms, made up of men who are thoroughly familiar with the realty and business conditions in Pittsburgh, should have the courage to start in business when the conditions on the surface were more unfavorable than they have been for three years.

Their thorough knowledge of the business, their faith in Greater Pittsburgh's future, their belief that the real estate field was not covered so well but that brokers of ability had an excellent chance for success, and their willingness to hustle and wait until the inevitable turn in the business tide brought them big returns, are their reasons for their, to many, untimely start. The wisdom of their action is demonstrated by their steadily increasing clientele and the sure signs of a strong revival in realty business within the next six months. Pittsburgh has room for energetic, determined real estate brokers, and this group is fast winning a secure foothold in thhe sale and management of her most valuable commodity.

JOHN H. ELDER.

Mr. Elder, of J. H. Elder & Co., enjoys the distinction of being one of the best known men in Pittsburgh realty circles without having been a real estate broker. His conspicuous success in speculative house building and in managing his own properties, has induced him to [illegible] by opening offices at 415 Fourth avenue.

W. E. SLAUGENHOUPT.

The Mills-Slaugenhoupt Company is the title of a comparatively new firm at No. 428 Fourth avenue. F. A. Mills, formerly with A. C. McComb & Co., is associated with Mr. Slaugenhoupt in the company. Real estate is their standby, but the firm has been conspicuously successful of late in marketing large stores and other business stands.

C. H. KORNS.

While associated with Davies & Co., and later with A. Z. Byers & Co., Mr. Korns gained a large acquaintance over the city. With John Rodger he lately formed the firm of Korns & Rodger, which is located at 408 Times building. Besides city and suburban property, the firm will make a specialty of coal and timber lands.

R. J. PALMER.

The Commercial Realty Company, of which Mr. Palmer is manager, is at 1004 Keystone building. Since it started in business, October 1, it has disposed of a large part of the tube mills allotment at McKeesport. Other suburban propositions will be taken up next year in addition to its renting and insurance departments.

C. D. SILVER.

Mr. Silver is general manager of the National Real Estate Company at 605 Fitzsimons building. The company is being organized with $125,000 capital under Pennsylvania laws and will pay special attention to placing loans on suburban property on the instalment mortgage plan. A general real estate business will also be conducted.

J. C. WHITE.

Mr. White is a member of the Reliance Real Estate Company, with offices at No. 417 Fourth avenue. The company is well established in realty selling and next summer will boom an industrial town at Marshan on the Monongahela river, where the Roll Plate Window Glass Company will build a plant to employ 100 hands.

Trouble Galore in Teaching the Ballet for the Grand Pantomime

"One, two, three, four—turn, d—n it, turn!"

The speaker emphasized his command by rapping a heavy cudgel on the floor in front of his stand. Two score of young women, giggling and panting, were posed before him in almost every conceivable attitude. Some stood on one foot and held the other on the poise of a person who had just kicked an impudent puppy out of the back door. Some held their arms high above their heads; some leaned over like the tower of Pisa; some did a dance suggestive of the Highland fling; some appeared to be preparing for an Irish jig—all were on high tension and had their eyes fixed on the bad man who threatened them with the big club.

A stranger who would have happened in Old City hall just at that moment would have been led to believe that the man had hypnotized his subjects.

But the man with the club has no apparent hypnotic influences. He is a dancing master and his name is Arnold Kiralfy. The girls before him at this particular time constituted the classes of coryphees and secundas that will appear in the Christmas pantomime at the Grand Opera house, and this was their first rehearsal. Mr. Kiralfy is not a profane man at heart, and although he uses a club in the literal sense, he is as gentle as the proverbial lambkin. When he interjects expressions of unusual vehemence into his vocabulary the girls simply don't listen to him. They watch his gestures and follow his instructions.

"Once again!" shouted Mr. Kiralfy.

Instantly every maiden stood erect. They were a grotesque group. No spangles or tinsel or limelight here to display pretty faces and snow-white shoulders. Lithe figures, disported in street costumes, in knickerbockers, "rainy day" skirts and short ballet kilts of airy cheese cloth. In the opening rehearsals the dancers use anything that is comfortable.

Mr. Kiralfy himself took a pose and the whole class followed his example. Oscar Raden, director of the Grand Opera house orchestra, presided at the piano and struck up the proper music.

"Now—one, two, three—What —— —— ——!"

The ballet master started belligerently forward, flourishing his club. The girls all commenced talking at the same time. This lasted five minutes. It ended by more rapping with the club, another tune and the pretty evolutions of the dance which was accomplished with wonderfully accurate precision.

The coryphees and secundas are from New York as a rule, but here and there in the ranks appeared the more robust figures of young women from the south and west. All were trained dancers and all they were required to learn were the original evolutions which Mr. Kiralfy had planned for the pantomime ballets. Twice a day rehearsals of three hours each were held in Old City hall. Twice a day Mr. Raden rehearsed the chorus in the songs which have been written for the production. It is arduous work and requires study and patient training, and this is but a small part of Mr. Radin's work. He labors all day and into the early hours of the morning, sacrificing sleep and rest in preparing his music for the orchestra. On a few day's notice he wrote the music of ten new songs, making over 200 separate music sheets. People who are fascinated by the ballet girl's smile and the grace of the orchestra conductor would have even greater admiration for these idols of the footlights could they see how wizard-like order, beauty, melody and dazzling art are brought out of disorder and din.

JOHN P. COWAN.

ROYAL DIVORCE HEARING BEGUN AT DRESDEN

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Several relatives of Prince Frederick of Schoenburg-Waldenburg were examined yesterday in Camera, by the court at Dresden, in the divorce proceedings brought against him by the Princess Alice, his wife. The princess says she will come from Italy in the latter half of January to testify, under a guarantee that the hearing will be private. The prince will not attend the proceedings in any case.

ERIE COMPANY IS QUALIFIED IN OHIO

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—The Erie City Iron Work of Erie, Pa., incorporated in Pennsylvania with $1,000,000 capital stock, qualified to do business in Ohio today and will open offices in Cleveland, where Hal H. Hill will be the firm's representative. Edward P. Selden, vice president and George T. Ellis, secretary, signed the qualifying papers. The majority of the stock is held in Erie.

MONEY ENOUGH NOT APPROPRIATED

Secretary Brown Anxious to Delay Sealer Appointments as Result.

RESTS WITH THE GOVERNOR

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 19.

Secretary of Internal Affairs Brown is delaying the appointment of sealers of weights and measures for the cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Philadelphia and Scranton by his failure to procure the necessary instruments for the proposed officeholders. Secretary Brown claims that the appropriation of $2,500 made by the last legislature for the purchase of these instruments is insufficient and unless Governor Pennypacker insists on the enforcement of the law he will do nothing in the matter.

This act has been on the statute books since 1895, but it has never been enforced because no appropriation was ever made until the last session of the legislature for the purchase of instruments. The sealers are appointed by the governor after the commissioners of the county in which the cities entitled to them are situated have designated the number. The act applies only to first and second class cities and apparently there is no public demand for the enforcement of the law even in those cities.

Neither the Allegheny county commissioners nor those of Philadelphia and Lackawanna counties have formally asked the governor for the appointment of sealers. Pennypacker is not giving himself any concern about the matter and the chances are that nothing will be done until after the next session of the legislature, when an attempt will be made to secure an increased appropriation. Should the governor, however, decide to enforce the law immediately, Philadelphia will be allowed 12 sealers, Pittsburgh and Allegheny six and Scranton four.

Wants Another Term.

Senator Jacob C. Stineman of South Forks, who was in Harrisburg today attending a meeting of the State Soldiers' Orphan schools commission, said that he would again be a candidate in the Blair-Cambria district. He thinks he will be nominated without opposition at the Republican primaries next spring, although M. B. Stevens, district attorney of Cambria county, is being talked of as a candidate. Mr. Stineman is serving his second term in the senate and as he has always been loyal to the organization it is expected he will have the active support of Senators Quay and Penrose.

The proposed retirement of President Judge Livingston of Lancaster, who is now a hopeless invalid, will create a vacancy on the bench of that county which the governor will fill until after the next general election. There are several aspirants for the place and the indications are that there will be an exciting contest next spring for the Republican nomination. Ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth Griest, the Republican leader of the county, is believed to favor the candidacy of County Controller Hassler.

Harmony in Lancaster.

Griest has been quietly strengthening his organization for some time, in anticipation of a contest for Judge Livingston's successor, although if the governor should appoint Mr. Hassler there would hardly be much doubt of his nomination. Ex-Senator C. C. Kauffman, for many years the leader of the anti-Griest faction of the county, and one of the champions of John Wanamaker, has recently become one of Mr. Griest's most active lieutenants. Kauffman's home is at Columbia, the largest town in the district outside of Lancaster, and the organization expects to carry that town in the future with ease.

The Anti-Machine party, which elected its candidates for prothonotary and jury commissioner at the last election in Dauphin county, has gone out of business and will not be heard of in the municipal campaign in Harrisburg in February. Attempt has been made by some of the hangers-on of the new party to rehabilitate it, but the leaders are satisfied with their efforts at the last election and have returned to the Republican party.

The Republican leaders have already announced that Senator John E. Fox of this city is their choice for renomination, and it is doubtful if he will have any opposition. Edward Z. Gross of this city, an uncle of Mayor McCormick, one of the leaders of the Anti-Machine element, will probably be the nominee for the legislature in the Harrisburg district to succeed Judge-elect George Kunkel, who succeeds Judge Jacobs on January 1.

In the interest of party harmony, the Republican leaders of the Bradford-Wyoming senatorial district have decided to support Senator Robert S. Edmiston of Towanda for renomination. Giles M. Coons of Canton will be renominated for representative, and L. T. Hoyt of Athens and Nathan Pendleton of Warren will succeed Representatives Lomax and Hamilton.

SAYS PALMIST BUNCOED HER BY CHANGING ENVELOPS

Mrs. Josephine Rowe Visited Fortune Teller and Claims She Is $250 Poorer.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.)

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Dec. 19.—Mrs. Josephine Rowe of Morgantown, W. Va., who has been visiting relatives here for the past month, came to the police today and demanded the arrest of Prof. Paul Hobson, a palmist and fortune teller, who has been doing a thriving business here for two weeks.

Mrs. Rowe charged that he had taken $250 from her. She said she made known to him the fact that she had the money in her possession and he wanted to invest it for her, saying he could double it. While they were talking he remarked that she ought to be more careful of the money and wrap it up in an envelope, as he did with his funds.

He showed her an envelope which he said was full of money and offered her one like it. She put her money in it and claims the professor changed envelopes without her knowledge, and when she came to look at the package she discovered that it contained only blank paper, wrapped in a $1 bill. Search was made for Hobson, but he had left town.

CHICAGO NOT SATISFIED WITH ONE CONVENTION

Windy City Now Laying Plans to Capture National Gathering of Democrats.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Chicago having secured the National Republican convention, it was determined today that the claims of this city for the Democratic convention also should be laid before the national committee of the latter party when it meets in Washington in January.

Under the leadership of prominent Democrats the movement was put under way by the formation of a permanent committee, with former Judge Adams A. Goodrich as chairman. Assurances were received that there would be no difficulty in securing all the financial backing necessary, and Chairman Goodrich was empowered to appoint all needful sub-committees.

"We will go after the convention in earnest," said Judge Goodrich. "We know that we will have strong rivals, but we have a far better start than we did in 1896, when the convention came here, and we expect to land this one."

INDEPENDENT OF ALL ESTIMATES

Orphans to Pay Strict Attention to Appropriation Figures from Administration.

THEY MUST BE SENT IN SOON

"If the estimates from the various departments are not sent in to councils pretty soon the finance committee will proceed to make up the appropriations for next year without the estimates," said Controller Larkin yesterday.

"As a courtesy to the mayor and the directors we will wait a little while longer, but there will be no delay in making up the appropriations for next year. We have all the information we need, here in this office, although we would be pleased to have any assistance the heads of departments might give us. We will not, however, be guided by the estimates. It is our policy to cut down the appropriations and to keep them as low as possible. It is always the policy of the city officials to get as much money as they can to run their departments, but we intend to give them only what is actually to run the government in an economical manner.

"The controller's office has saved the city $500,000 since April, 1902, and I think I will be able to show this before the present year is ended. We are still paying bills, although for years it was the practice to stop paying bills in the fall. I think that we will have enough money to pay bills until February. We may run short a few hundred thousand dollars this year, but the deficiency will be considerably less than it was last year."

Mayor William B. Hays said yesterday that the estimates of the public safety and charities departments were completed and that the estimates of the public works department would be ready next week. He said they would be sent to councils at the next meeting on December 28.

The appropriations for 1904 will be made up by a sub-committee of the finance committee. The sub-committee consists of five members, four of whom are Orphans of common council and in sympathy with Controller Larkin's retrenchment policy. The sub-committee consists of William C. Betz, J. P. Shaw, George W. McNeil, Jacob Seibel and W. J. Zahniser.

IF A 2 CENT STAMP WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS AND YEARS OF SUFFERING AND ANNOYANCE,

Wouldn't it be a pretty good investment? If you are a sufferer from Catarrh or Deafness, send a 2c stamp to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, Ohio, and they will mail you a sample of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm, which has been proven by thousands to be the only immediate, specific cure for all forms of Catarrh and its kindred affliction—deafness. Easily applied—gives instant relief, and you'll thank us for the advice. For sale by druggists. If not, a full size jar will be sent prepaid on receipt of 50c. But send for the sample first. That'll prove the claims of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm.

"My hearing and roaring in the head are cured and as I stated to you in my last letter, I had tried so many other remedies without benefit, that I had but little faith in yours, for I was so poorly and my health was so run down, that I thought there was no help for me. Now I am so near well that I am glad that I was induced to try your Balm."

Geo. Wright, Pike, N. Y.

"The sample opened the air passages after they had been closed for weeks, so that I could again breathe through my nose." Clayton Arnold, Watertown, Ohio.

Don't Give Up

Your money until you have looked this store's offerings over. The selections are all very carefully made—every detail carefully gone into—as to **Construction, Finish, Style** and **its real value,** after which it is offered you at the **lowest possible price.**

This Solid Mahogany Table $6.00

Beautifully polished top, 24 in. diameter. We're showing fine selection Parlor and Library Tables.

Golden Oak Tabourette 50c

Hundreds past week pronounced it best tabourette ever seen at this price, 50c.

Morris Chairs

Specially strong line and at specially low prices, start at $5.50; the $9.90, $10.00 and $12.00 ones are beauties, pronounced the best in town by every customer that has seen them.

This Large Easy Arm Chair $18.

Genuine leather, carved heads on arms, would make beautiful addition to your library.

Verois Martin and Mahogany Music Cabinets, Mahogany and Golden Oak Desks from $3.50 up.

The selection is fine.

Antwerp and Golden Oak Buffets and Sideboards.

Our styles and prices must be right; have sold more this December than in years. You would be surprised to see such really beautiful boards we are showing for $25.00 to $50.00.

This Is the Store That Will Save You Money.

FREIGHT PAID ON ALL SHIPMENTS.

OPEN EVENINGS

Speer & Hollar

TILL XMAS

914--Penn Avenue--914

REMEMBER OUR NUMBER.

OHIO BIG FOUR TO INCLUDE DICK

Gen. Grosvenor Is Likely to Be a Candidate for Delegate-at-Large.

EXPECT CONTEST FOR PLACE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, Dec. 19.—It is practically settled that the next Ohio Republican convention will be held in the latter part of April, an unusually early date. Of course the proximity of the national Republican convention explains the haste. With the return of the Washington conferees this week began the preliminary skirmishing between the Hanna and Foraker forces. Senator Hanna's managers purpose to see that the Ohio delegation to the national gathering is composed of the junior senator's friends, not necessarily because they look for the nomination of any one but President Roosevelt at Chicago, but because the habit of fighting and winning has grown upon them. Senator Foraker's purpose is to force a resolution through the state convention, pledging the Ohio delegation to Roosevelt. It is too early to prophesy definitely as to what attitude his colleague in the senate will take toward this proposal, but it is safe to say that the state convention will act in accordance with the wishes of Senator Hanna. His prestige in Ohio was never greater than it is today.

It is pretty generally agreed among the party leaders that the four delegates-at-large to the national convention will be Senators Foraker and Hanna, Gov. Herrick and Gen. Charles Dick, chairman of the Republican state executive committee in five successive campaigns. Gen. Grosvenor, who usually is given a place on the Big Four, desires the honor this year and probably will have his name presented to the convention as a candidate against Gen. Dick.

Likely to Be a Fight.

The feeling is that Gen. Dick has earned the right to the position and that he will get it. A great majority of the 42 Ohio delegates elected by congressional districts will be loyal supporters of Senator Hanna, ready to vote for President Roosevelt if the Ohio leader says the word, or for any other Republican whose nomination the senator desires. The impression prevails in political circles here that Senator Hanna will support Roosevelt when the time comes, although his personal followers refuse to be discouraged by his frequent refusals to become a candidate himself.

Lewis C. Laylin of Norwalk, secretary of state, will ask the state convention to nominate him for a third term. His candidacy was first launched by Gov. Nash and is thought to have the indorsement of Senator Hanna and George B. Cox. That means he will win, in spite of the opposition to the three-term system. His only announced opponent for the nomination is Representative Ralph D. Cole of Findlay, who may yet change his mind and run for congress instead of seeking that office. State Senator Benjamin F. Wirt of Youngstown has often been mentioned as a possible candidate for Mr. Laylin's place.

Since the state convention will be held in April the probability is that the session of the legislature, which convenes on January 4, will be limited to about three and one-half months. The leaders all favor a short session and, since the Republican majority in each house is overwhelming, there is no prospect of dissension over the important legislation and a consequent prolongation of the meeting. Roscoe Carle, who probably will lead the minority in the house, says that the Democrats will oppose no bills on purely partisan grounds and will make no effort to filibuster. If they tried, they could only fail, for they are outnumbered more than three to one. In the senate, only four of the 33 members are Democrats.

Canal Question Up.

The bitterest fight in the legislature will be on the question of the abandonment or the retention of the canal systems. For years the earnings of the canals have been about one-tenth of the disbursements for their maintenance. They are far from a paying investment as they are and everybody is agreed that they should be improved or abandoned—one or the other. The Miami and Erie Canal Transportation Company four years ago entered into a contract with the state whereby it was authorized to lay tracks along the berm bank of the Miami and Erie canal, from Cincinnati to Toledo, for the propulsion of boats by electricity. The company, after laying its tracks from Cincinnati to Dayton, now asks the privilege of abandoning the boat-towing business and operating a regular electric railway for passengers and freight, directly in opposition to the terms of its existing contract. The "Electric Mule" has proved a failure and the enemies of the syndicate in question assert with bitterness that the transportation company's object from the first was to secure a right-of-way for a railroad. This company will send a lobby to the legislature to work in its interests, and opposed to it, will be the representatives of George B. Cox and his business associates in Cincinnati, who desire to gain a right-of-way along the canal from Cincinnati to Dayton, with the privilege of occupying valuable canal lands in Cincinnati. The Cox program is to abandon the canals entirely as waterways, while the opposing syndicate merely asks the extension of its present contract, promising not to interfere with canal transportation. The question of abandoning the canals and selling or leasing them to railroad companies has been agitated for years in Ohio. The agitation promises to come to a head this time and a hard fight is promised.

There will be a fight also over the adoption of a new code of laws for the government of the public schools. Such a code must be enacted, for the present school laws are all unconstitutional, under recent decisions of the supreme court. All that is necessary to throw the whole Ohio school system to the ground is to attack them all in the supreme court. The form of the new code is what causes the dispute. The popular feeling seems to favor the election of boards of education at large, while a strong lobby will fight for the present system of election by wards.

Secretary of State Laylin's election code probably will be passed with no severe opposition. It abolishes the present city boards of election and places the conduct of all elections in each county under the charge of a county board, of four members, to be named by the secretary of state upon the recommendation of the party committees, each of which shall have equal representation on the board. It is probable also that a law will be passed to provide for the holding of primary elections of each party after the manner of regular elections, on the same day and at the same polling places, with both Republican and Democratic judges present.

These three subjects are the only ones of great importance upon which it is probable the legislature will act. The municipal code will be only slightly amended, if the leaders have their way, and it is hardly likely that any radical reform in taxation will be instituted at this time. So the chances all favor a prompt adjournment.

Three thousand members of the Ohio National Guard have already signified their intention of participating in the parade at the inauguration of Gov.-elect Herrick. All the troops from Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus will march, with good representations from the other organizations. It is probable that the Eighth regiment, "President McKinley's Own," will be in line. One great feature of the parade will be the historical pageant, representing, in the costumes of 500 mounted men, the development of civilization from the days of Rome down to today.

This Store Will Remain Open Every Evening Until 10 O'Clock Up to Christmas.

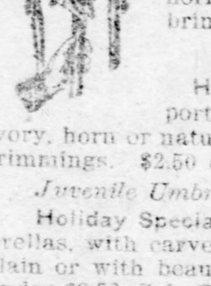
Mail Orders Filled.

SOLOMON'S

M. SOLOMON & COMPANY, Smithfield & Diamond Sts.
Formerly SOLOMON & RUBEN.

Use the Moving Stairway.

Extra Umbrella Offerings.



We still have several thousand of fancy mounted umbrellas intended for gift making, and on these we have made reduced figures. Ask for our holiday specials.

Holiday Special No. 1. Fine gloria covered umbrellas, steel rod, paragon frame, silk case and tassel to match. Trimmed with natural wood handles, also pearl and horn. Suitable for women or men. Should bring $1.25, our special price 85c

Silk Gloria Covered Umbrellas at $1.50.

Holiday Special No. 2. Men's or women's fine imported taffeta covered umbrellas, with beautiful pearl, ivory, horn or natural wood handles—the latter with sterling trimmings. $2.50 qualities at Sale Price of $1.69

Juvenile Umbrellas, plain or fancy handles, 50c to $1.50.

Holiday Special No. 3. Fine taped edged imported silk taffeta umbrellas, with carved pearl, ivory and fine natural wood handles; either plain or with beautiful trimmings. Never before sold under $3.50. Sale Price $2.48

A few $5 Umbrellas to be sold Monday at $3.50.

Holiday Special No. 4. High-grade pure silk taffeta umbrellas, with fine imported handles. Were intended to sell at $6 and $7. Secured just in time for Christmas and priced at.. $4.98

Handkerchiefs--Other Items.

Men's Handkerchiefs of sheer white lawn, with hemstitched border and hand-worked initials. Exceptional values at, six in a fancy box, 50c, or, each 10c

Men's Handkerchiefs. Extra quality Union linen, with hemstitched border and hand-worked initials. Six in a box at 75c, or each 15c

Six regular 25c Linen Handkerchiefs, in fancy box, $1.35.

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, imported Japanese Silk, 25c.

Men's Sweaters, heavy weight strictly all-wool in navy blue or black. Finished with double roll collar. Extra value at $1.00

Others at $1.98 to $7.50.

Boys' Sweaters, in plain colors or fancy stripes. Three special drives for holiday buyers at... 50c, 75c and $1.00

Men's Fancy Terry Cloth Bath Robes, finished with large roll collar and waist cord to match. A well-made, neat appearing robe at $2.48

Men's Imported Turkish Bath Robes. A beautiful selection of fancy weaves, perfectly made and finished. Prices range from .... $3.50 up to $10.00

The Latest Blanket Bath Robes, $3.98 up to $15.

Men's Gloves and Neckwear.

We will sell the best gloves at right prices or a glove certificate if you do not know the exact size you want—the person you give it to can come in and choose for themselves.

Specials in Men's Gloves, made of imported cape stock, full pique sewn, spear point backs. All the latest shades, $1.25 value, specially priced at, per pair 79c

Men's and Boys' Scotch Wool Gloves, at 25c.

Men's Gloves. Plain or fancy silk lined dogskin or Mocha gloves—durable and comfortable for winter wear. Choice of brown, tan or grey at Holiday price of $1.00

Complete lines of Fur Gloves, priced from $2.98 up to $15.

Men's Fine Gloves for dress, street wear and driving. Light or heavy weight kid from the world's best makers, such as Fownes', Perrin's and Dent's. Priced for Christmas selling at $1.50

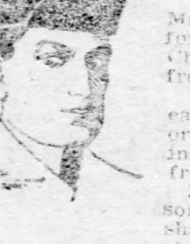
Men's All-Silk Mufflers, in black, white or fancy colors, either large square or pleated Harvard styles. Attractively priced at 50c

Imported Mufflers, priced from $1 to $5.00.

Men's Xmas Neckwear--50c

A showing which comprises every weave, pattern and coloring that dressy men are wanting. All styles from the bow to the large English squares. Exclusive stores would ask double our Xmas price of 50c

Xmas Styles in Headwear



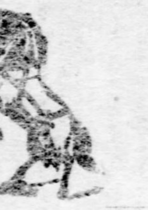
Men's Fine Fur Caps, of genuine Alaska seal, electric seal, French seal and Coney, in driving, Detroit, College and Windsor styles. Attractively priced for Xmas buyers at 98c, $1.48, $2.48, $3.48, $8.00 and $12.00.

Men's and Boys' Caps to pull down over the ears. Made of silk, plush and cloth, in all the newest styles for winter wear. Choice offer from .... 25c to $1.98

Children's Toques, also Angora tams to pull over the ears. Choice of all the latest styles, in solid colors or fancy stripes. Holiday inducements from .... 15c to $1.00

Men's Derby and Soft Hats, either Roelof's or Stetson's makes. All the desirable shapes, priced at .... $3.50 and $4.00

Closing Out Horse Blankets, Etc.



A1 Stable Blanket, felt lined, $1.50 value, $1.19.
All-Wool Team Blankets, 6-lb., reduced to $3.00.
Pair of $15 Blankets, extra fine, per pair, $9.95.
Chase's Plush Robes, regular $5.00, now $4.19.
Chase's Plush Robes, regular $6.98, now $5.48.
Chase's Plush Robes, regular $9.00, now $6.98.

Men's Holiday Clothing.

Men's Overcoats, made up in short, medium or long lengths, in large range of fabrics, including all fashion favors. These coats are cut with broad shoulders and so skillfully tailored that they hang in easy, graceful folds. Some have belted backs, others plain. A magnificent holiday showing, priced from .... $6.75 to $25

Men's Clever Suits. Smartest Winter fashions, in fancy cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds; also more sedate tones for those who prefer them. Especially selected for the holiday trade and priced from .... $7.50 to $25

Men's Raincoats. These garments make splendid gifts. Our stock includes everything that is fashionable. Prices range from .... $9.75 to $25

Men's Fancy Vests, either plain white duck and pique and fancy mercerized materials or imported vestings. A superb line from .... $1.50 to $6

Luxurious House Coats.

House Coats or Smoking Jackets. Made of all the newest materials, in two-toned effects, or velour. Finished with fancy lapels and cuffs. Two extra attractions at.... $6 to $10

A special line of Men's Smoking Jackets at $4.95.

Men's Lounging Robes, in all the newest effects. A selection which comprises various colorings and all the desirable materials. Well made and trimmed, at prices ranging from .... $3.48 to $15

Makers' Stock of Boys' Wear.

We are offering below cost the stock of one of New York's leading makers of juvenile attire—having just closed out for spot cash. You can fit out the boy for Christmas at an unexpected money-saving at this sale.

Boys' Suits, in double-breasted, coatee, blouse and sailor-Norfolk styles. Made of the correct materials, in newest shades. Ages 3 to 15. Odds and ends of suits which are worth double our price of... $2.00

Boys' Suits, in double-breasted, three-piece, Norfolk, Sailor-Norfolk, regular Blouse, Sailor-Blouse and Russian Blouse styles. Some have silk collars and cuffs. Ages 2½ to 16. Suits which are selling all over at $7.50 and $8, go on sale at $4.75

Children's Overcoats, in all the newest shades of kerseys and oxford grey cheviots. Some half belted, others in military styles. Ages 2½ to 16 years. Garments which should bring $6.50 and $7.00, here at $5.00

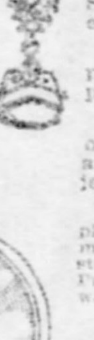
Sweeping Reductions on Jewelry

So much of our jewelry stock is what might be termed "holiday" jewelry—that is, novelties and fancy ideas which are not sold very much at other times in the year—we have decided upon a sweeping reduction sale for the next four days before Xmas. Prices are cut right and left—inducements of the most unusual character are offered—the holiday buyer can here secure reliable and up-to-date jewelry at an unprecedented money saving.

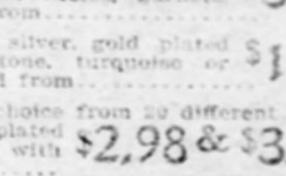
Women's Watches, 6 or 8 size, gold filled, open face or hunting case. Fitted with best American movements. Regularly sell at $7.00 and $8.00. Special $4.98

Men's Watches, 16 size, in pretty engraved gold filled cases, fitted with Standard American movements. Guaranteed time-pieces. $10.00 values at $6.48

Chatelaine Watches, solid silver, with plain or fancy dials. Fitted with best Swiss movements, warranted time-keeper. The regular $4.50 kind at $2.98



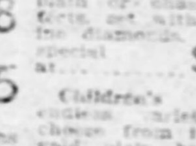
Watch Fobs, in new metal effects or silk fobs with gold mountings. 48c to $8.00



Brooches, solid gold brooches, in crescent, horse-shoe, crown and many other fancy effects. Set with pearls, opals, rubies, garnets, etc. Priced upward from $3.48

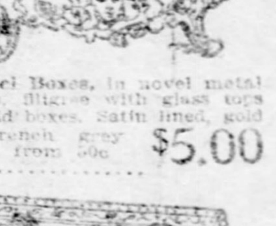
Bar Pins, sterling silver, gold plated pins set with rhinstone, turquoise or pearls. Priced upward from $1.25

Lorgnette Chains, choice from 20 different styles of links, rolled gold plated and solid gold slides, with jewel settings. Priced .... $2.98 & $3.98



Women's Rings, solid gold rings, in plain or chased effects, set with genuine diamonds. Very special at $3.98

Children's Rings, endless variety to choose from in solid gold plain band or mounted rings. Priced upward from 75c



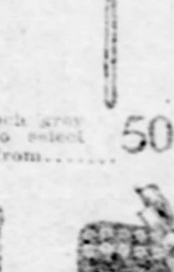
Jewel Boxes, in novel metal effects, filigree with glass tops or solid boxes. Satin lined, gold or French grey finish, from 50c up to $5.00

Lockets, in plain effects or with pretty stone settings, bright or Roman finish. Priced up from 48c.

Scarf Pins—Solid gold pins with beautiful mountings, pearl or stone setting. Priced upward from.... $1.00

Hat Pins — Sterling silver tops or pretty fancy mounted effects. An extraordinary selection. Priced from 25c up to $1.50

Sash Pins, in pretty antique effects, or French grey finish, many designs to select from. Priced upward from 50c



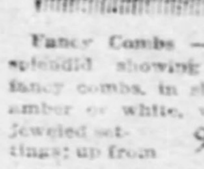
Chatelaine Bags of German silver mesh, top and chain. Priced, according to size, from $2.48 up.

Fancy Toilet and Manicure Sets, in beautiful decorated boxes of celluloid, ebonoid and stag. Priced from $3.98 up to $20.00.

Leather Traveling Sets, fitted with comb, brush, tooth and nail brushes, soap box and file. Come in black or rosewood. Priced at $3.98

Photo Albums—A great collection of fancy albums, with covers of celluloid or leather. Spaces for cabinets and small photos, some with musical attachments. Priced from 50c up to $5.00

Collar and Cuff Boxes of celluloid, burnt wood, leather or solid wood. Many entirely new effects, priced from 50c up to $3.98



Fancy Combs — A splendid showing of fancy combs, in shell, amber or white, with jeweled settings; up from 98c

Ink Wells—An assortment of fancy ink wells, of polished brass or combination wood and metal, up to $3.98

Smokers' Sets, in pretty fancy boxes, containing pipe, cigar tube, ash tray and cigar cutter. Priced upward from $1.48

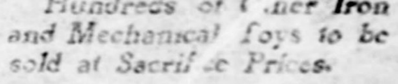
Gentlemen's Sets, consisting of cloth brush, hat brush, soap box, folding comb and match box in pretty oxidized finish $2.98

Sacrifice Sale of Toys and Dolls

Nothing to be left over after Christmas—we start cutting prices now. Extensive repairs in our basement make it imperative that every piece be closed out. Come here tomorrow—you will never buy toys any cheaper. We defy competition to meet these cut prices.

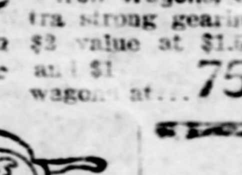
Rocking Horse, as shown, usual price $5.00, now.. $2.98

Tea Sets, prettily decorated, large pieces. Usually sells for 75c, now at... 35c



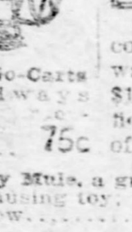
Iron Train, engine, tender and two cars, 59c value, Sacrifice price 35c

Hundreds of Other Iron and Mechanical Toys to be sold at Sacrifice Prices.

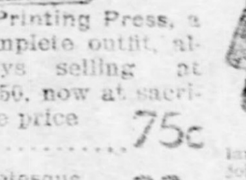


Iron Wagons, extra strong gearing, $3 value at $1.50, and $1 wagons at... 75c

Shoofly, just like the cut, roomy and durable. Has always sold at 75c, now sacrificed at 39c



Doll Go-Carts — always $1.25, reduced to...... 75c

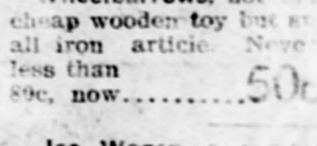


Printing Press, a complete outfit, always selling at $1.50, now at sacrifice price of 75c

Balky Mule, a grotesque and amusing toy; worth 50c, now 33c

Mechanical Dancers, always sell at $1.50; choice now 75c

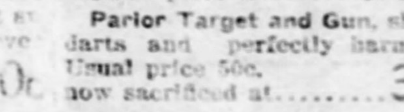
Dolls. We have a very large assortment of dressed, jointed kid body, walking and other varieties of dolls too numerous to mention. They sell from 10c as high as $15. All must go and will go when we sell them to you Monday at .... ⅓ off



Wheelbarrows, not the cheap wooden toy but an all iron article. Never less than 89c, now 50c

Ice Wagon, a great iron toy, regular price 50c, now 39c

Pianos, the kind with 8 keys, sacrificed at 35c



Air Guns, choice of any gun in stock, many worth double the sale price of 69c

Parlor Target and Gun, shoots darts and perfectly harmless. Usual price 50c, now sacrificed at 35c

Tree Ornaments, choice of any in stock, at, each 5c

Rubber Balls, grey and painted, choice at 5c

Greatest Fur Sale on Record

All previous fur selling has been eclipsed by this great sale of the stock of Hermann Beahr & Co., New York City, which we placed on sale about ten days ago. And no wonder—for we secured these rich furs at about 33⅓ per cent less than regular and are selling them the same way. You never bought Christmas furs at such a price-advantage. Also Extraordinary Reductions in Coat and Suit Sections.

Girls' Fur Sets. A large variety of girls' and misses' fur sets of light or dark furs. Boas in flat or round shapes, muffs in pillow effects. Trimmed with cords or ribbons and neat purse. An unequaled display priced from $12, $10, $7.95, $6.95, $5.95, $3.95, down to 75c

Squirrel Muffs, made of grey squirrel fur, in pillow shape; large size. Lined with squirrel and softly bedded. $12 muffs at Sale Price of... $7.95

Fox Boas, in single or double lengths. Made of American foxes, in sable or Isabella shades, trimmed with brushes and claws. $5 and $6 is saved on each boa when you buy one here at $20, $15, $12 and $10

Fine Fur Pelerines of natural or blended minks, baum martens, stone martens, foxes and Siberian squirrels, in long or medium lengths; flat or round shapes. Lined with fur or silk. The largest variety ever shown at $25 and $20

Nearseal Coats of nearseal skins, evenly matched. Cut in twenty-four inch lengths, with large reveres, collars and flare or turnover cuffs. Extraordinary inducements at $30 and $25

Axsala Seal Coats, made of Axsala seal—the nearest to genuine sealskin — in twenty-four inch lengths. Some reveres are faced with beaver fur and every garment is satin lined. An attractive display at $65, $50, $42.50 and $35

Persian Lamb Coats, in twenty-four inch lengths. Cut with the newest collars, reveres and flare cuffs. Lined with satin. These coats are good values at $75, Sale Price $50

Persian Lamb Coats of Persian lamb skins, in twenty-four inch lengths. Collar and reveres faced with real Chinchilla and cut with newest flare cuffs. Satin lined. A regular $100 garment at Sale Price of $65

Muffion Sets. Made of muffion fur, with softly bedded, pillow shaped muffs. Pelerines with broad ends and cord. An exceptional opportunity for Christmas buyers at $20

Chinchilla Sets of real Chinchilla, with large pillow shaped muffs, softly bedded. Scarfs in flat effects. $75 values at Sale Price of $50

Stone Marten Sets of prime stone marten. Scarfs, in double lengths, trimmed with tails and claws. Muffs of four skins, in round shapes, softly bedded. Actual $50 sets at the Sale Price of $35

Chinchilla Muffs, in pillow, melon and round shapes, evenly matched and softly bedded. Lined with silk. Extraordinary inducements at $35, $30, $25 and $16.50

Reduction Sale of Coats for women. Made of kerseys, in colors and black. Cut in three-quarter lengths and trimmed with shoulder capes. Desirable coats for cold weather wear that were sold at $25, $30. Sale Price $15

Alaska Seal Coats, in twenty-four inch lengths, with new flare sleeves and silk lining. $275 coats, specially priced at $200

Women's Capes. A desirable Xmas gift for elderly women. Made of kerseys, broadcloths and velours, with fur collars. Satin or fur lining. Attractively priced at $25, $20, $18, $15, $12, $10 and $5.00

Women's $20 Suits at $13.50. Made of broadcloths, with blouse coat and 9-gore flare skirt. Trimmed with shoulder capes and silk lined. Extra value at $13.50

Women's $25 Suits at $16.50. Made of all-wool kerseys and mixtures, in various shades, with fitted coats and walking skirts. Lined with silk. Choice offer at $16.50

Reduction Sale of Coats, including the very best winter coats, in three-quarter, long or shorter lengths. Made of kerseys and mixtures, with fitted back and blouse front. $20, $18 and $15 coats, reduced to $10

Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Etc.

Women's Dainty Capes, Ruffs and Boas. The very latest designs in chiffon, liberty silk or net. Finished with stole ends and choice of black, white or combination effects. Prices range from... $1.48 up to $35

Women's Squares and Scarfs, to be used as mufflers. Made of chiffon or liberty silk, in all colors favored for Christmas giving. Priced 48c, 98c and up to $4.25

Clever Neckwear. Latest styles of stocks, jabots and lace collars. A showing which includes every design which fashion favors, priced from .... 48c up

Women's Silk and Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, with embroidered initials. Beautiful Holiday gifts, put up six in a box, at per box .... $1.50 and $3.00

Children's Initial Handkerchiefs, 3 in a box, at 25c.

Women's Dainty Handkerchiefs, scalloped, embroidery or hemstitched. Either sheer Swiss or fine linen. Put up in dainty Xmas boxes at, each .... 25c to $3.00

Women's Pure Silk Hosiery, either plain or with silk embroidered ankles. The embroidered ones at, per pair, $2.25, and the plain ones, per pair $1.50

Special display of Women's Xmas Hosiery, in boxes, at 75c.

Gloves and Other Specials

If you are not sure of the size buy a glove certificate. This may be exchanged by the person you give it to at its face value for just the gloves they want.

Women's Trefousse Kid Gloves, three-clasp, in Glace or Suede style. Choice of all the latest shades of the season, including white and black. Nothing better at, per pair $1.50

Women's All-Silk Golf Gloves, with silk lining, put up in fancy Xmas boxes, at $1.00.

Women's $1 two-clasp Glace Kid Gloves, special, 83c.

Women's Carriage Bags, fitted with purse, card case and vinaigrette. Finished with extra side pockets, gunmetal and oxidized mountings. Priced from $1.50 up to $7.48

Sterling Silver Mounted Bags, made of black walrus leather, with purse, card case and latest braided handles. Special $2.48

Art Linens. Renaissance or linen table scarfs, in very handsome designs. 20 by 54 inches in size and priced from $1.75 up to $4.50

Hand-Made Centerpieces. Renaissance or Teneriffe designs, in sizes from 24 by 24 inches to 36 by 36 inches. Prices range from $1.48 up to $5.48

Seasonable Things for Gifts

Our third floor department comes to the front with a number of gift suggestions that are at once attractively priced and most seasonable.

Fascinators, extra heavy weight and hand crocheted. Pretty shell patterns and guaranteed all-wool. Special Holiday attractions at 98c

Children's Hoods. A large variety of hand-crocheted hoods, in dark colors. Special inducements to attract holiday buyers 50c

Misses' Sweaters in every desirable color. A gift that any person would appreciate at our specially low figure of $1.50

Women's Cardigan Jackets, all-wool, with or without sleeves. All sizes are included in this gathering, which we have marked at the unheard-of price of 98c

Women's Flannelette Kimonos, in long lengths. Made of good quality flannelette, in pretty designs, bound with satin. Actual $2 values at the Xmas offering of $1.25

Millinery at ½ and Less

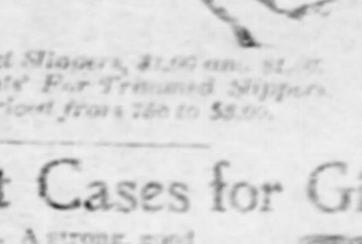
Women's Fur Hats at $5.00. We have made up, as a special Christmas inducement, and to keep our workroom busy, some 100 fur hats. Made of mink, squirrel, moleskin, etc., blended with beautiful shades of dahlia, grey, blue, champagne and brown velvets. Trimmed with flowers, ornaments and other trimmings. All are in the latest mid-winter styles, being copies of higher-priced hats. These are truly the most wonderful bargains ever offered, and earlier in the season would easily have brought $10 and $12. Your choice tomorrow $5.00

The Balance of the Sample Hats received from a large maker will be closed out tomorrow. They consist of silk, Tam velvet, chenille and maline hats which were intended to sell from $2 to $6. Your choice at .... 48c, 98c and $1.48

Sale of Ostrich Plumes at ½ or Less.

12-inch Black or White Plumes, regular $3 values at $1.98.
14-inch Black or White Plumes, regular $4 values at $2.48.
16-inch Black or White Plumes, regular $5.98 values at $2.98.
Odds and Ends of Black Tips go on sale at 10c, 25c and 48c.

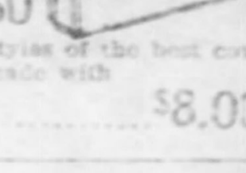
The Ever-Popular Slippers



Women's Fancy Evening Slippers. A superb Christmas stock of fine slippers, made of ideal patent kid and fine kidskin; in from one to four-strap or cross-strap patterns; some with bead ed vamps. Prices ranging from ... $1.50 to $5.00

Women's Fur Trimmed Juliet Slippers, $1.00 and $1.50. Misses', Children's and Infants' Fur Trimmed Slippers. Men's Slippers in all styles, priced from 75c to $3.00.

Handsome Suit Cases for Gifts



Imitation Alligator Suit Cases. A strong, good wearing case; full 24-in. size, linen lined. Exceptional value at our Xmas Sale price of $1.69

Cowhide Suit Cases. 7-in. deep; fitted with straps all around. Good brass lock and catches. Special value at Xmas price of $4.50

High Grade Suit Cases. Twelve different styles of the best cowhide, some linen lined, others leather lined; made with French seams, fitted with straps all around. Splendid values at $8.00

Fine Linens and Bedding

Practical gift-making, indeed; dainty things for everyday use in the home—attractively priced.

Sets of Table Linen, consisting of hemstitched table cloth and one dozen napkins to match. Some have fine drawn work borders. Attractively priced for holiday buyers at, per set .... $2.75 up to $35

Beautiful Damask Towels, either hemstitched or fringed, in newest patterns. Have sold at 25c, specially priced at six for $1.50

Tapestry Table Covers, in reds, greens or blues. A most desirable Xmas gift, 8-4 size, at our Holiday offering of $2.69

White Marseilles Bed Spreads, extra large size. All the best patterns of the season to select from which have brought $4. Monday $2.25

Lace Bed Sets, with bolster. A special Holiday drive at prices which range from .... $3.69 up to $20

EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS—REVIEWS BY SPORTING EXPERTS

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

J. O. BAGLIN'S FINANCIAL REVIEW—SPECIAL NEWS FEATURES.

MADE LONG JOURNEY IN WAGON TO PITTSBURGH

Henry L. Moreland Brought a Heavy Load to City from Chambersburg.

TAVERNS WERE PLENTY IN 1845

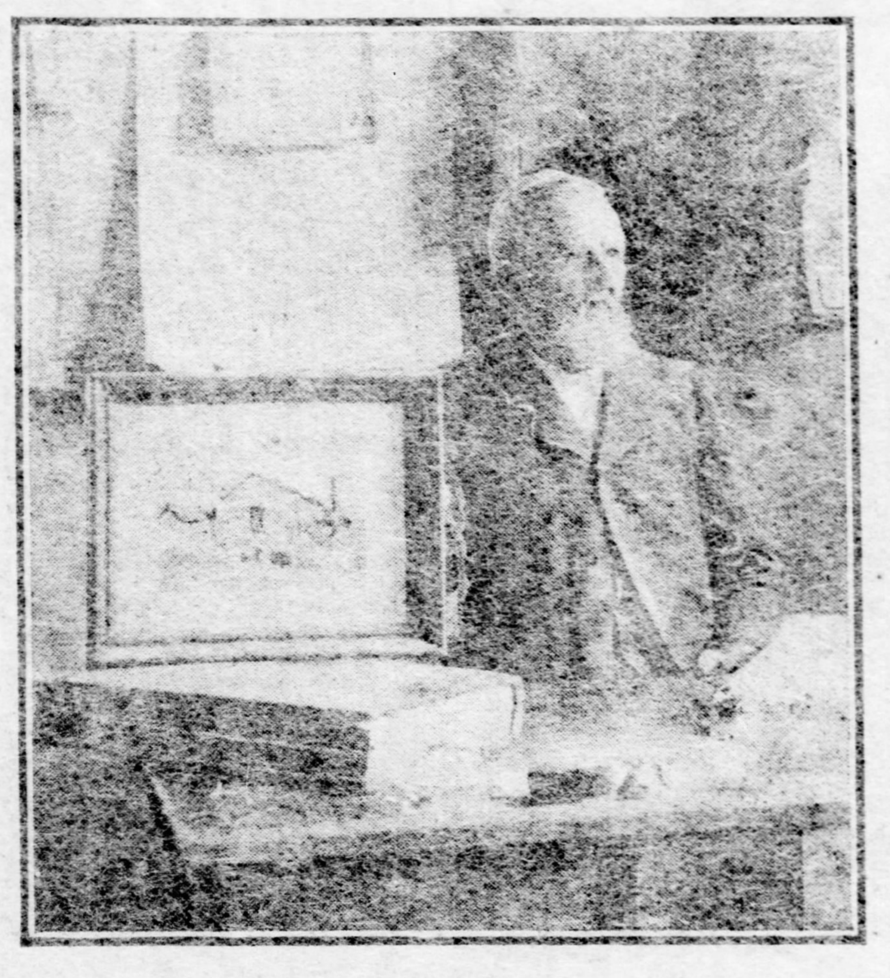
Veteran Wagoner, Who Was Busy Here Nearly Sixty Years Ago, Is Now Living in Indiana at the Age of 80 and Is a Justice of the Peace.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

KOKOMO, IND., Dec. 19.—Justice of the Peace Henry L. Moreland of Kokomo, aged 80 years, a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, drove a load of merchandise from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh in the winter of 1845, Pittsburgh then having no railroads. Mr. Moreland was a wagoner, an occupation in which his father engaged for a number of years, and which was characterized by much that was picturesque. The load mentioned weighed 7,000 pounds, and he received for transporting it $1 15 cents a hundred pounds. Mr. Moreland was 21 days in accomplishing the journey. One of the heaviest articles he hauled in the load was a cask of fine wine, weighing 1,100 pounds. When he reached the Pittsburgh limits he pulled up at the hostelry of Felty Fahl, just at the foot of the bridge of that day crossing the Allegheny river.

These hostelries were of a distinct type peculiar to the times. The wagoner who did not pass a salutation at each one he reached, or, better yet, take a drink, found his next passage along the road an unpopular one. The habit of excessive drink acquired by the wagoners as a class was a perfectly natural consequence. These taverns were scattered along the roads at very convenient distances. When a wagon arrived and drove into the stable yard all was commotion, and soon it seemed as if everyone about the place considered it his particular duty to do something for the entertainment and comfort of the newly arrived guest. The hostler hustled along with the gear pole, which was indispensable to hang the harness upon. One man bent under a heavy load of hay, while a companion labored along under a load of straw for bedding the roses out in the weather. Oats, corn and other feed soon put in an appearance, and shortly the six-horse team was contentedly munching their feed from the trough which was always seen swinging to the wagon. When the blankets were strapped upon the horses the entire party proceeded to the tavern, the bed of the wagoner consisting of a mattress and covers which had been stowed away in the wagon.

Those nights of cheer and comfort and hospitality were not soon forgotten by those who participated in their pleasures. Every guest was upon terms of the freest familiarity even where the company had never met before. It was seldom that an assemblage did not include a good violinist, and there was music and dancing to the heart's content.



Justice of the Peace Henry L. Moreland.

When the music was not available and the cooks about the tavern were disinclined to trip the light fantastic the wagoners would often resolve themselves into a singing school. Their songs usually contained much relating to the theme of most vital interest to their calling, the threatened advent of the railroads. One of the songs in part ran thus:

Come, all you bold wagoners,
Turn out man by man;
Who are opposed to the railroad
Or any such plan.

The ascent of Sideling hill in a deep snow was somewhat formidable. The distance was four miles. Ten horses were used to pull a single load and to pull two loads to the top of the height required an entire day.

The roads were broad, but many is the time that the 10 horses in making the swing around the curves came dangerously near to the edge of the precipice. Mr. Moreland remembers of his father's wagon once slipping on the icy glaire and came within an ace of sliding into the dizzy depth below. The wagon was held in place until rescued from its perilous situation by chaining it to a tree.

Mr. Moreland remembers seeing traces late in the year of the fire which, in April, 1845, swept from the Monongahela across the city of Pittsburgh, destroying all in its path.

The Rev. Alexander Campbell, later identified with the Disciples' reformation, and the Rev. Samuel Williams, a relative of Mr. Moreland, were ministers of Baptist churches in Pittsburgh, and the Rev. Williams watched the progress of the fire from the court house tower. He always said the spectacle was one beyond the power of language to adequately describe.

MORGAN'S LONDON TRANSIT PLANS ADVANCE RAPIDLY

He Has Strong Hope of Getting Parliamentary Sanction for $22,000,000 Underground Railroad.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Pierpont Morgan's plans for getting a slice of the underground rapid transit business of London before the whole territory is captured by Yerkes are coming on rapidly. Owing to the uncertainty as to the attitude which the royal commission on London traffic will adopt on the question of tubes, Mr. Yerkes and his friends have decided not to promote any bills until after the commission's report, which is not due until February. The Morgan group, however, is bolder. The necessary notices have been served and a parliamentary committee will be again asked to recommend the construction of a line similar to that which it refused to sanction last session. It is known as the City and Northeast Suburban, extending from the heart of the city northeast to Waltham abbey, and is estimated to cost $22,000,000.

The success of the Progressive party in the late borough council elections will materially assist Morgan in convincing the government that such a scheme is practicable. In the districts through which it is proposed to construct the line there is now a strong class element on the various public bodies who are in favor of quick and cheap transit, and it is expected that strong arguments will be made to the committee to sanction the construction of the new line. Already arrangements are in progress to get a representative delegation to wait on the board of trade, and other government departments responsible for the control of new railway schemes. It is admitted by many public men that there is no district in London whose railway accommodation of the nature suggested is more required. The existing railways are the leading opponents of the Morgan scheme.

SIX YEARS IN PRISON FOR STEALING CHICKENS

NEW CASTLE, PA., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—Judge Wallace today imposed a sentence of six year's imprisonment upon A. P. Franklin, a well-known farmer, of Shenango township, who was convicted of wholesale chicken thefts. Franklin went into the business of robbing hen roosts with a horse and wagon. He stole wagonloads of fowls just previous to the Thanksgiving season. Charles Carr was sent 14 months to the penitentiary for assault. Lawrence Haynes, convicted of robbing the safe of the Pulaski hotel, received 18 months to the workhouse. William Frazier convicted of larceny goes 14 months to the penitentiary.

SALE SETTLES FRIAR QUESTION

Number Who Will Remain in Phillipines Won't Be Over 150.

ORDERS ARE IMPOVERISHED

No More Will Be Sent from Rome Owing to the Expense Which Was Formerly Borne by Spain—Franciscans Will Quit Islands Altogether.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ROME, Dec. 19.—The settlement of the friar land question in the Philippines also practically settles, it is considered here, the question of the friars themselves. The Franciscans, it is believed, will abandon the islands altogether, since they have no money to purchase lands and have no other means of support.

A few of the Recollects will remain as they have still some property there. The Dominicans will be looked after by their university, and the Augustinians will reoccupy their building erected at Iloilo, which is now used by the Americans as a barracks, and will claim an indemnity from the government. The Augustinians will use the building as a school.

It is believed that the number of friars remaining in the Philippines with the consent of the new American bishops will not exceed 150, but no more will be sent to the archipelago owing to the expense. Under the old regime Spain paid for the transportation of friars to the Philippines.

DREYFUS COMMISSION TO REPORT WEDNESDAY

Reports as to Reinstatement of Scandal Victim Not as Yet Authorized.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The Dreyfus commission reassembles next Wednesday to receive the report of Victor Mercier, the senior member of the commission and one of the directors of the ministry of justice, on his examination of the new papers in the case. It is expected that a decision is possible at the end of next week.

In the meantime sensational newspapers claim to foreshadow the decision and the subsequent reinstatement of Dreyfus. The Patrie says he will be made a colonel of artillery and appointed a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. These reports are not taken seriously and are considered to be merely expressive of the general belief of the champions of Dreyfus.

TOTTERING MIND TAKES RED CLOUD BACK TO YOUTH

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Dec. 19.—Red Cloud, the celebrated Sioux chief, is dying in a tepee in a corner of the yard surrounding the little wooden house which the government built for him here years ago. He is 85 years old, almost blind, scarcely able to hear and so beclouded in mind and feeble, his death is likely at any hour.

WAITERS HAVE FORMED A COSMOPOLITAN CLUB

Expect to Elevate the Standard of the Craft and Benefit Employers.

The Cosmopolitan Social club, composed of hotel employes, chiefly waiters, has been organized, and the local courts will be applied to for a charter. The officers are Joseph P. Johnson, president; Francis Smith, first vice president; Hermann Stelker, second vice president; W. Willis Burnett, secretary; Henry J. Hayward, treasurer; directors, Robert A. Roberts, Michael Rosenbloom, Gaston Le Collier, Robert Bradley and Charles Holderman.

"The Cosmopolitan will be what its name implies—a social club. We have an option for a lease of an eight-room house, and we intend to fit it up for club purposes, with kitchen and restaurant, sleeping rooms, library and parlors," said Secretary Burnett. "It is the intention to have reliable men only as members and we expect to be able to supply waiters in any number to hotel proprietors, restaurateurs and caterers at the shortest possible notice. It is now difficult in Pittsburgh to secure satisfactory waiters in sufficient numbers for emergencies and the Cosmopolitan club will make it easier. We think the club will tend to elevate the standard of waiterdom and will be a good thing, not only for employes but for employers as well."

Paris May Have Bread Famine.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The vote today of the Bakers union in favor of a strike causes uneasiness and fears of a bread famine.

POPE DENIES STORY OF CASH

He Received $8,400,000 from Leo's Executors After the Latter's Death.

VATICAN FINANCES ARE SHAKY

Contributions of Peter's Pence from the Faithful Have Gradually Diminished While Heavy Current Expenses Go On.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ROME, Dec. 19.—At the vatican today the statement of the Tribuna yesterday that Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the propaganda, had handed Pope Pius $9,000,000 in bank notes, said to have been confided by Pope Leo with instructions to turn the money over to his successor, was denied. On the same authority the statement that an electrician found in a hole in the wall $1,850,000 in gold or any other treasure, was also denied.

The Associated Press is authorized to announce that the truth is that the present pope, immediately after his ascension to the throne, received $8,400,000, as indicated in the part of the late pope's will, which was not made public. The delivery of the money was effected by Cardinals Gotti, Rampolla, Certini, Pope Leo's executors, who brought the larger part of the bonds from the propaganda, where they were kept.

In absolutely denying that any money was found behind the hangings of Pope Leo's bedroom the absurdity of the story is evident when it is considered that $9,000,000 in gold would represent over 40 tons in weight.

The financial condition of the holy see is somewhat unsatisfactory and causes the pope preoccupation. When the temporal power fell Pius IX., partly because he was generous and partly because he sincerely thought the occupation of Rome would not last long, maintained the salaries of all the clerks, officers and soldiers who did not take service under the Italian government, which represented a great outlay for years. Recently salaries and pensions were diminished, but even now the annual expenditure of the vatican amounts to about $1,400,000.

It is further denied that Pope Leo left less money than was found when he assumed the tiara. At the death of Pope Pius IX the amount at the disposal of the holy see did not reach $8,000,000. Pope Leo might have left much more if several financial enterprises undertaken with the object of permanently placing the pontiff in a position in which he would not be dependent on the charity of the faithful had not failed. In addition, the contributions known as "Peter's Pence," which have been one of the chief resources of the holy see, have gradually diminished, especially where the Catholics did not approve of the political attitude of the papal authorities.

A priest in one of the most aristocratic French parishes was in the habit, while in quest of "Peter's Pence," to call yearly on a devout lady and receive $4,000 from her. After the papal adhesion to the republic the priest paid his annual visit to the lady, who said:

"Oh, yes. It is our duty to assist the holy father."

Thereupon she gave the priest $4.

Noticing his look of stupefaction, she remarked sweetly:

"The pontiff is now the friend of the republicans. They will help him."

In a Jesuit church here, one of the most fashionable in Rome, it has been difficult to collect $20 for Peter's Pence. As such a situation rendered it necessary to use the capital of the holy see, which is a matter of most serious thought on the part of Pope Pius, who has ordered that the strictest economy be observed.

AUTOMOBILES BROUGHT PRICES THAT WERE LOW

Sale in the East End Did Not Develop Enthusiasm or Active Bidding.

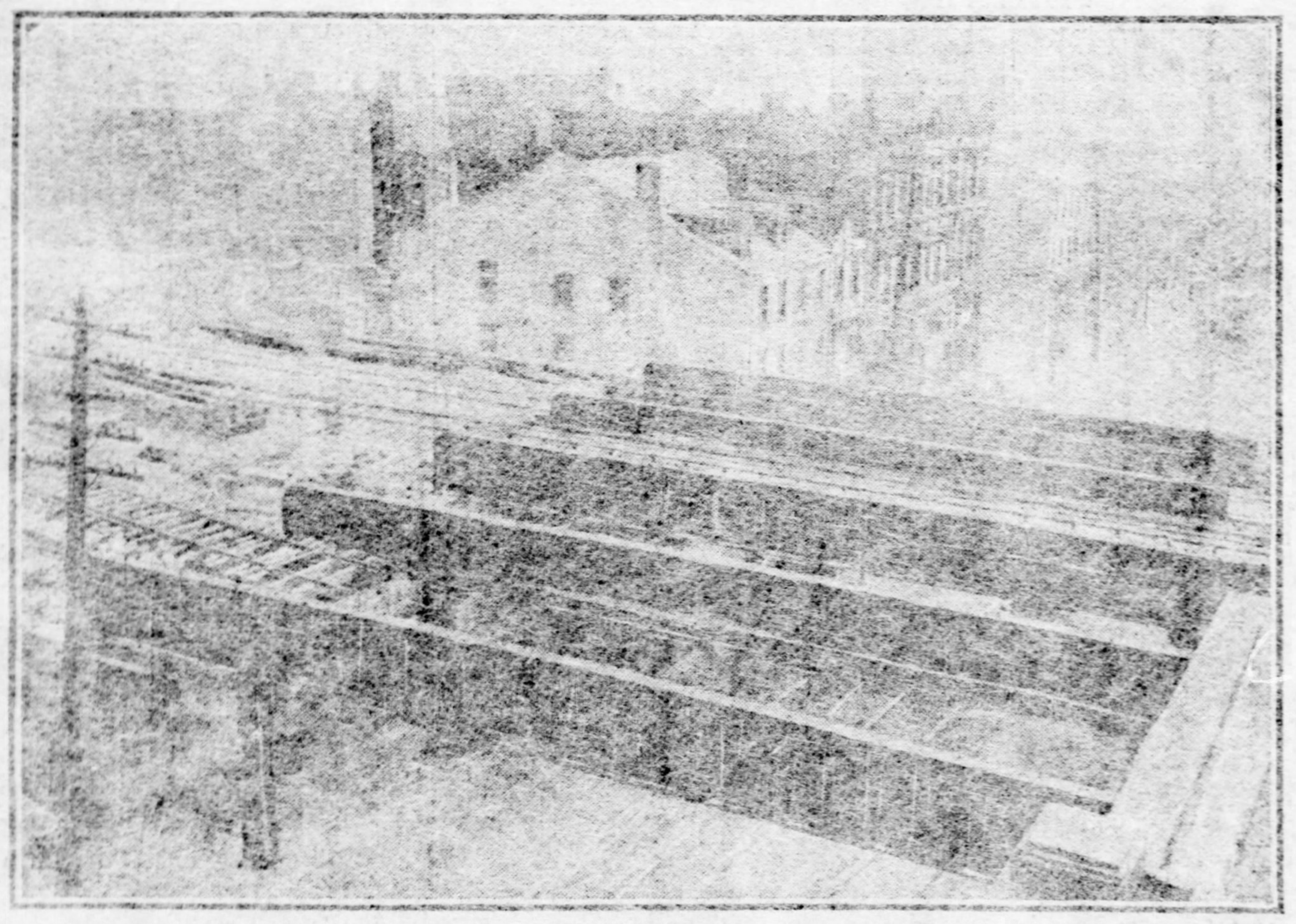
Automobile enthusiasts had an opportunity yesterday afternoon to secure machines at a remarkably low figure at the barns of the Keystone Automobile Company in Center avenue. A number of second-hand machines were first put up for sale at auction, but the bids were all so low that their owners, who had turned them over to the company for sale, bid them in and no sales of second-hand goods were effected.

The Keystone Company, however, had several new White Stanhopes which were sold at prices ranging from $300 to $510, the latter price being the highest price obtained for any machine. These Stanhopes were all new automobiles of the 1902 pattern and were sold at a sacrifice to make room for the new patterns soon to be brought out. W. H. LaFountaine secured the bargain of the afternoon in a beautiful gas machine of the White make which he secured for $215, or about one-fifth of its original value. Other fortunate purchasers were J. E. Rupert, Samuel Trump, J. C. Mellock, G. C. Haslett, T. P. Johnson and G. M. Lillio, all of whom secured machines at a low figure.

The sale was but lightly attended and bids were slow from the start. No machine was started at a higher figure than $100 and from this point the bids grew in but small amounts of $5 and $10.

O. E. Vestal, the general manager of the company, stated that he did not expect high bids at the present sale owing to the season of the year, but that he was much surprised to see such remarkably low bids and so little interest in the sale at that.

Bridge That Will Carry Trains Across Federal Street, Allegheny, on P. F. W. & C. R. R.



In less than one hour last Friday the six massive beams that are to support the elevated tracks of the Ft. Wayne railroad were swung over Federal street, Allegheny, and the work of laying the bed-work was nearly completed by last night. The rapidity with which the work was done was a revelation to hundreds who stood in Federal street and watched the maneuvers of the giant crane that picked up these tons of steel as though they were sticks and swung them easily into position. All day Friday the riveters kept up a din that sounded like a gatling gun fusillade. Before the men quit last night the results of their quick work was evident to those who had seen the work started. The bridge will be completed and trains will be crossing on it within a week.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL CHRISTMAS.

SPEAR & CO

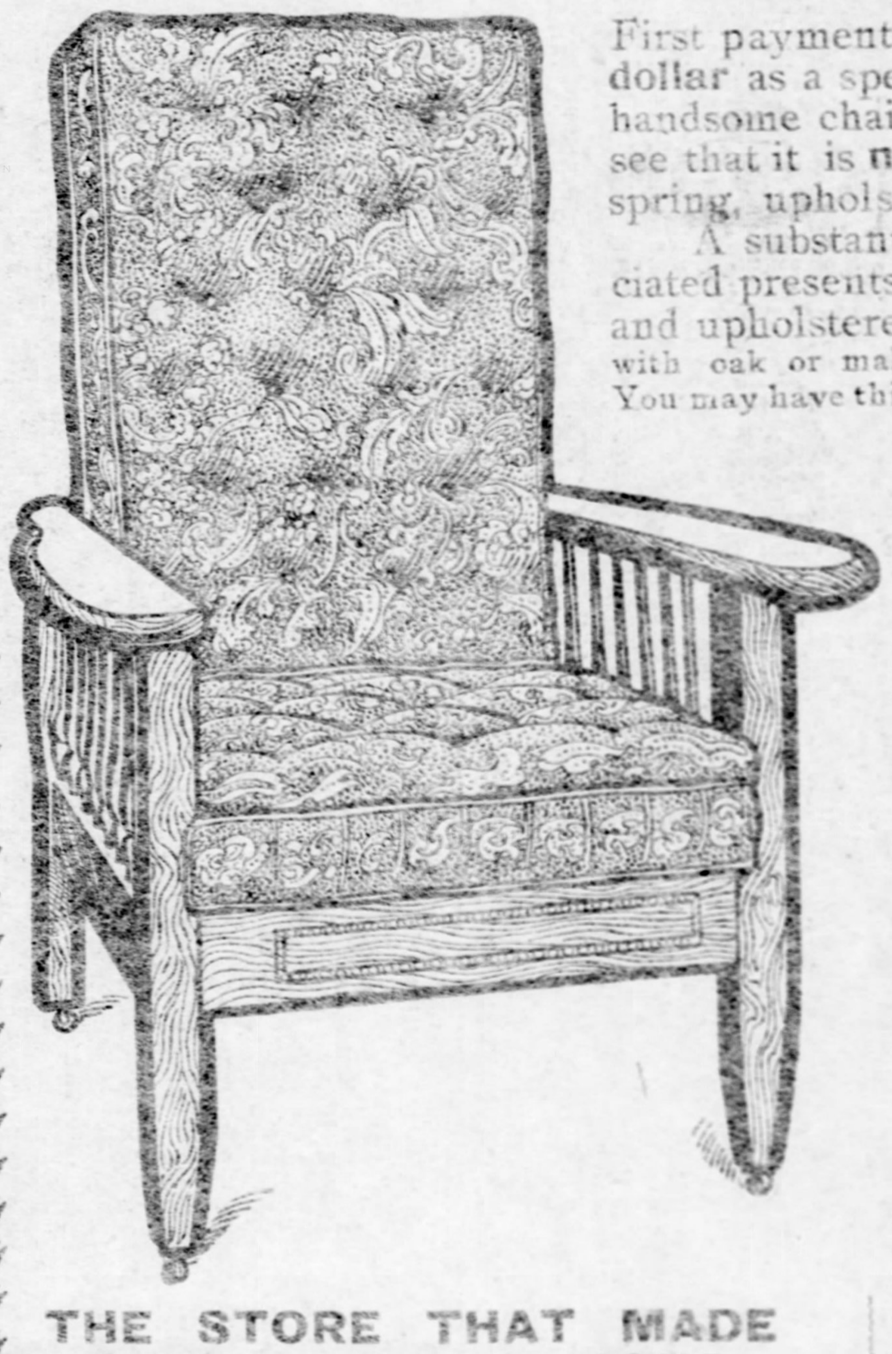
908 AND 910 PENN AVENUE.

Pretty Rugs ...AND... Fancy Chairs Make Acceptable Christmas Gifts.

SEE SPEAR—NEVER DEAR.

THIS FULL SIZE MORRIS CHAIR

ONE DOLLAR



First payment and 50c a week. Understand, Spear delivers it upon payment of one dollar as a special inducement to persons buying articles for Christmas gifts. Price of this handsome chair is $8.50—and it is actually worth $15. Please examine it carefully. You'll see that it is not one of those wood seat chairs, covered with a cushion, but has a full spring, upholstered seat, upon which the cushion rests.

A substantial, comfort-giving Morris Chair is one of the most practical and best appreciated presents one may make. This one at $8.50 has a tufted back and seat, reversible, and upholstered in velour, of which you may have your choice of various designs. It comes with oak or mahogany finished frame—a most comfortable chair and is adjustable to any position. You may have this handsome chair delivered upon payment of one dollar first payment and fifty cents a week. Why not get one for yourself or that friend whose gift you are about to select?

CHRISTMAS BRIDES AND GROOMS, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE!

The first thing to consider is, HOUSEKEEPING, and this is where you and Spear will likely come together for a little consultation.

Spear will furnish your apartments as follows:

4 ROOMS — Parlor, Diningroom, Bedroom and Kitchen—furnished complete, all ready for housekeeping. (Carpet included) $150

3 ROOMS — Diningroom, Bedroom and Kitchen—furnished complete, all ready for housekeeping—(Carpet included) $100

2 ROOMS — Bedroom and Kitchen—furnished complete, all ready for housekeeping—(Carpet included) $65

All articles are set up for you, the carpets are laid—all as snug as can be. You just step in and begin housekeeping.

MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS. A DOLLAR OR TWO WILL DO.

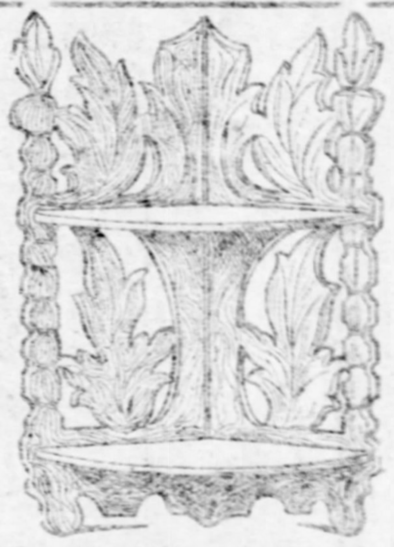
NO ONE EXCLUDED FROM CREDIT.

Special Suggestions for Christmas Gifts:

FANCY ROCKERS, LAMPS, PICTURES, CLOCKS, LIBRARY CASES, COMBINATION BOOK CASES, LADIES' WRITING DESKS, SIDEBOARDS, PARLOR SUITS, PARLOR CHAIRS, PARLOR STANDS, DIVANS, MUSIC CABINETS, CORNER CHAIRS, PARLOR CABINETS, DAVENPORTS, CHINA CLOSETS, DINING TABLES, BUFFETS, HALL RACKS, ROCKERS, MORRIS CHAIRS, LEATHER AND VELOUR COUCHES, ROOM RUGS, LACE CURTAINS

THE STORE THAT MADE PENN AVENUE FAMOUS.

CREDIT FREE TO ALL



DAINTY CORNER BRACKET, 20c
On Sale Monday and Monday Night

Would cost $1.50 or $2 if made to order. Nicely carved; folds up compactly. Can be used in dozens of corners all over the house.

PRETTY SOFA PILLOW, 50c
While They Last

These sofa pillows are 23 inches square, gold tinsel and oriental colorings. Regular price $2.25 each. Take one home with you for 50c. They're neatly wrapped for carrying.

THIS SWISS CLOCK, 50c
On Sale Tuesday and Tuesday Night

Spear & Co. imported these Swiss Clocks direct from Switzerland. That's why you are able to buy them for 50c. Art dealers sell this same clock for $2.50. One of them makes a really nice little Christmas gift. They are very ornamental, as well as good timekeepers.

IDEAL KITCHEN SET 35c
While they last

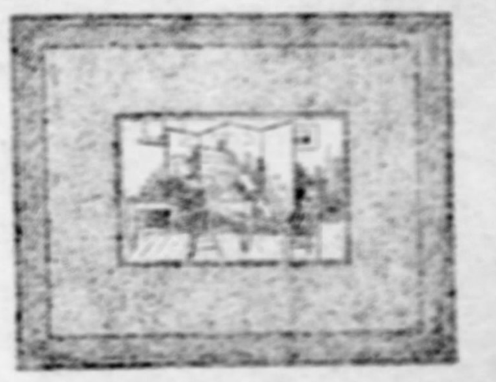
Consists of 5 pieces—a meat cleaver, razor ground bread knife, meat fork for turning roasts, etc., meat saw and new "drip" cake turner—actually worth $1.50, but sale price is only 35c.

A METAL SAVINGS BANK, 50c
On Sale Wednesday and Wednesday Night

Get one for the children. These attractive little metal banks are a great aid to the saving of money. Each is supplied with a key. Worth $1.00, but sale price Wednesday and Wednesday night is 50c.

BEAUTIFUL DRESSER SET, 20c
While They Last

A pretty porcelain dresser set like this would delight the heart of anyone who likes pretty things. It comes in three pieces. The floral decorations are painted by hand and are very artistic. Besides being ornamental this set can be put to many uses. It is really worth 75c; our special price 20c. Only a few sets left.



SALE OF PICTURES. 35c
Thursday and Thursday Night
ACTUALLY WORTH $2.00.

Pictures are always appreciated as gifts. A variety of pleasing subjects, beautifully colored like water color paintings, each framed in gold and with gilt corner ornaments. Size 16½ by 17½ inches. Inquire at art stores and you'll find the price is $2.00. Spear's sale price, while they last 35c.

BEAUTIFUL TABOURETTE, 50c
While They Last

50c buys this elegant tabourette; usually sold for $2.00. The decorations are burnt in by hand, giving a very artistic effect. It is the fad of the season. You will have three styles of tops from which to make a selection—round, square and heart shape.

SPEAR & CO., The Store Where Original Ideas Originate. 908 and 910 PENN AVE. Pittsburgh

Stores in Pittsburgh, New York and Cincinnati. Largest in the World.

Pulliam Says the Foul Strike Rule Will Continue Despite the American League's Action

FOOLISH ACTION OF THE AMERICANS

That Is What Harry Pulliam Says Regarding the Stand Against Foul Strike Rule.

OLD LEAGUE IN GOOD SHAPE

Harry Pulliam, president of the National league, is in the city for a short stay visiting friends. He is on his way from New York to Nashville, Tenn., where he goes to spend the holidays with his father and sister. Harry will remain here until tonight, when he will continue his journey south.

Speaking of the stand of the American league in condemning the foul strike rule Pulliam says that the action of that organization was both inconsistent and foolish, as there is not a chance in the world of the rule being done away with. The foul strike rule is a part of the National agreement, and the Americans might just as well think of violating any other section of the agreement as that one. He thinks that the action of Ban Johnson and the clubowners of the American league was purely a matter of baseball politics and was not because the rule was objectionable, either to the clubowners or the public.

"The foul strike rule," said Pulliam, "is in accord with the advanced science of the game, and to do away with it now would be to take a step backward. It has been fully tried and approved, not only in the National league, but in every baseball organization in the country, and the baseball public would resent its being done away with. Notwithstanding the statements made by the opponents of the rule it has not injured batting in the least, and the players who batted in the .300 class before its enactment are doing the same now. Instead of injuring the game the rule has added to the science of the play. It used to be a very tiresome thing for people to go to games and be forced to sit and watch batsmen foul off good balls in order to work the pitcher for a walk to first base, and the rule has done away with that. The very cream of the game lays in the batting and the fielding of the ball, because there is where the playing chances are, and that is what the people pay to see, and it is what they want. The foul strike rule is here to stay."

Speaking of the National league Pulliam says the organization was never in quite as good shape as it is at present and the outlook for the coming season is most promising. During the past year the league paid off $32,000 of the indebtedness which has been hanging over it for some years as a result of the reduction of the circuit from twelve to eight clubs. This move proved a costly affair for the clubowners, and those who are now figuring on a consolidation with the American and the establishment of another twelve club circuit had better think this matter over before doing any more dreaming in the consolidation line. Harry says that he has not given the umpire matter any thought, but he will take it up the first thing on his return from the holiday vacation. He says he has many good men to select from, but thinks the staff will be pretty nearly the same as it was last season.

Writing from Chicago Ren Mulford, Jr., says:

"'Let me make a prophecy,' said A. J. Flanner, editor of the Sporting News, who cut a new figure in the lobby merry-go-round. 'St. Louis will get Beckley and Pat Donovan will wear a Cincinnati uniform.'

"Frank Farrell and Charles A. Comiskey have been doing a modern Siamese twins act. If Fielder Jones would consent to don a White Stocking uniform for about 20 minutes it is believed that Clark Griffith could get him without trouble. There isn't a surplus of star outfield material in the American, and Barrett is not likely to be permitted to escape the Red pasture land."

WILL SING "BEDELIA."

Bob Fitzsimmons Preparing for the Stage.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—(Special.)—Bob Fitzsimmons is not getting along very well in his rehearsals for his comedy part in "Peck and His Mother-in-Law," which will be put on in Brooklyn next week. Fitz will take the part of Peck and during the action of the play sings three songs, "A Pipe Dream," "If I Only Had the Dough Like Mr. Morgan" and "Bedelia." The role assigned to Fitz was written originally for Billy Van. The latter is teaching Fitz to sing.

When it came to teach Fitz to sing Van drew the line. Fitz then attempted to sing "Bedelia" alone, and after he got through with the first stanza repeated raps at the door were heard. On opening it a colored man, who was responsible for the knock on the door said: "Beg pardon, gentlemen, but there's an octoroon troupe rehearsing a minstrel show in the adjoining room and they say they can't sing while this noise is going on." Fitzsimmons was glad to avail himself of the opportunity to draw the color line and the rehearsal was adjourned until the next morning.

WESTMINISTER'S SCHEDULE.

Boys May Be Taken on an Eastern Trip.

NEW WILMINGTON, Pa., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—The schedule of basketball games for next term at Westminster college has been made up. E. A. Tennent, '05, who is the manager of the basketball team, was also elected captain of the football team for next season. The schedule of basketball games will be as follows: January 14, with Geneva college at Beaver Falls; January 19, Freedom Athletic club at Freedom, Pa.; January 25, East Liverpool, O., team at New Wilmington; February 3, Shenango Athletic club at New Wilmington; February 6, Geneva college at New Wilmington; February 13, Grove City college at New Wilmington; February 27, Wooster university at New Wilmington; March 7, Grove City college at Grove City; March 8, Butler Athletic club at Butler. Negotiations are also pending for games with Cornell university and other first-class eastern teams.

An eastern trip to include games with State college, Bucknell and Princeton university has been suggested to the faculty board of athletics by Manager Tennent.

VERY BUSY FIGHTER.

Jack McClelland Has Three Bouts for This Week.

Jack McClelland will have a busy week. Wednesday he meets George Engle before the East Pittsburgh club, Thursday night he meets Jimmy Reeder of Altoona, at Greensburg, and Friday night he boxes a well-known fighter in private, making three contests in three days. The way Charley Neary of Milwaukee polished off "Kid" Broad the other night proves what a good man McClelland really is and shows that he is about ready to give "Young Corbett" a fight.

The show at Greensburg Thursday night at which Jack meets Jimmy Reeder of Altoona promises to be a big success. It is for the benefit of a sick ball player now confined to the hospital. Four good preliminary bouts are on the program besides the main event. Reeder has met and defeated some of the best men in his class. He also has a draw with George Dixon, when the latter was at his best.

HAVE STARTED TRAINING.

Bowser and Kennedy Prepare for Their Coming Battle.

Mull Bowser and Eddie Kennedy, who were matched Friday night for a 10-round contest on Christmas eve, got down to hard training yesterday for the bout. Bowser and Kennedy are both noted for their hitting powers and amount of milling they can do without flinching. As they are to meet at catchweights two more evenly matched men were never paired to meet in a ring here.

Although Bowser won handily over Kennedy at the last meeting at 150 pounds, Kennedy says he will lower the Natrona lad's colors this time, as the weight handicapped him in their last contest, and the catch-weight is just to his liking, and put him on a more equal footing with Bowers. Bowser will be outweighed by at least 15 pounds, but feels just as confident of winning as he did in their previous go.

Allegheny Golfer Won Prize.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—At the regular Saturday handicap of the Country club today 10 cards were returned. Lloyd Davison of Allegheny and F. A. Potts of Lakewood tied for the net score prize, both scoring 79. The gross prize went to Lloyd Davison, who scored 87.

SHADYSIDE TIED BY HIGH SCHOOL

Ahl and Brown Shoot Goals in Second Half of Hard School Hockey Game.

PLAYED AN EXTRA PERIOD

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Tie.	Pct.
East Liberty	1	0	1	1.000
Shadyside	0	0	2	.000
Pittsburgh High school	0	1	1	.000

The young Pittsburgh High school seven amply demonstrated yesterday afternoon that it has the stamina and speed to stand the gaff by playing a tie game with the veteran Shadyside academy team in the third contest of the Interscholastic league schedule. The score, after two regular halves and an extra five-minute period was played, stood 1 to 1 when the contest was called off for the afternoon.

Neither side shot goal in the first half, but at the start of the second Charlie Ahl put the puck into the net for Shadyside and toward the close of the period Brown did the same for High school, tying up the game, and necessating another extra period contest, which made the third of the year.

All three games played in the league this season have gone beyond the regular time, and in but one instance was the game decided before the teams left the ice, that of last Saturday, when East Liberty won from High school.

Shadyside, in the first half, had more shots at High school's goal, but the order was slightly reversed in the second half. The High school forwards rushed the puck down the field repeatedly and tried shots, but many of them went wide of the net, or else Kohne, who was playing his first game at the position, made a pretty stop. Kohne put up a good game throughout, and had there been a weakness at this position the verdict would have gone to High school.

Jay Hall, who played goal last year, was at cover point, and he acquitted himself in a very creditable manner. He body-chucked his men like one who has played the position for years, and he got in more than one long run down the field. Price also was strong on the defense, but neither of these men had anything on Wallace Johns and Schenck, the High school men in the back field. Both Schenck and Johns put up a strong game on the defense, stopping some rushes that looked like goals, and they often got down the field with the puck themselves.

High school rushed the rubber along as often as did Shadyside, but the latter showed up better on having some one at the right spot to make a shot. Ahl, in the first half, drove the puck toward Harper in his style that has made his reputation as a shooter, but they did not go true or Harper stopped them.

There was but one player benched during the game, and he was Ahl, who held two men at once. He had one with his stick and another with his arm.

At the start of the game Ahl got the puck on the face-off and traveled toward the High school net where W. Johns got it, and then Smith and Spuhler got started down the field. Smith tried a shot, but it was warded off and Price, who got the puck rushed down, in the High school territory and tried a long shot without result. W. Johns made the next best attempt at goal for High school, and then Harper had a hard time stopping Williams' shot, he and Marlin coming down the ice together. Brown, who later caused the tie, gave Kohne a scare by a line drive to the net.

At the start of the second half Ahl passed the rubber to Williams on the face-off. Williams got through the High school men in the forward line, and with Ahl, got directly in front of the High school net coming down. W. Johns went after Williams when he shot to Ahl and when Schenck tried to body check Ahl he turned the puck over to Williams, who made a return to Ahl for goal. High school got the rubber down the field and put it into Shadyside's net, but before making the shot Spuhler got it off side and then kicked it along with his feet.

Shadyside forced the rubber down into the High school part of the ice, where Schenck shot it out into the open field. McCutcheon stopped the puck with his feet and took his time in getting it away. Spuhler, who was looking out for any tardiness on the part of the opponents, was upon McCutcheon and got the puck away. It was taken near Shadyside's cage and then passed out toward the side of the rink, where Brown secured it and raised a mighty burst of enthusiasm from the High school rooters by shooting goal.

Thereafter in the half the rubber was chased up and down the field. In the extra session Hall made a pretty run, but his shot was stopped before he could get it off and Ahl turned up with another run and shot and his efforts, too, for goal went for naught. The line-up:

Shadyside—1.		High School—1.
Kohne	Goal	E. Harper
Price	Point	Schenck
Hall	Center Point	W. Johns
Williams	Forward	Smith
Ahl (Capt.)	Center	Spuhler (Capt.)
Marlin	Right wing	Brown
McCutcheon	Left wing	P. Johns

Goals—Ahl, Brown. Referee—Lamb, P. A. C. Goal judges—Bunton and McCracken, East Liberty.

TWO EXCITING EVENTS.

Members of Herron Hill Club Popped at Live Birds for Silver Cup.

Down on the grounds of the Herron Hill Gun club, on Davis island, yesterday afternoon, there were two live-bird contests which furnished the most exciting kind of sport for the members of that organization.

The first event was at 10 birds, and seven shooters took part, the event resulting in a tie between A. H. King, Rahm and Keisey. In the shoot-off Rahm proved the winner. The second event was also a 10-bird affair and was a tie between McPherson and Murray, had the latter won in the shoot-off. The scores made in the two events follow:

First event—	
A. H. King	2122122222
McPherson	2020222220
Henry	2222002001
Rahm	2221122222
Jiff	2020122120
Keisey	2222222112
Murry	2202010020
Second event—	
A. H. King	2022220122
McPherson	2222222222
Henry	2012222111
Rahm	2222022222
Jiff	2122120202
Keisey	2110111112
Murry	1122211122

LORD MELBOURNE'S GOING.

Gained Fourth Victory Within a Week.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—Lord Melbourne today gained his fourth victory within a week, when he beat Claude a neck in the $1,000 handicap at Ingleside. The event was the main attraction and a field of eight went to the post, with Claude favorite. He led until the stretch was reached, when Lord Melbourne caught him. A driving finish ensued and Lord Melbourne outgamed the Lissak colt. Rockaway, the favorite in the 2-year-old race, was carried wide by Lord Wadsworth, allowing Judge to beat him a head. J. Martin, who rode Lord Wadsworth, was suspended for three days for carrying Rockaway out. The weather was fine, but the track was sloppy.

First race, 7/8 mile, selling—Bard Burns, 112, Bell, 3 to 1, won; Pat Morrisey, 109, Linton, 4 to 1, second; Military, 109, Adams, 4 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾.

Second race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds—Judge, 113, J. Daly, 8 to 1, won; Rockaway, 113, C. Kelly, 1 to 2, second; Lord Wadsworth, 103, J. Martin, 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15½.

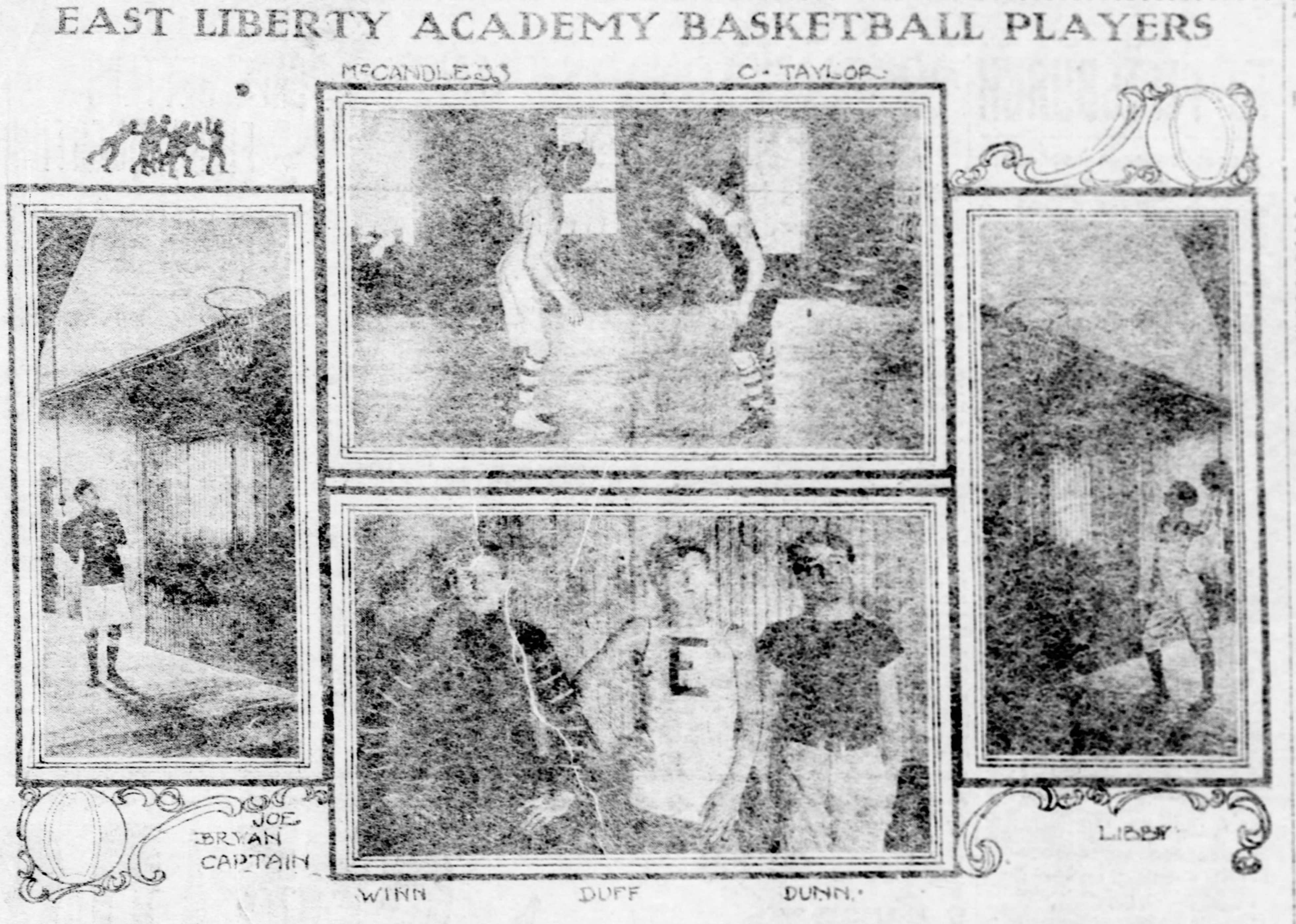
Third race, 1 mile, selling, maidens—Thank Heaven, 87, Hilderbrand, 3 to 1, won; Lucne, 104, J. Martin, 6 to 1, second; Checney, 90, Lowe, 25 to 1, third. Time—1:45¼.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, handicap—Lord Melbourne, 97, Oliphant, 11 to 5, won; Claude, 119, J. Daly, 8 to 5, second; Modicum, 99, Hildebrand, 8 to 1, third. Time—1:55½.

Fifth race, Futurity course, selling—Burnie Bunton, 110, Burns, 2 to 1, won; Sad Sam, 107, Sherwood, 5 to 2, second; Glenview, 103, Foley, 12 to 1, third. Time—1:12.

Sixth race—⅞ mile, selling—Greenock, 117, Burns, 8 to 5, won; Galanthus, 102, Buxton, 10 to 1, second; Cougar, 117, C. Kelly, 12 to 1, third. Time—1:30.

EAST LIBERTY ACADEMY BASKETBALL PLAYERS



MANY PITTSBURGH BOYS ON THE PRINCETON SEVEN

Tigers to Play Yale and Interscholastics Here—Fenwick Is Punished.

Three games of hockey are on the card at Duquesne garden this week. Tuesday night P. A. C. will tackle the Bankers and Thursday the Victorias will go against the Keystones. The Keystone-Victoria contest was scheduled for December 29, but owing to the inability of Princeton to come to Pittsburgh before the 26th, the game was pushed forward.

The Princeton Tigers will arrive next Saturday morning, and during their stay in Pittsburgh will make the Schenley their headquarters. That they will put up a fast game is shown by the makeup of their team and their record so far this season. They went against the professional hockey team of New York yesterday one week ago, and were only beaten 2 to 1.

There are four Pittsburgh boys on the team. They are, Ewing Rafferty, who was on the team last season; Eddie Trent, who will have charge of the team; T. D. Dallmeyer and Jay Zahniser, who was one of the stars on last season's East Liberty academy interscholastic team. The others are: L. B. Purnell, captain, who plays forward. He played third base on the baseball team which won the intercollegiate championship last spring. He was also a member of the All-American baseball team. The goal tender is W. S. Chislett, a freshman, who comes from the Penn Charter school of Philadelphia. Another good man is A. F. King, point. He comes from the St. Paul school of Concord, N. H., and played halfback on the Princeton football team which won the championship this fall. He played goal last winter. Another New Hampshire man is A. S. Lewis. He has been on the Princeton team three years, and while attending the St. Paul school of Concord was the captain of the hockey team.

Another three-season player on the team is R. H. Leake, who came from the Irving school in New York. The forward of the team is W. Waterorth, who comes from Andover, and is an all-round athlete.

Many box parties are now being formed for the Princeton vs. P. A. C. Saturday night. For the Princeton vs. Yale games next week the outlook is that the garden will be unable to hold all the people who want to go. The following is next week's program, there being a big game every night except Saturday. Monday evening, December 28, Princeton vs. All-Star Interscholastics; Tuesday, 29th, Princeton vs. Yale; Wednesday, 30th, Princeton vs. Yale; Thursday, 31st, Yale vs. Bankers; January 1, New Year's night, Yale vs. P. A. C.

"There will be no more rowdyism at Duquesne garden, even if we have to stop the game altogether," said Manager A. S. McSwigan yesterday. The manager of the garden, after the excitement Thursday night, investigated the case of Fenwick of P. A. C. and Henry of the Vics, who "mixed it up" on the ice. As a result an order was issued barring Fenwick from the garden for the remainder of the season. Henry, whose first offense it was, was reprimanded. No one knows who was the aggressor on the ice but after the scrimmage, as the men were going to their dressing rooms, Fenwick rushed at and struck Henry. For this he was expelled from the rink.

Manager McSwigan is closing a deal with the Soo Curling club of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., for an exchange of games. The Soo club has a hockey team nearly all the members of which played in Houghton last winter. The garden management will probably bring the Soo bunch to Pittsburgh the latter part of February or early in March.

Allegheny Reserves' Victory.

The Allegheny Reserves defeated the Marquette Reserves in a well-played game, 11 to 9. The feature of the game was the playing of Tracey. Lineup and score:

Allegheny—11.		Marquettes—9.
Shields	Forward	Lewellen
Marsula-Schmidt	Forward	Delehanty
Tracey	Center	Baird
Gumpft	Guard	Tiney
Whitesides	Guard	Selters

Field goals—Tracey 2, Shields 1, Marsula 1, Whitesides 1, Lewellen 1, Baird 1, Tiney 1, Selters 1. Foul goals—Schmidt 1, Lewellen 1.

Fosters Win Another Game.

The Foster club of Lawrenceville played its second game and defeated the Friendship A. C. of Allegheny, 30 to 10. Lineup:

Foster A. C.—30.		Friendship A. C.—10.
P. Magee	R. F.	Irwin
Musner	L. G.	Jenkinson
Meirs	C.	Henderson
G. Magee	R. G.	Hardtmeyer
Newlands	L. G.	Thomas

Referee—M. Nolan. Timekeeper—H. McAllister. Goals—P. Magee 6, Musner 4, Meirs 4, G. Magee, Henderson 2, Hartmeyer, Jenkinson, Thomas.

Wash-Jeff.'s Basketball Season.

WASHINGTON, PA., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—The basketball season at Washington and Jefferson college will open the first of the year. All the four class teams have been practicing and will fight hard for inter-class championship honors.

Wants Another Chance.

EVANS CITY, PA., Dec. 18.—(Special.)—"Young Tommy Ryan" of New York, who was defeated by Fred Barth of Kittanning in a wrestling match here two weeks ago, wants to meet Barth again on or about December 29 on the same conditions. The promoters have offered a nice purse to Barth to meet him.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS
Via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
Account Christmas and New Year holidays. Ticket agents Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell excursion tickets between all stations, Pittsburgh and west, at greatly reduced fares. Tickets on sale December 24th, 25th and 31st and January 1st, good returning until January 4th inclusive.

MANCHESTER IS BADLY DEFEATED

South Side Five Beats Allegheny Rivals, 50 to 18 in Major League Game.

JUNIORS ALSO TAKE A FALL

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pct.
South Side	1	0	1.000
Manchesters	3	1	.750
Pittsburgh Lyceum	1	1	.500
Allegheny Lyceum	0	2	.000
Olympic	0	2	.000
D. C. & A. C.	0	2	.000

The South Side five overwhelmed the Manchesters in a Major league game last night at Odd Fellows' hall, South Side, by the large score of 50 to 18. The knowing folks had picked Manchester to win this game, which brought together what are considered the two leading basketball teams of Allegheny county, but from the start to the finish it was South Side's game.

The Manchester Juniors also fell before their rivals, the South Side Juniors, in a red-hot affair by the score of 29 to 23. These small teams put up a great game, Rohne of the South Siders especially doing well.

The hall was packed with enthusiasts and the cheering done was of such a volume that should be sufficient for the league's season. The fact that South Side was making a run-away of the game did not allay the ardor of the rooters, who kept up a continuous noise. There, however, was one moment when there was a stillness, followed by a spontaneous expression of sorrow. Referee Ernest Seible raised his hand just before the second half opened and requested silence, announcing a death and inquiring if the woman's son was in the building. When the playing resumed the cheering again began.

The most conspicuous person on the South Side team in the first half was "Hiney" Nickel, the former Pittsburgh High school basketball captain. Nickel shot the first field goal for South Side in this half, and he made the major portion of the score, also doing his share in the second half. Libeau was the most prominent factor in running up the score in the second half, while the general playing of John Seible for South Side and Louis Seible of Manchester, brothers, was noteworthy.

In the first half the game was rather fast, and at one time the South Siders gave an exhibition of team work that got Manchester in the air. The playing, however, did not characterize the work of the night, as in the second half the game was slow, although Manchester, toward the close of the game, made a brace and showed some speed.

Libeau made the first point of the game, shooting from foul after one had been made on South Manchester, and Koch of Manchester raised the score by making a field goal. Nickel came along with a field goal, then another. Winderbeche dropped a field goal and Libeau one from foul. Graham put one through from foul and J. Seible raised South Side's total by shooting a field goal.

Nickel made another field goal, followed by one by J. Seible. Graham made Manchester's fourth point by shooting from foul, and Libeau got in another field goal. Nickel made the score 18 to 4 by shooting a field goal just as the whistle blew for the end of the half.

Nickel opened the second half with a field goal and Graham made another from foul for Manchester. Graham made two more foul goals in succession, as South Side was rather rough. Libeau boosted the figures by shooting from foul, and Koch, who was hurt but resumed playing, celebrated his reappearance into the game by shooting a field goal for Manchester. Berry made a field goal and Libeau got another from foul.

Libeau made three field goals in succession and the cheering was great. Seible put the score to 35 and Libeau got another field goal. Bradley, who came into the game, put the score at 38 and Libeau, by shooting from foul, had it at 40.

South Side had visions of a 50 score and began in earnest to accomplish the aim. Nickel got a field goal, but Graham one from foul. Nickel, however, went him one better by shooting from foul and Graham came back with another from foul. Hay, a fresh man for Manchester, got a field goal, but Libeau landed another for South Side, then Graham shot another from foul, then another. Bradley rung up another field goal and Libeau shot the field goal that put the score at 50 just as the gong was sounded for the close of the game. The scores:

South Side—50.		Manchester—18.
Libeau	Forward	Koch
Leighstead	Forward	Seible
Nickel	Center	Metzker
Windeknecht	Guard	Graham
J. Seible	Guard	Burry

Referee—E. Seible. Substitutions—Bradley for Windeknecht, Wallister for Metzker, Hay for L. Seible. Field goals—Libeau 8, McKee 1, J. Seible 4, Windeknect, Bradley 2, Koch 2, Hay, Burry. Fouls—Graham 10, Libeau 4.

JUNIOR GAME.

South Side—29.		Manchester—23.
Kaufman	Forward	Tannehill
Vockel	Forward	O'Neil
Smith	Center	King
Davies	Guard	Graham
Roehn	Guard	Altman

Field goals—Kaufman 3, Smith 2, Davies 4, Roehn 3, Tannehill, O'Neil 2, King, Altman. Fouls—Tannehill 5, Roehn 4.

Middies New Football Manager.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 19.—Midshipman William Tupper Lightle of Searcy, Ark., a member of the second class, has been elected manager of the navy football team for next season.

BIG OFFER IS MADE FOR SIX ROUND BOUT

Philadelphia Club Will Hang Up $5,000 Purse for O'Brien and Ryan.

Unless Tommy Ryan, who claims to have been itching to get a crack at "Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien, consents to meet the latter in a six-round bout before the Southern club of Philadelphia some time next month, then O'Brien will call off all negotiations with Ryan and there will be no fight between the cleverest middleweights in the country.

This was the declaration of O'Brien, who stopped off in the city last night en route from Chicago to Boston, where he goes to meet "Twin" Sullivan in a 15-round contest on Tuesday night. O'Brien has been in Chicago for some weeks, and while there, besides engaging in numerous bouts, found time to enter into a match with Ryan for the middleweight championship, the bout to go to the club offering the best inducements.

Just before leaving Chicago for the east O'Brien received a telegram from Bert Crowhurst, manager of the Southern Athletic club of Philadelphia, offering a $5,000 purse for a six-round bout between himself and Ryan sometime during the month of January. This offer O'Brien considers fully as large as any that will be offered for a 20-round bout, and he sees no good reason why it should not be accepted. The offer was also telegraphed to Ryan and he expects to hear from him in a few days.

O'Brien is beyond question the busiest man in the pugilistic profession, and being of thrifty habits he believes in following out that good old adage about making hay while the sun shines. An evidence of what a hard worker he is can be seen from the number of engagements he has on hand. On Tuesday night he meets "Twin" Sullivan, 15 rounds, in Boston; on Thursday night he will go six rounds with Big Jack Jeffords at the Broadway Athletic club in Philadelphia; on Christmas afternoon he is to meet Mike Shreck of Cincinnati, six rounds in Philadelphia, and on the 29th he is matched to meet Hugo Kelly, 15 rounds, in Kansas City. It will take some fast going to carry out this program, but O'Brien thinks he is equal to the emergency.

While in Chicago last week a Windy City physician tried to throw a scare into O'Brien by telling him that he has what is known as an athletic heart and that he could only continue the fighting business with safety for another year. O'Brien says that he has since discovered that his adviser was deaf and could not hear his heart beats. He was examined by another physician, who assured him that his heart was as sound as a new dollar.

While here last night O'Brien learned that Jimmy Scanlon of this city, who has just returned from Australia, is anxious to meet him at a club somewhere near this city. The Quaker City fighter at once consented to the meeting and the match will be clinched, providing there is any chance to bring the fight off here.

Manchester Has Hard Sport.

The Manchester team will play three of its hardest games of the season within the next week. Tomorrow night they are scheduled to meet the strong Pittsburgh Lyceum team in a championship game. On Christmas night Manchester will oppose the German Y. M. C. A. team of Buffalo, N. Y., the team which gave them their worst drubbing last season. Another hard game for Manchester is the one slated for Monday night, December 28, when the fast Butler five will play its annual game at Manchester.

DOWN TO WORK.

Hans Wagner and His Crew Are Preparing for Some Fast Basketball.

The Pittsburgh Five basketball team got down to practice last week and put in a few hours on Wednesday night; also a few yesterday afternoon at Carnegie. Hans Wagner displayed his old-time form in dropping them to the basket, as did the balance of the team. The passing and all-around work of the team was very noticeable.

Campbell and Seibel were missing yesterday from practice, but as these two are in good shape, it gave the subs a chance to get in the game. Sibele and Lampe are doing fine work at center; in fact, much better than expected at the start. Dickson, who holds the world's record for field goals, is trying hard to beat his record.

The Pittsburgh Five will play McDonald next Wednesday at Arcade hall, Carnegie. This will be the first game of the big fellows, and their work will be watched with interest.

Coach Harness, Saddles, Robes.

During month of December we will allow a discount of twenty per cent on our exclusive stock of Beaver, Seal, Plush, Box Cloth and German Mohair Robes. First-class Robes as low as $10.00. These goods are the most exclusive shown in the city.

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615 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH.

THE HANDICAP EVENT WAS WON BY WITFUL

Derby Winner Ridden by Jockey Fuller Added Another Rich Prize to Hildreth Roll.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Witful, the Crescent City derby winner, added another stake—the Crescent City handicap—to the Hildreth roll today. The event was worth $1,550 to the winner and apart from being one of the principal stakes of the meeting, it was notable for the masterly performance of Jockey Grover Cleveland Fuller, who made his initial appearance in the saddle at the meeting. The Hildreth pair, Witful and Potheen, were strong favorites in the betting. Fuller rode the filly cleverly through the first half, came through the field without an effort on the back stretch and won out by five lengths in a common gallop. Sweet Nell was the only other winning favorite. Weather cloudy; track fast.

First race, 6 furlongs—Joe Goss, 107, Higgins, 20 to 1, won; Hands Across, 107, Helgerson, 20 to 1, second; Frank Bell, 107, H. Phillips, even, third. Time, 1:14.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 7 furlongs—Montebank, 115, W. Fisher, 3 to 1, won; Exclamation, 102, Helgerson, 7 to 10, second; Foresight, 115, H. Phillips, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:27 4-5.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Sweet Nell, 107, A. Hearn, 2 to 1, won; Josette, 117, Davison, 2 to 1, second; Latuka, 107, Calvit, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:02 1-5.

Fourth race, Crescent City handicap, mile and quarter—Witful, 114, Fuller, 3 to 5, won; Little Scout, 115, W. Hicks, 6 to 1, second; Bondage, 106, McIntire, 7 to 2, third. Time, 2:08.

Fifth race, handicap, mile—Hurrah, 105, McIntire, 5 to 1, won; Deerseeke, 105, Trubel, 13 to 10, second; Lev Dorsey, 101, Higgins, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:41 1-5.

Sixth race, mile and eighth, selling—Lee King, 98, Jenkins, 10 to 1, won; Badger, 103, Minder, 8 to 1, second; Felix Bard, 101, Dobbins, even, third. Time, 1:55 2-5.

Freedom Beat East Liberty.

FREEDOM, PA., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—The Freedom basketball team defeated the East Liberty of Pittsburgh here tonight in Freedom's hall. The score was 24 to 9. Leach and West, forwards for Freedom, put up a fast game. Score and lineup:

East Liberty—9.		Freedom—24.
Lewis	Forward	Leach
Gamble	Forward	West
Stoneroad	Center	Hast
Brennan	Guard	Hase
Kalbock	Guard	Gostinson

Substitutions: Stevens for Lewis; Lewis for Stoneroad; Stoneroad for Kalbock. Officials—Referee, Mohr; timekeeper, Sewall; scorer, Platt. Field goals—Stevens, Gamble, Lewis, Stoneroad, Leach 4, West 4, Hase 4. Goals from foul—Stoneroad.

FAVORITE KNOCKOUT BLOWS FOR FIGHTERS

Big Pugs Prefer a Body Punch, While the Little Ones Take to the Jaw.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—What are the most popular knockout blows? That question has been asked repeatedly by those interested in boxing. Here are the opinions of the champions of the different classes on the subject:

Jeffries says he makes the body his main point of attack, because he believes he can weaken a man quicker there than in any other part of his anatomy.

"Give me the solar plexus every time," said Fitzsimmons. "I prefer it to any other punch. Once you land it properly, there is no fear that your man will ever recover within the time limit. The effect is more lasting than a blow on the jaw."

Tommy Ryan, the recognized middleweight champion, is one of those who is satisfied with landing on the jaw. Ryan's favorite blow is a right-hand one to that point. Ryan is a terrific hitter, and he has put out many aspirants for middleweight honors. Joe Walcott is another head punisher.

"I have seen many big fellows take the count from a jolt on the jaw," said Walcott, "and I have never met the man who could get away from it once you landed properly. I always jolt whenever the opportunity is presented, and if the first blow does not do the trick, why, you can bet that the next one will."

Joe Gans, the lightweight champion and the victor of many hard-fought battles, relies upon the right-hand inside cross to put out his opponents. Gans has had considerable experience in knocking men out. He prefers to jab his man with the left until he is ready to start the right across. He is never too eager to force matters, but cautiously awaits an opportunity to land the right with all the force at his command.

"Young Corbett," champion featherweight, prefers a left-hand hook to the jaw with which to score a knockout. Corbett uses his left and right effectively. "I can put a man out with a left-hand hook or a right-hand swing," said the champion, "but I really prefer the former blow. I often land the right first and that just about puts a fellow in a position where he can finish him with the left hook."

Frankie Neill, the champion bantamweight of the world, has taken up the Fitzsimmons solar plexus blow, and he believes that it is the most effective knockout blow that a boxer can land. "Even if you don't put your man out with the blow, it puts him in such a condition that he can do little damage," declares Neill.

Kaercher's
439 WOOD ST.
"OUR 'ADS' ARE TRUTHFUL."

A FEW SUGGESTIONS TO CHRISTMAS BUYERS.

Manicure Sets in Celluloid, Ebony and Pearl handles, from $5.00 to $20. Aneroid Barometers from $3.50 to $20.00.

Tea and Table Spoons in German Silver and Silver Plated. Silver Plated Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, from $1.50 to $3.50; in sets of from three to six pieces from $3.00 to $25.00.

One of the largest and best selected lines of Pocket Knives to be found in the city.

Wood Carvers' Tools in sets of six and twelve pieces, $2.00 to $6.00.

Chisels in sets of ½, ¾, 1¼; in neat wood box, $1.60.

Ever-Ready Electric Pocket Lamp, $1.50.

In the Little Window. Boys' Always Ready Tool Set. Containing Saw, Plane, Ratchet Brace, Hatchet, Hammer, Combination Plier and Wire Cutter, Try Square, Screw Driver, Chisel, Rule, Nail Set, Brad Awl, and two Auger bits. PRICE $3.50

READING GLASS. Nickel-plated frames, black wood handles. Avoid that headache by using a reading glass. 50c, 75c, $1

On Friday Only, We Will Sell Tempered, 6-in. Boxwood Rules, made by Sawyer Tool Co. 50c Postage 2c.

IN OUTSIDE SHOWCASE. Razors in Pairs. No. K 422 "Red Injun." Registered "Fort Pitt" in seal leather cases. $6.00 pair. Supreme quality. Unlimited guarantee.

CREAM PITCHER. Special pattern quadruple silver plated on white metal. $2.00

ALARM CLOCKS. All brass nickel plated one-piece case. 80c

NEW INSIDE MICROMETER. With six rods, measuring by thousandths of an inch, from 1½ inches to 11½ inches. Postage 6c. $2.40

DO YOU WALK 5 MILES EACH DAY? OUR PEDOMETER will register accurately the distance you do walk. Postage 4c. $1.00

A Pocket Manicure Nail Cleaner, File and Cuticle Trimmer, with leather case. Postage 2c. 25c

Hot Air Engines. Power from air. These engines are operated by the expansive force of heated air. $7.50

Carving Knives—Our special line of three-piece Sets—knife, fork and steel, put up in neat cases, are very handsome and good. $4.50

BARNEY & BERRY Safety Edge Hockey Skates, made from the best of material; blades of welded steel, tempered by Barney & Berry patent process. $4.50

Black Diamond Razor Strop—This double swing Strop produces a smooth, keen edge; the sharpening strop is mule hide, the finishing strop horsehide. Size 2x20. Postage 5c. 50c

SAFETY RAZORS—Owing to the convenience, time and money-saving qualities of the Safety Razor, sales have increased enormously. Postage 4c. $1.50

A GOOD, RELIABLE WATCH. $1.00 POSTAGE 7 CENTS.

A Boker "Tree Brand" four-blade Pearl Handled Pocket Knife, in a leather case; will make a handsome gift. Postage 2c. $1.10

The Century Safety Corn Plane, the only SAFETY cutter made. Postage 2c. 50c

THE STAR SCROLL SAW. No boy's workshop is complete without a Scroll Saw; no other tool can give him as much pleasure or do so much work. The "Star" is one of the best. $5.00

Drawing Instruments in sets, from $1.50 to $15.00.

Sargent's Gem Food Chopper. This chopper is known to have no superior; it has 4 cutters and one nut butter cutter. Our Cook Book free with each chopper. $1.00

The Crown Christmas Tree Holder. The only tree holder made that has stood test of practical use; will hold any tree 5 inches or less in diameter. 75c

Machinists Tool Chest. This our special chest, with two drawers, is a little better made and much better finished than any we have seen elsewhere. $5.00

The "Pilot" Shaving Brush—Guaranteed all French bristles, secured firmly with wire binding. Postage 2c. 25c

309th Special Weekly Sale. Until Christmas we will sell a genuine Swedish Razor made by Engstrom. They will be found to shave any beard growing on a human face. Postage 2c. 67c

The Handy Finger Nail Cutter, all German silver except steel cutters and spring; the best pocket cutter made. Postage 2c. 50c

Saturday Evenings, Dec. 19 and 26. 6:30 to 10 P. M. Only.

A good pair of Shears is always acceptable to a lady—Our special 8-inch nickel-plated are just the size for cutting out. 50c

Yankee Spiral and Ratchet Screw Driver, standard size, No. 30, right and left hand and rigged with three bits. 95c

Open Evenings After December 18.

Player Deals Are Few in Baseball Circles—These Are Busy Days for the Prize Fighters

THE AMERICANS' QUEER ACTION

Condemn Foul Strike Rule, But Would Be Pleased With Some Compromise Measure.

NOW HUSTLING FOR PITCHERS

The action taken by the club owners of the American league, at their meeting in Chicago on Thursday last, when they voted against the foul strike rule, was about as inconsistent a bit of baseball legislation as has been put through in a long time. It looked very much like a case of Ban Johnson forcing an issue for no other purpose than to show that he is the master of that organization, and he succeeded in that all right.

Had the Americans gone ahead and condemned the rule because, as they claimed, or rather Ban Johnson claimed, it was an injury to their organization, it would have been all right and at least consistent; but they condemn it with one breath and with the next breath it is asserted that the rule is not altogether bad, as it has been painted by its opponents. The report of the meeting shows that while the vote against the rule was unanimous, yet a fight was made in the meeting for its retention, and that when it come down instructing the members of the rules committee, they were told to vote against the foul strike rule, as it now stands, but they could try and agree in a compromise with the National league members whereby the rule should be modified and have only the first foul count as a strike. This was the suggestion of Owner Shibe of the Athletics, and it struck the American league people as being what they wanted.

A Very Inconsistent Move.

This shows the inconsistency of the American league, or rather of Ban Johnson, whose opposition to the rule can only be a selfish one, because it was brought into existence by the National league and not by the organization of which he has the honor to be the leader. The inconsistency of the Americans is shown by the fact that while they condemn the rule, they are not quite so sure that it is altogether a bad thing, and are quite willing to agree on a compromise. This of itself shows that the action on the matter is not quite as unanimous as the leader of the organization would have the public believe. It has been known all along that the majority of the managers of the rule and the managers are backed up by the players, as well as the umpires. These are the people who should [illegible]

Fun Over the Rules.

Still Hustling for Pitchers.

JAMES M. NELLIS.

Watson Wins Fast Game.

McGraw Signs Jerry Nops.

WHICH IS WORSE; BOXING OR HOCKEY

Friends of Former Maintain One Is as Strenuous as Other. Tale on Steen.

COMMENT OF THE AMATEURS

Those who are inclined towards the boxers and who would journey miles to see a good mill, are asking themselves the question why boxing is not permitted in Pittsburgh when hockey players are allowed the licenses to get in a game and cause gore to be spilled.

That game of Thursday night at Duquesne Garden between the P. A. C. and Victoria teams, in which the Sixsmith [illegible]

Basketball Is Started.

Franklin Gets Championship.

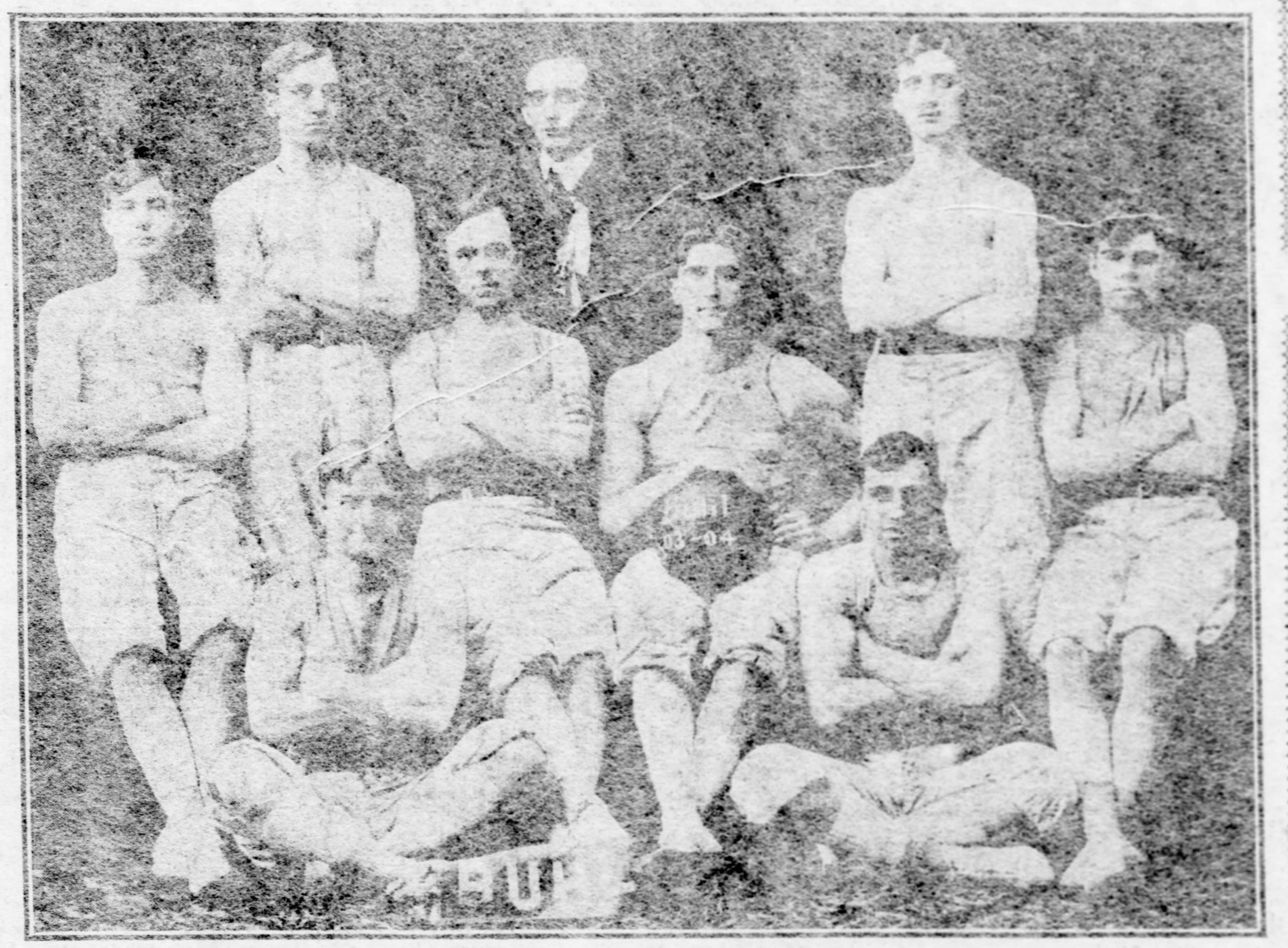
Steen's Great Fielding.

RICHARD E. GUY.

PITCHER IN TROUBLE

Fred Klobedanz Charged With Signing Two Contracts.

Buhl Squad—Sharon's Strong Basketball Team.



The two players who are standing are William Haus on the right and Harry Williams on the left. Those sitting looking from left to right are William Hughes, George Manning, Charles E. Smith, who is the physical instructor at the Buhl club; William Marquard, captain; Charles Henry Kettering and Ed. Davis. In the center of the picture is Charles E. Cummings, superintendent of the Buhl club.

SOME RICH PRIZES FOR THE RUNNERS

Much Money Added to the Big Stake Events and Winners Will Find a Good Thing.

CAPT. BROWN'S BIG STRING

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The general prosperity of the race tracks is reflected in the increased value of the purses and [illegible]

[illegible] less of expenses and now he states that he intends to visit England and buy a first-class stallion over there, which will mean another investment of $100,000 or more.

Captain Brown has a select band of broodmares at his farm, but Troubadour, formerly his premier stallion, is old, blind and unserviceable.

Capt. Brown bought the Lexington track because he was urged to do so by his friends there. The Lexington breeders wanted the track preserved for the breaking and training of yearlings and as a winter training ground. Capt. Brown needed the track for the same purposes. He had the money to buy it; his friends pointed out that it was a good investment [illegible]

The West Is Generous.

Some Brilliant Fields.

Two of Brown's Cracks.

[illegible] despite his two accidents.

He finished second on the list of winning jockeys and earned in the neighborhood of $35,000 for his season's work. The rider is undecided as to his plans for next year, but it is probable he will not sign with any stable. He may ride as a free lance, as his father thinks that it would be for the boy's best interests not to be hampered by any contract calling for his exclusive services.

MANHATTAN.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS MAKE BEST SHOWING

Trainer Fitzpatrick Produces Figures Showing Development Over Other Students.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Dec. 19.—Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick of the University of Michigan, at the request of the advisory council, has just completed an anthropometric chart of the 12 "M" men of the Michigan football team. The chart is interesting to physical culturists as showing a tremendous advance in physical culture and development.

To the layman the principal interest is in an accompanying set of figures furnished by Mr. Fitzpatrick, showing the superior development of these football players over the average college student. The comparative columns of average measurements follow:

Football Men.		College Men.
70.6 in.	Height	67.8 in.
185 lbs.	Weight	139 lbs.
18 in.	Shoulders	16 in.
12 in.	Chest, trans.	10.7 in.
8.8 in.	Chest, ant. post.	7.4 in.
15.6 in.	Neck	13.8 in.
40.4 in.	Chest, muscular	[illegible]

Bankers Have It Easy.

FIGHT GOSSIP NOW STIRS GOTHAMITES

Jeffries Quite Willing to Give Munroe a Chance—Big Football Game Is Wanted.

THE COMING GOLF TOURNEY

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—It looks as though Jack Munroe would make good and that Jeffries would have to give [illegible]

Many changes, eliminations and clearer interpretations have been suggested and it seems almost certain that the rules committeemen will find plenty of work when they meet shortly after the first of the year.

Next season Princeton wants the rules that governed the play between the 25-yard lines to be made applicable to the entire playing field.

Another change which, it is expected, will be made is in the marking of the lines that run parallel to the length of the field. At the present time the width of the field is 160 feet, which, when divided by five yard lines, leaves a space of only five feet between the outside five yard lines and the boundary of the [illegible]

Gans Holds the Title.

The Big Turf Tourney.

[illegible] will be an East vs. West football game next fall and succeeding falls, is attracting attention in college athletic circles. The recent visit east of Trainer Yost, of Michigan, is believed to have been with an idea of arranging for games. Whether or not he was successful is not known, but it is probable he was not. The suggestion has been made that a game might be arranged between an all-western and an all-eastern team, which would be more decisive test of the relative football merits of the two sections than a game between any two colleges. It is not regarded as likely, however, that the idea will get beyond the point of suggestion.

The University of Michigan will, however, be represented in several sports in the east next year. A four-mile relay team will be sent to the annual races of the University of Pennsylvania in the latter part of April, and Kellogg, who won the race last spring by running the last mile in 4:20, beating Franchot of Yale, will be with the team again. Stone, Perry, Hall, Deane and Waite are training for the team, and each can do better than 4:40. Several good men will also be sent for the individual events. Among them will be Hahn, the sprinter, and Schule, the hurdler.

The college oarsmen are making plans for next season. Ellis Ward, coach of the Pennsylvania crews, will adopt new methods of preliminary training this year. Instead of putting the men at work on the rowing machines at once, he will have them take long runs for a week to get them in condition. Then they will be put on the machines, better able to stand hard practice, their wind having been improved. The call for candidates for the crews will be made immediately after the Christmas holidays. Ward realizes that he has his work cut out to form a crew for next year, and proposes to get an eight together as early as possible. When the varsity crew has been chosen it will not be raced with the other crews every day, as in the past, but will get a brush twice a week, the rest of the time being devoted to individual coaching.

Middies Crew Will Row.

Unquestionably the women's championship will be held in the east, either in New York or Boston. The metropolitan district has the best chance for it just now, but if the "Hub" should demand some solace for conceding the amateur championships to the Quaker City, then Gotham might have to yield, and in that case it would be the only one of the four great golfing centers to be without a tournament.

BOB TUCKER IN CHARGE OF THE BROWN STRING

Pittsburgh Horseman's Western Trainer Has Had Great Luck and Will Be Rewarded.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—One trainer, not so well known on the eastern tracks as he is in the west, but who is known by all the horsemen throughout the country as "Bob" Tucker, will train the stable belonging to Capt. S. S. Brown, the well-known Pittsburgh turfman.

Several of the horses running in Capt. Brown's colors have won races at the New Orleans meeting and "Bob" Tucker's success with these horses is almost as great as it was during the meeting in Chicago. Tucker is thoroughly up to date in his methods, and he has proved to be the most successful trainer that Capt. Brown has had for his eastern stable.

It is said to be Capt. Brown's intention to bring Tucker to the eastern track next season, where he will have charge of his stable of thoroughbreds. If this results, he will take the place of Peter Wimmer, who has looked after the Pittsburgh turfman's horses for several years.

Tucker has had charge of Brown's western stable for the last three years and in that time the horses have won a large number of races and stake events [illegible]

MANY PEOPLE BOTHER ABOUT WEIGHT

Young Corbett Is Not Making Public Displays and the Coast Sports Are Suspicious.

PLANNING FOR THE BIG FIGHT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—How much does Young Corbett weigh? This promises to become as popular a conundrum as that other one about a certain spinster age.

When Corbett trained here for Terry McGovern he gave several weighing machine parties. This time it is announced that the Denver lad is averse to entertaining newspaper correspondents and others in the manner described.

Harry Tuthill is spokesman for Corbett. He says the little fighter has posted $1,000 as a guarantee that he will scale 129 pounds at six o'clock on December 29 [illegible]

The People Are Suspicious.

Now Corbett fulfilled the obligations of the articles of agreement, and no doubt felt that he was subjected to a good deal of unnecessary worry by those who were dubious about the weight question. In all probability it is to save himself from a repetition of the nuisance described that he is weighing behind closed doors this trip.

Will Not Take His Word.

The little pugilist is willing enough to tell what he weighs, but few care to accept his word for it. It was given out last Thursday night that Corbett scaled 135 pounds, whereas an unofficial report made the champion's weight 136.

Whatever he weighs he keeps a big roaring stove in full blast in his small gymnasium, and the temperature of his exercise room falls very little short of that of a hot-air chamber in a Turkish bath establishment. This latter fact more than anything has caused the feeling to spread that Corbett is not pulling off weight as rapidly as he hoped.

Of Hanlon's weight there is no doubt. He is gauging his work so as to keep himself somewhere around the 132-pound mark. He says he could touch 130 pounds at a day's notice, if necessary, but he prefers to reduce himself slowly. He aims to be at 130 pounds three days before the fight.

Before many days now the question of a referee will come on the board. Quite a flutter was caused by the publication of a story that Hanlon had declared himself unwilling to accept Graney as judge of the contest. Hanlon very promptly denied that he had expressed himself to that effect, but for all that it is thought that Graney's chances of filling the position are not over bright.

Some of Hanlon's closest friends have always maintained that the local featherweight should have received the award of merit when he boxed Young Corbett before in this city. Graney was referee on that occasion, and he called the bout a draw. It was a perfectly fair ruling, but evidently the Hanlon crowd thought otherwise, hence the doubt as to whether Graney will be acceptable to both sides in the coming fight.

Other Fights Looked For.

The Young Corbett-Hanlon match will be the last of the year so far as San Francisco is concerned, and already the sports are beginning to wonder what kind of fistic attractions will be placed before them in the early part of 1904. It seems to be the opinion here that an affair between Jim Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmons has practically been arranged, and it must be said that there is not the slightest vestige of enthusiasm over the prospect of a return engagement between the two ancient enemies.

It may be that a bumper house awaits Fitzsimmons and Corbett in some section of Uncle Sam's domain, but if the straws of conversation one encounters now give any indication of the way the wind will blow later along, Jim and Bob will not make a very big killing in the neck of the woods.

R. W. NAUGHTON.

INTER-CITY MEETS BY AMATEUR DRIVERS

Pittsburgh Will Be Included in a Big Circuit and There Will Be First-Class Racing.

The racing would no doubt be high class, as it is a well-known fact that some of the fastest trotters are now owned by the leading amateur reinsmen and are used only for their own pleasure both on the track and on the road.

New Castle Bowlers Lead.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Dec. 19.—[illegible] bowling championship [illegible] under the auspices of the New Castle bowling association, the New Castle Bowling club leads the Independents by the narrow margin of a single game, while the Tigers and Sycamores are tied for last place. The standing of the clubs is as follows:

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
New Castle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Independents	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All-Stars	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sycamores	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tigers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

JOHNSTONS

CHRISTMAS THINGS FOR MEN and BOYS

Athletic goods of every kind—
Hunters' equipments complete—
Fishing Rods and Tackle
Cameras and Photo Supplies
Hockey and Skating Outfits.

And everything else that men of Athletic, sporting or mechanical tastes could desire.

Women will profit by coming here this week.

529 SMITHFIELD ST. 529

A Rare Chance

We've clipped the profits on Harness and Horse Goods—

Attractive presents at every price for riders and drivers of the horse—

Longtug Carriage or Brougham Harness	$75.00 to $350.00
Surrey, Depot or Pole Harness	25.00 to 250.00
Buggy, Trap or Runabout Harness	10.00 to 125.00
Imported and Domestic Riding Saddles	5.00 to 85.00
English Riding Bridles, Fancy Halters	2.00 to 12.00
Pigskin and Calf Riding Leggings	5.00 to 12.00
English Holly Whips and Crops	1.00 to 12.50
Plush Cloth and Fur Robes	2.00 to 30.00
Horse Blankets, attractive patterns	1.00 to 12.00
Fine Cloth Kidney Blankets	5.00 to 25.00
Best Leather Kidney Blankets, monogramed	25.00
English Wool Walking Suits	15.00 to 30.00
Pigskin Purses and Watch Cases	2.00 to 3.00
Clark's Carriage Heaters	2.00

Every lover of the horse will appreciate one of the above articles. We're closing the year in a blaze of glory at

PITTSBURGH'S LEADING HARNESS STORE.

PITTSBURGH HARNESS SUPPLY CO.

Just Below Penn Ave. 137 Seventh St.

Can't You Take a Tumble?

We never advertise with pictures of cheap jewelry. That is expensive and misleading. Our goods are made by manufacturers who pledge us their word and give bond to sell only to legitimate jewelers, not to "installment" or "cheap-one" stores. The latter are only heard of around Christmas time.

Vol-ta-ic Diamonds

Are the only lasting brilliants on earth. Mounted only in solid gold. Set in RINGS, PINS, STUDS, EAR-DROPS, BRACELETS, ETC. We do not allow any other jeweler in America to sell them.

Before the public for 20 years.

LARGEST STORE. LOWEST PRICES.

B. E. ARONS SOLE OWNER

LOOK FOR MY NUMBER.

205 AND 207 SMITHFIELD STREET.

How the "Other Half" Lives in Pittsburgh

A TOUR WITH THE TENEMENT INSPECTORS

By MAIDEE BENNETT RENSHAW.

Pittsburgh, whatever cause it may have for justifiable pride, has no reason to boast of its courts and alleys, its yards and tenements. Ignorance on the part of the majority of the people is the screen which makes possible undesirable conditions which exist today in certain portions of Pittsburgh. If the screen were removed, if the conditions were discovered, remedies would be found.

A great step was taken in furtherance of this work when the tenement house law for cities of the second-class was passed at Harrisburg. The tenement inspectors appointed under its provisions supervise every building in the city which houses three or four families who do their cooking on the premises. It is the inspectors' duty to see that existing conditions which violate the law and threaten the health of the community are rectified, and to guard against any infringements of sanitary requirements in the future.

Recently I accompanied the inspectors on a tour of some of the worst districts of the city and so was enabled to see something of the life and the homes of the people who live on the other side of the great social barrier. We began our investigations in "Yellow Row," that locality which has long been a plague spot in the city. To reach the upper tenements, all of which have their entrance from the rear, we climbed a long flight of rickety stairs.

Houses Once Were in Line.

The tottering houses stand in the semblance of a line. Directly behind these houses is a steep hill, and between the two there is only a narrow footpath. The sides of this hill are strewn with every conceivable kind of rubbage and litter and it evidently serves as a dumping ground for the whole row.

Suddenly a woman brushed by us. She had a shawl drawn over her face and she passed quickly, but in doing so she caught a glimpse of our camera. Immediately she started to run, at the same time calling back to us: "For God's sake, don't take my picture in 'Yellow Row!'"

As we talked with one after another of the women in the different houses we found repeated, again and again, this same reluctance to be associated with the place. They framed many excuses to explain their presence, excuses that were the veil they tried to draw over their poverty and degradation. Certainly their shame of their surroundings might be construed as a hope for their future.

The first apartment we entered had just lost two inmates—a husband and wife had died within a few weeks of each other, of consumption. We were told that when they came to "Yellow Row," five years before, they were well and strong. We felt the cold and dampness arising from the broken and rotting flooring, we saw the holes in the ceiling through which the sky could be discerned; we noted the buckets placed to catch the rain which poured through these holes; we saw the broken window panes stuffed with filthy rags, and the cracks and crevices in doors and walls, and we only wondered that death had not sooner reaped his harvest.

A woman was there who had been the sister of the dead wife and she told us the story of the sufferings and death of those two poor creatures with a kind of pride. She seemed to feel that their succumbing to disease had been a great accomplishment. Two victims in so short a time, in one room, eclipsed all former records of the row. The things they left, she told us, belonged to the man's brother, but she was going to buy him out. We looked and wondered what anyone could want with the broken-down chairs, the bed with its spring hanging all the way down to the floor, the battered dresser littered with whisky bottles.

Evidently, however, she considered that by acquiring them she became a property owner, and she informed us with no little pride at the possession of such a sum, that she was going to pay him $10 for them.

Did Not Have to Live There.

"But, of course," she hastened to add, "I don't have to live here. I have a fine home in the country. Only when I come to the city I like to have a place of my own to stay. I'm usually in town from Saturday to Monday. Rosie, won't you be good?"

This last was addressed to a diminutive dog that was barking at us and pulling at our skirts in a manner meant to be ferocious. "She is named after Mrs. Rosenfield," our hostess explained, and from the tone of pride with which she spoke we were obliged to conclude that she alluded to the wife of the president.

Seeing our interest in "Rosie," she called her two cats, "Nick" and "Nellie," and introduced them with great ceremony. It seemed strange that this poor home could afford to keep three animals, but we were soon to find that the poorer and more desolate the home, the more cats and dogs it boasted. Along the row we found the namesakes of many celebrities. No popular personage, from Dewey to Carrie Nation, was slighted.

The next door was opened by an old woman. Her head was tied up in an old yellow cloth; her mouth was toothless; her face was seamed and lined with dirt. She seemed the veritable embodiment of the witch who rides the broomstick through the nursery chimes of childhood. But we found her harmless enough and in a pitiable plight. She had exhausted her supply of buckets, pots and pans to catch the rain and snow leaking through the roof, and they had not proved sufficient. Her bed, her chairs, all her poor belongings were being drenched.

Repairs Are Never Made.

"Won't the owner do anything for you?" we asked in indignation, and her reply was something like this:

"Lord, no; they tells us they ain't a-goin' to do nuthin' to the place. If we chooses to come here and live, that's our lookout. Only we has to pay 'em $5 a month fer doin' it; but do nuthin' to it! Good Lord! they ain't goin' to spend no money on this old hut!"

We wanted to go up to the little attic overhead and see conditions there, but we were told that it would not hold the weight of one person even, and that if we attempted it we would surely bring down plaster, lathes and rafters.

A proof of the imminent probability of this catastrophe was found in the rooms immediately adjoining these, which had collapsed some time previously. Only the walls and an indescribable heap of rubbish were left.

A little further along the row we entered a dark hall, and our first step after we had passed through the door was into a hole. The rain and snow coming in under the sill had so rotted the flooring that it had given away. Throughout all three of the miserable rooms it was the same; the boards gave so under our feet that every step seemed dangerous. The ceiling was as bad. Half the lathes were missing and the others seemed about to fall. There had evidently been a brave attempt to plaster, but it had proved worse than useless, as it furnished that much more dust and dirt to fall upon the scanty furnishings.

As we went from door to door it seemed as if the conditions grew worse and worse. In one place a chimney had tumbled down a night or two before, and the debris was something frightful. In another the doors and window sashes had long since disappeared and were replaced by homemade affairs put together from packing boxes.

One visit discovered a party wall that had given away entirely, the bricks and mortar having all collapsed in a heap. The bricks had been put back in place by the unfortunate occupants, as well as possible, and supported by boards and an attempt had even been made to paper over the boards. As we stepped into one room we were anxious to see we were asked to tread as gently as possible so as not to shower down plaster on the people living in the room below.

Nearly everyone in this neighborhood buys coal by the bushel—10 cents a bushel is what they pay—and then they drag it up the slippery steps to the damp, cheerless rooms where the heat it gives has but little effect. During one visit I inadvertently shivered and my poor hostess looked with dismay at the few coals she had left, and then before we could guess her intention threw into the open grate an old high boot and a low shoe. "I am trying to get rid of some old trash," she explained, apologetically, but the odor that filled the room from this kind of fuel can be imagined.

One Hydrant for Many.

For the use of this whole row there was, so far as we could discover, but one hydrant to supply water for drinking, cooking, washing and everything else, and to reach this hydrant it was necessary to go out of doors and walk all the way down to the end of the row. There is only a narrow passage way along which it was possible to walk, and in one place this was extremely dangerous. It is where a flight of tumbledown stairs leads to the tenements on the floor below. Naturally there is always danger of a bad fall.

With such conditions to fight against, it is not to be wondered that a small basin of water is made to do service until it is black. When it is finally decided that this water has done its full duty, there is no waste pipe to carry it away. It must be taken back where it came from and emptied; or, as is more often done, simply thrown out of the door.

In short, so terrible are the conditions prevailing throughout this row, and so dilapidated are all the buildings, from the roofs where the chimneys are falling in, or are boarded up, to the basements where the floors are rotting—and there is no light, air or ventilation—that to remedy the defects would be out of the question. It would be a waste of time and money to attempt even temporary improvements. The row should be torn down.

Passing through an Italian quarter we stopped at a house the inspector had not previously visited, and were able to see how they go about their work. In the first place they are always provided with three very important implements—a four-foot rule, an electric lamp and a "jimmy." The rule is used to measure walls and windows, the lamp is flashed into dark corners and cellars, and the "jimmy" is to pry open doors and windows that have long since ceased to work. The lamp when it is first drawn out is often taken for a pistol. In one room, before he touched the button of the lamp and flashed the light, the inspector turned to a little girl standing by and said: "Don't be frightened, I am going to throw some light."

The child did not understand the last word and jumped aside in terror, at the same time demanding in a shrill, excited key: "What'er yer goin' to t'row at me? I ain't done nuttin' to youse."

In the Italian Quarter.

Dr. Robin, by the judicious use of her Italian, explained our errand, and we were allowed to enter a basement apartment. The rule was next brought out and the wall and windows were measured carefully, since the law provides that every basement room shall have a window area of at least one-eighth of the floor area. It also provides that one-half the sash shall be made to open the whole width, and that the top of each window shall be within six inches of the ceiling. In the room in question practically all these rules were violated.

Passing through this basement to the back we found a narrow covered courtway which led into another tenement. Between the buildings was a closet designed for the use of all the occupants of the several floors of both houses. A peculiar thing we noticed in this court way was that one of the flights of stairs leading to the upper tenements was used as a sort of coal closet. Each step, from the bottom to the top, had in one corner two or more big lumps of coal, as in most places we had found coal and wood strewn over the floors, we thought this a very good scheme. The great number of people who live here are fruit venders; mostly they are very deserving and worthy of better quarters.

Dr. Robin was asked what would be done in such a case to improve the conditions, and she explained that the owners would be notified at once that the property was in need of immediate attention. They would be given a certain length of time in which to act, and then if they failed to fulfill the requirements, they would be again and more emphatically notified. It is very seldom that when the first notice proves ineffective, the second does not make them understand that immediate compliance is necessary, and repairs and improvements are usually made at once. If, however, the owners do not meet the legitimate demands exacted of them, they will be put under the compulsion of the law.

Conditions in Lang's Row.

"Lang's Row" is the name usually applied to a block of tenements chiefly filled with colored people and Italians. The upper portions of this row are reached by long flights of outside stairs which are in such a shaky condition that to ascend them is a perilous undertaking; and to come down again a still more serious matter; and yet the poor people who live in these tenements have to climb up and down these stairs with all the water they use.

The apartments in this row consist of two rooms each, the rent of which is $9 a month. In these tenements it was remarkable to note how much cleaner and neater, in every way, were the rooms of the negroes than those of the white people. Wherever we found colored people we found a certain amount of cosiness and comfort. No matter how dreadful the condition of their rooms, they had managed to make the best of them. In Lang's Row, too, we were told that the tenants rented the rooms at their own risk and with the understanding that in no event would repairs be made.

One of these apartments was used as an Italian boarding house. In one of the two rooms there were so many beds that it was almost impossible to edge one's way through. This was a direct violation of the law that requires 400 cubic feet of air for every adult, and 200 cubic feet of air for every child.

Between Lang's row of houses and another row directly back of it, facing the other way, there was a court. One hydrant, located in this court, furnished the entire water supply for all these houses. In this same court we found the areaways filled with refuse and rubbish, rabbit skins being especially conspicuous. For some reason the city had failed to remove the garbage, and as a consequence the people have to pay to have it taken away. They allow it to accumulate until it is impossible to cram any more in the space. The odor is nauseating beyond expression and the sight can be imagined.

The rubbish is not confined to the areaways. It overflows into the court and litters it from one end to the other.

Entrance by Dark Passageway.

Farther up this same alley there is a building known by the pretentious name of "The New York Flats." This is filled mostly with Assyrians, although there are a few negroes also. The entrance to the basement rooms is through a long, dark passage, not more than 20 inches wide and perhaps 200 feet long. Not one ray of light penetrates this passage except when the door leading to the street is opened. It is absolutely pitch dark and makes one feel as if one were about to penetrate something mysterious and dreadful.

When one reaches the end of this passage one turns to the left and comes to a place that is supposed to be a skylight, but it is almost necessary to strike a match to find it. In these flats the sanitary arrangements are insufficient and unhealthful.

One of the rooms had its only window at the foot of the pipe which bring down the garbage from the upper floors. This pipe passes down by the windows of the upper apartments, and at each of these windows it is fitted with a lid. The pipe is supposed to carry the garbage into a patent garbage can placed below, which can be readily emptied. Instead, not only has the can for this purpose long ago disappeared, but the pipes themselves have become completely choked with filth of every description.

The negroes living in this room told us that in summer the odor from these pipes was sickening beyond description, and they could never raise the window in the hottest weather on this account.

One woman took us into one of her three rooms, where she is obliged to keep a lamp burning all day long, as its one window opens into a little triangular space, two sides of which are portions of the wall of this building, and the other, part of the side wall of a stable. The total area of this little triangle would not accommodate a good-sized trunk and what space there is is heaped with manure from the stable. I imagine the kind of ventilation obtained by opening such a window.

There was a gas jet in the room, and she was asked why she did not use that instead of the coal oil: "Lan' o' goodness," she ejaculated, "where you all suppose us folks git de money to pay de $10 deposit de gas companies be askin? Guess there ain't no chance of us usin' no gas."

To support herself this woman keeps boarders. We entered the kitchen where a number of them were sitting around laughing, talking and singing to the music of a guitar that one of them was playing. The race has always an exuberance of spirits. No circumstances can entirely cast them down, and how much less wretched a laugh can make the world! Their music, too, brings them happiness. It is very rarely that a colored home, however poor, has not its banjo or guitar.

Had to Pay $12 a Month.

For this apartment, underground, dark, damp and dreary, the monthly rental is $12. The building has four stories and there are 12 rooms, divided between four families, in each story; making a total of 48 rooms and 16 families. The number of individuals is harder to reach, as nearly every apartment had its quota of boarders, and there is also supposed to be an Assyrian academy in the building. But assuredly, whatever the aggregate number may be, the life of each one is jeopardized by the unsanitary condition of the whole structure.

As a result of our inspection the garbage pipes will be cleaned out and repaired at once, and some of the basement will probably be vacated, as the allowance of light and air is absolutely insufficient to meet the requirements of the law.

It is a sad fact that the people who live in these places, much as they suffer from the unhealthful conditions, dread beyond measure being forced to move. One woman, who lived in the most wretched kind of a basement room, piteously exclaimed, "O, please don't have us turned out of here. We couldn't find anything better for the little rent we can afford to pay." Practically she was right. It is no solution of the problem to turn people out of one place when there is no better place to which they can afford to go. Before the condition of these people can be materially bettered there must be good tenements available which are within their means.

A little later we had the satisfaction of seeing a place which had been vacated through the demands of the tenement inspectors. The especial violation of the law in this case was the height of the ceiling, which was barely six feet, instead of the eight feet six inches required in basement rooms used for living purposes.

The very day the "division of tenement inspection" was inaugurated, the department received a letter calling attention to some flagrant cases of unsanitary tenements, which proved that the new work was not being begun before it was needed.

The tenement inspectors wish it clearly understood that there is a crusade not against individuals, but against conditions. They wish to be on amicable terms with the property owners, since it is to the interest of both to improve the property. In every case they wish to respect the personal freedom of the landlord and of the tenant, but when occasion necessitates it is their firm intention to enforce the law.

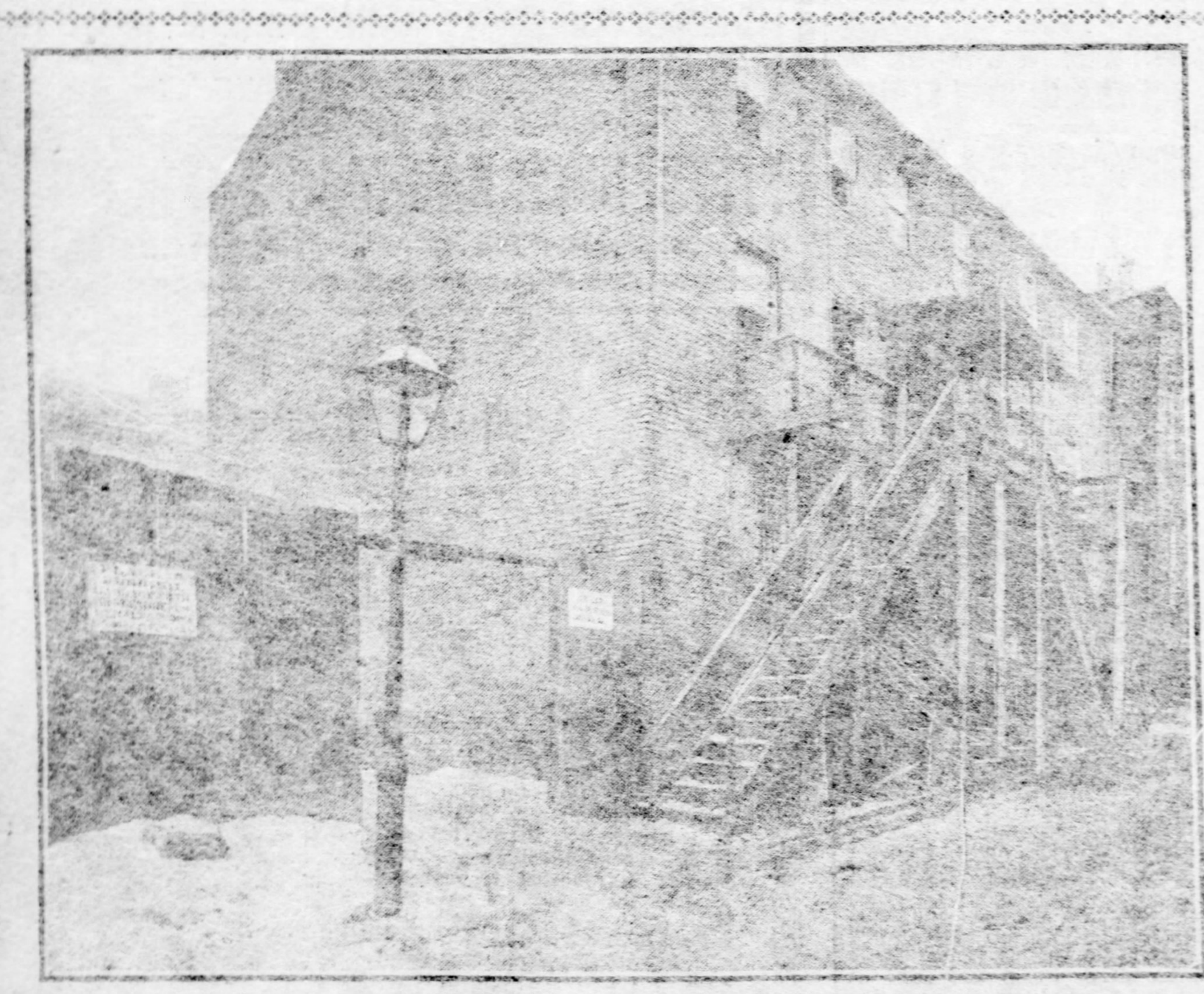
An Educating Not a Pleasure Tour.

A tour of the tenements of Pittsburgh is not a pleasure trip, but it is often an education. One sees conditions which are choking and poisoning and learns to weigh and separate cause and effect, and to realize that so long as we war only against the latter we will never succeed in solving the tremendous problem of uplifting the masses. One understands why the jails, the reformatories and the workhouses are crowded, and feels that they will continue to be so as long as we content ourselves with punishing the offense committed, and do not strike at the underlying conditions which breed the offenders.

Above all, horror and repulsion give way to an overwhelming, an all-embracing pity for the men and women who are seen degraded and sunk in misery and vice. We pause to ponder what we, with their environment would have made of our lives. There comes Cain's question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and we feel that the answer must be an eternal affirmative.

A Home That Needs a Few Repairs.

THE YELLOW ROW.



An Air Castle in Poplar Alley—Fourteen People Live in Two Rooms Here—One Room Has Six Beds in It.

Staircase of Yellow Row—Twenty Large Families Go Up and Down Daily.

FUN FOR THIEF-TAKERS IN ALLEGHENY STATION

Rules of the Heads of the Police Department Cause Queer Situations.

The air of exclusiveness that pervades the office of M. H. Campbell, superintendent of Allegheny police, and the secrecy maintained by him and his assistant, John Glenn, are matters of much amusement to the Allegheny front office men. To Tom Johnson, Frank Aikin, and others of the old men, the manner in which the office is conducted is particularly funny; but none gets more fun out of the comedy than James McKay, invaluable lieutenant of James W. Clark, the Democratic leader. McKay's observations on what he calls "this funny business" are listened to eagerly by the other men, for they are not only amusing, but are invariably indisputable truths spoken in the guise of humor. Despite his position, McKay fears no one, and indiscriminately "roasts" or praises those associated with him. His Irish wit is the one thing that saves the front office force from complete demoralization at the hands of those running it.

One day last week several of the plain clothes men were in the front office talking over the most recent order from the chief, that the men must not dare enter the cell rooms downstairs without a permit from the superintendent. A stranger walked in and looked about hesitatingly. With his usual kindness, McKay stepped forward and offered his services.

"Is Detective Johnson in?" asked the man.

"He is somewhere in the building, and will likely be here in a short time," answered McKay. The man seemed to be in a hurry.

"Do you think he is downstairs?" asked the stranger, starting slowly toward the steps leading to the cell room.

McKay's face assumed a look of chagrin.

"Downstairs! Oh, no, mister; he's not allowed downstairs. But I suppose you are a stranger in the city?"

And McKay's face broke into an innocent smile, for the superintendent and his assistant were sitting not 10 feet away, just inside their office, and for some reason the door was not shut. The stranger waited for Johnson, and the latter had to explain why he was not allowed downstairs.

WOUNDED STRANGER UNABLE TO TELL OF HIMSELF

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—There is a mystery at the home of J. D. Stewart, a farmer across the river in West Virginia. Thursday evening late, Stewart's sons, August and Charles, returned from working at an oil well. According to their usual custom they let themselves in by a latch key. Great was their surprise on going to the sitting room to find a stranger seated by the fireside. They were still more astonished when they tried to converse with the stranger to discover that he could not talk. The man was badly injured and suffering greatly. The man is being cared for at the Stewart home. Aside from giving his name, which sounded like "William White," he has been unable to talk intelligibly.

His Last Fight Proved Fatal.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Dec. 19.—Tom Pendergast who fought Kid Williams last night before the Acme Athletic club, died today from the effects of the beating. He was unconscious for several hours. Williams was placed in jail today and the managers of the fight may also be arrested.

Will Give Shoes to Poor Children.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—John S. Gaston, proprietor of the Hotel Gaston, announces that he will give $100 worth of shoes to poor children, but a condition is that the recipients must be children who attend school. Truants are barred.

GREAT WAS THE OLD RIVER COMPANY

Grand Lake Coal Was at One Time the Leader in Trade With South.

RISE AND FALL OF CONCERN

Memories of the Enterprise Revived by Those Interested in It Who Are Still Active in the Direction of the River Coal Business.

Pittsburghers have figured prominently in the development of river navigation. The business spirit that made the Iron City "The City of Accomplishments" was felt keenly in the early river industry. It was Pittsburgh capital that sent the first boats of coal down the Ohio to New Orleans; the same money built the first fleet of steamers, and while carrying on business from the fifties to the eighties made the Mississippi and Ohio, the Monongahela and Allegheny more serviceable for the trade of today.

Wrapped up in the story of the rise and fall of the old Grand Lake Coal Company are rare bits of this navigation history. The company was organized in 1858; it developed into one of the foremost concerns of its day, rose to a climax of prosperity sufficient to vie with concerns of the present time, but finally collapsed.

All that is left of this paternal industry are the few men who survive it. They are Capt. Isaac D. Williams of the United States inspector's office, James Williams, Thomas Patterson, captain of the Rose Hite, and Joseph B. Williams, a captain employed by the Monongahela Consolidated River Coal and Coke Company.

Started in Late 50's.

The company had its origin early in the year of '58, when Samuel Miller and John Williams, Capt. Williams' father, commenced business as the Miller & Williams Coal Company. These men owned and operated a small coal mine on the Monongahela river just above Webster, Pa. Their business increased rapidly, and on March 17, 1858, they loaded and shipped the first boats of coal from this city to New Orleans.

They were successful in making the first shipment by floating and continued the business, sending as much coal as possible to New Orleans for about two years. The Civil war interfered and trade fell off with a thud. They made their last shipment to New Orleans on November 6, 1860, the day Abraham Lincoln was elected president. They succeeded in getting this coal into the Crescent City, but were unable to dispose of it at a reasonable figure. So when the war broke out the coal business was practically suspended. This marked the beginning of the end of the first company. In 1866 the broken chords were picked up, however, and the concern's name was changed to "The Grand Lake Coal Company." The members of this company were James Williams, Thomas Williams, John Williams, Samuel Miller, Thomas Patterson and Joseph B. Williams.

Towed 18 Boats at Once.

They soon set about and built the steamer Grand Lake. They used the boat to tow coal to New Orleans and started business off with a rush. One year later the first steamer was sold and Grand Lake No. 2 was built. The biggest tows of coal these steamers ever took south at one time was about 18 boats. Business increased more rapidly now than before, and these new steamers were built: Blue Lodge, the Samuel Miller, the D. Newcomb, the J. S. Mercer, the James A. Blackmore and the Joseph B. Williams. The Joseph B. Williams was the largest steamer afloat until recent times. She was built in 1876 at a cost of $65,000 and towed coal from Louisville to New Orleans.

The new coal company increased business so rapidly that coal yards were opened at Bayou Sara and New Orleans. The steamer E. A. Burke and other large boats were also purchased. Among these were two large sea-going barges, Maud McClain and Orient, also the sea-going tug Whitewater, the Tom Patterson and John Arm. So mammoth were the interests of the company and so well equipped was it that the next step was shipments of coal from New Orleans across the gulf to Galveston, Texas.

Planned Much for Shousetown.

In the year 1879 the company purchased 700 acres of coal land on the Ohio river at Shousetown, Pa. Entries were driven through the coal and the mines were opened. Surveys were made for railways, and even the gradings were made and large trestle work constructed for shipping coal to the river. The railroad was named "The Shousetown, Clinton & Frankfort," but was never completed.

A vast amount of coal was harbored at New Orleans in 1888, and some time during the summer the harbor was struck by a fearful storm in which all the coal was lost. The Grand Lake Company suffered to the extent of $30,000. The company also lost its Galveston contracts, and on February 16, 1889, it failed.

In discussing the history last week, Capt. Isaac Williams said: "When the steamer Joseph B. Williams was first built she towed only 24 boats of coal from Louisville to New Orleans, and this was considered a very large fleet. In the year 1888 she towed 118 coal boats to New Orleans and was successful. There are as many as 1,400 boats of coal now shipped annually from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, all of which gives some idea of the increase of these shipments from the early times down to the present."

Capt. John Williams' Story.

In the New Orleans storm other firms lost heavily, but managed to pull through. The Joseph B. Williams, the only one of the boats that is now in existence, was sold to I. D. Riser for $36,250. He ran her in the coal towing trade from Louisville to New Orleans for one year, and quit business. She was then sold to C. Jutte & Co. for $28,150, and was still successful in the coal towing trade. Capt. John Williams remained in command and on January 7, 1891, left the foot of Sand Island with a fleet of 55 boats of coal, one boat of coal, two barges and two flats of coke, five barges and three flats of coal, and four flats of fuel. This large fleet was steered safely through the piers of the Henderson and Cairo bridges.

On this trip Capt. Williams became ill, left his steamer at Memphis, and died shortly after. The steamer continued to New Orleans and landed the fleet. Later, Capt. Isaac Williams took command and acted in that capacity for over four years. During that time he commanded one of the largest trips ever taken south by one steamer. The fleet consisted of 40 boats, four barges and two flats of coal, and one barge of coke.

36 Years Later.

The lines of this immense fleet were cast loose from the foot of Sand Island at Louisville, Ky., on the night of March 12, 1894, and on the morning of March 17, just 36 years after Miller and Williams commenced business, the Williams steered this fleet through the piers of Cairo bridge and landed it at New Orleans.

"Yes," said Capt. Williams, "I resigned my position as commander of the Williams and finally landed here in Pittsburgh. Although there are a great many Williams' connected with the early history of the rivers, they were not all relatives. Joseph B. Williams was not related to our family.

"I well remember hearing talk about the old Miller & Williams company. When Capt. Williams left New Orleans he did so because it was pretty dangerous for northerners to stay in that part of the country. Before leaving he managed to sell four of the boats of coal which he was compelled to abandon. Three other boats were left in charge of Charles Miltenberger, a New Orleans coal agent. He was to dispose of the property to the very best possible figure and send the proceeds, less his commission, to the old firm. He sold the coal, but, it seems, neglected to remit. Shortly afterward he built a fine residence in the suburbs of New Orleans. When Ben Butler captured that city John Herron of Pittsburgh had business there, and went to attend to it. The claim against Miltenburger was placed in Herron's hands. The matter was settled in the courts and Mr. Herron brought back the money for 'Dad' and Miller."

EMINENT COUNSEL IS SECURED FOR PATRICK

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Notice was served upon District Attorney Jerome today by counsel for Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of millionaire Rice that former Governor David B. Hill had been engaged to argue the appeal made by Patrick before the court of appeals at Albany next month. The district attorney has engaged former supreme court justice Judson L. Landon, of Albany to argue the appeal for the prosecution.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSION RATES.

Via

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad.

On December 24, 25 and 31 and January 1, P. & L. E. agents will sell tickets to all points at one fare and one-third for the round trip. Rate from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, $3.35. Toledo, $6.35. Detroit, $11.10. Chicago, $18.00. Ashtabula, $3.10. Erie, $3.50. Buffalo, $6.30. Sharon, $2.05. Meadville, $4.00. Cambridge Springs, $3.20. Jamestown, $7.00.

What Shall A Man Wear?

The well-dressed man usually succeeds because he has confidence in himself. If you ever tried it you know this is a fact. Then why not always have good, stylish, well-fitting clothes?

It doesn't cost a cent more to dress well than to dress badly. You know lots of fellows who spend all kinds of money for clothes and yet they never look right.

What's the matter with those fellows? They don't know where to buy their clothes. That's all.

It's a mistake to suppose that getting the right kind of clothes is all a matter of paying the price. Of course, you can't get anything right in "hand-me-downs." You wouldn't expect to.

But there are a lot of men wearing hit-or-miss clothes of the ready-made variety because they don't like to pay fancy prices to a merchant tailor. Of course their clothes don't fit, but they're not expected to.

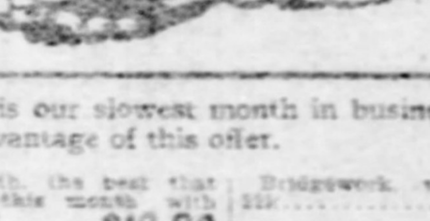
Now, if you do want clothes to fit and if you would rather save money than throw it away, go to the Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 327 Fifth avenue, where you can have a suit or overcoat made to your order for $15—one that in style and fit will be perfect and equal in fabric and workmanship to any you can get for double the money elsewhere.

The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co. is the largest merchant tailoring concern in the world and has branches in the leading cities of the United States. They carry the largest stock, employ the highest priced cutters and the most expert workmen. Prices of suits and overcoats made to order range from $15 to $35. Don't forget the place, 327 Fifth avenue. Repairing and pressing free.

SCOTT DENTAL OFFICES,

628 PENN AVE.

61st YEAR IN BUSINESS.



OLDEST IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

December is our slowest month in business. You will do well to take advantage of this offer.

$20 Set of Teeth, the best that money can buy—this month with gold crown, 2 gold fillings	$10.00	Bridgework, warranted 22k	$3.50
$15 Set of Teeth—1 gold crown and 1 gold filling	$8.00	Gold Crowns, warranted 22k	$3.50
$10 Set of Teeth, 1 gold crown	$6.00	Gold fillings	$1 up
		Silver fillings	50c

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OR NO CHARGES,

OPEN EVENINGS TO 8:30—SUNDAYS, 10 TO 3:30.

OFFICES: 628 Penn Avenue. 1015 Fifth Avenue. Second Door from Washington.

20 YEAR GUARANTEE WITH ALL WORK.

CAR REPAIRING QUITE A PROBLEM

Where Once Every Possible Trick Was Worked All Is Now Equitably Adjusted.

TWO CLASSES OF REPAIRS

Nothing Is Now Taken for Granted and the Master Car Builders' Association Specifies How Everything Shall Be Done—A Notable Case.

A source of untold annoyance and vast expense to railroads, until the Master Car Builders' association was formed, was the problem of effecting a satisfactory settlement for the repair of the cars of one company in the shops of another. For many years the balancing claims and counter claims for repairs to cars, and the conduction of the resulting litigation, formed the principle part of the work of the legal staffs of the railroads.

In the old days the managers of railroads which interchanged cars met once or twice a year, formulated repair agreements which were signed unanimously, and after these meetings the dinner, which always concluded these meetings, hastened home where each apparently sought to be first to either repudiate the agreement or to use it as a means of getting the upper hand of a connecting line.

Formerly Every Trick Was Fair.

As one of the men who was a railroad manager 25 years ago expresses it, "It was like love and war; everything was fair and no hold was barred, but woe betide him who failed to carry his point. No quarter was shown him and none was expected. An expensive defeat usually cost him his official head. Just settlements could not be obtained in the courts because of the lack of uniformity in railroad law, and the fact that contending railroads were not satisfied to receive justice, but made it a rule to hold out

Little Is Now Taken for Granted.

Repairs Divided Into Two Classes.

practicable, hence the car is passed after a comparatively superficial examination and the receiving road accepts the chance of hidden defects.

If the car is damaged in any accident for which it was not responsible the company on whose line such "unfair usage" occurred must pay the expense of the repairs. The question of the completeness of these repairs is, in the case of

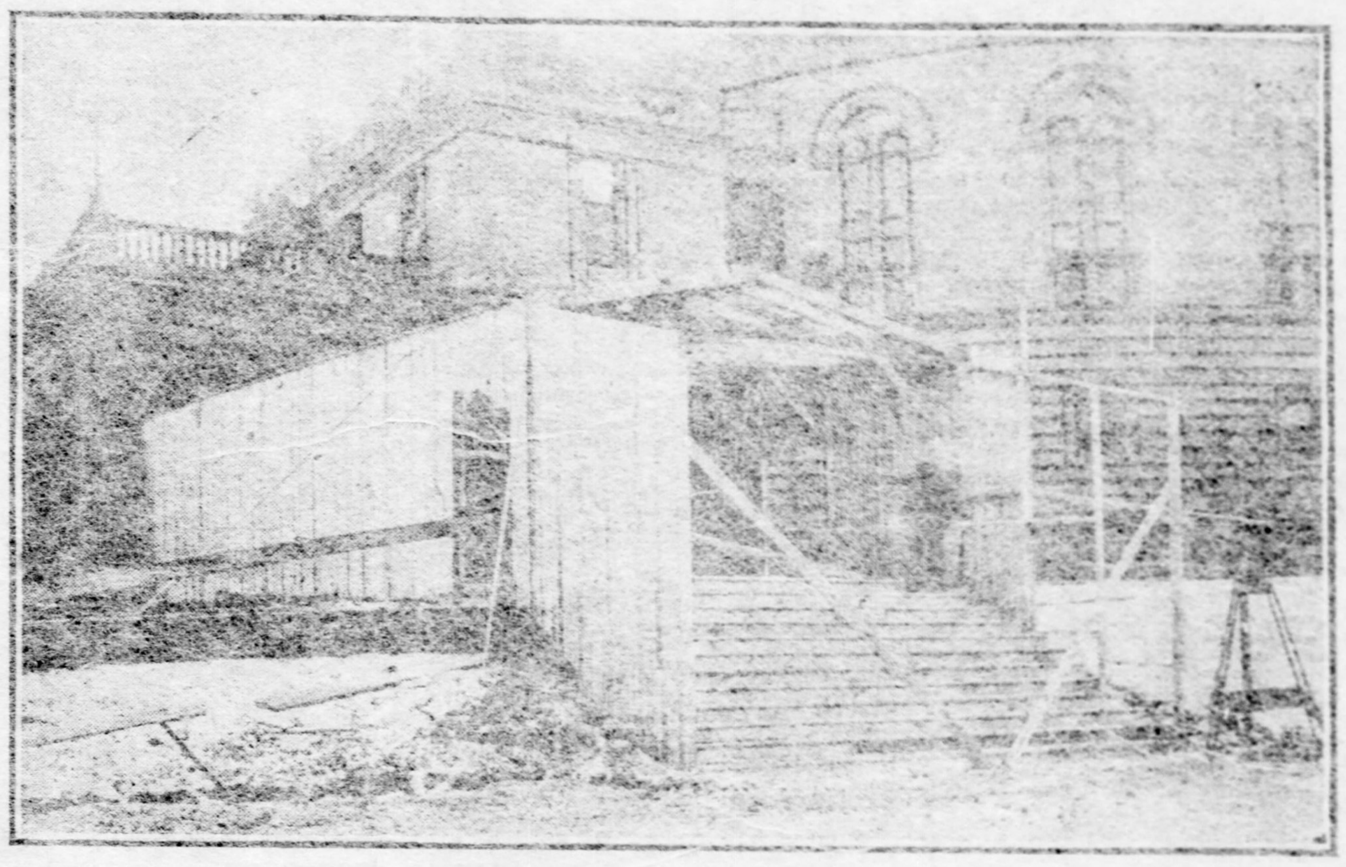
One Opening for Dishonesty.

cent to the wheel in question were damaged or badly scarred, they would be regarded as prima facie evidence that the car had been in an accident and that the repairing company's assertion of fair usage was either false or doubtful. If the claim was not withdrawn after the foregoing evidence was presented to the claimant, the entire matter would be submitted to the board of arbitration.

nored by the Texas road until the matter was brought before the board of arbitration. The Texas company based its defense on the fact that the Erie car was receiving fair usage at the time the train was wrecked and that the tornado was an act of providence which could not have been foreseen or provided against. Many witnesses were called to prove that the train had been wrecked by the tornado

The Erie Stock for Its Point.

New Carriage Way and General Entrance to the Pittsburgh Carnegie Music Hall



This picture represents the new carriage way and general entrance to the Carnegie music hall before the structure was completed. It is now in use. Excavation for the additions to the institute have already approached close to the regular entrance, which is seen back of the new one. It is of frame, of course. It is 24 feet wide and extends right down to the "sunken road" running parallel with the west facade of the music hall and library.

Carriages will enter the covered way from this road, while pedestrians will enter at the opening in the left side of the entrance. From this opening a boardwalk leads to Forbes street. In coming out of the music hall those who take carriages are expected to keep to the left and those afoot will keep to the right, thus avoiding confusion.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL OUTPUT

Despite Long Strike the State Well Up Among the Leaders.

ALABAMA IN SECOND PLACE

Mountain State Produced Over 24,000,000 Tons Although Handicapped by Labor Troubles of Year, and Is Expected to Become Second in Mining.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WHEELING, W. VA., Dec. 19.—Chief Mine Inspector J. W. Paul of West Virginia has given advance information of his annual report, showing the production of coal in this state for the past year. It is a most interesting reflection of the prosperous business conditions that existed despite strikes and other unusual impediments.

In point of production the statistics for the fiscal year will show the tonnage to be within 300,000 tons of the production for the previous year. This decrease is accounted for by the long strike which became effective in June, 1902. Had it

New Castle Home Circle's Officers.

Arrested Four Times in One Day.

TURKS AGREE TO APOLOGIZE

Consul Davis Returns in State to Alexandretta on War Vessel.

THE GOVERNOR IS HUMBLED

Cruiser San Francisco Has Left Beirut With the Consul Aboard—Washington Advised by Leishman That the Porte Accepts American Version of Affair.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19.—Rear Admiral Cotton left Beirut yesterday on board the United States cruiser San Francisco, taking Consul Davis to Alexandretta, which place Mr. Davis left, as announced from here December 8, because he had been insulted and assaulted by the local police while accompanying on board a departing steamer a naturalized American named Attarian who had been liberated from prison through the intervention of the consul.

United States Minister Leishman has informally discussed the Alexandretta incident with Tewfik Pasha, the foreign minister, but he has not yet presented a

BOROUGHS PAY LESS FOR LIGHT

Larkin Charges Monopoly With Discriminating Against City of Pittsburgh.

CAPT. W. B. RODGERS TALKS

Declares Bellevue and Avalon Pay $15 Per Arc Lamp Less Than This City. Controller Preparing to Answer Callery's Statement.

"Mr. Callery claims that the Allegheny County Light Company nor any other light company could afford to sell electric light for less than $96 per arc-lamp. In a few days I will publish a statement showing that Mr. Callery's company does sell light to boroughs and small towns of the county cheaper than it does in Pittsburgh. I will give a list of those towns and the cost per light in each one," said Controller J. B. Larkin yesterday.

"I will give you an illustration of how the city gets the worst of it. The Monongahela Light Company supplied Wilkinsburg and Brushton with electric light. The Monongahela company is practically the same as the Allegheny County Light

Major William B. Hays yesterday repeated what he had said formerly about a four-year contract. "I am opposed to a four-year contract," said the mayor. "I believe that a one-year contract is long enough."

The mayor denied there was any serious friction between himself and Director E. M. Bigelow over the light contract. "The director believes in a four-year contract, while I differ from him," he said.

OUR CAVALRY SYSTEM TO BE REFORMED

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Brigadier General William H. Carter, United States army, has arrived here from England. He is investigating the French and other European cavalry remount systems for the purpose of recommending changes in the American system. French cavalry horses are purchased in the open market, thus securing the best material. It is understood that Gen. Carter will report in favor of a similar system.

Banquet to Be Tendered Col Gripp.

ALTOONA, PA., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—A banquet is to be tendered by prominent residents of this county to Colonel

"The vary best medasun a fambly can keep on hand is chearfulniss."

The Phunniest Book of the Year

IS REALLY A NEXT YEAR'S BOOK

The Gazette's Comic Coon Almanac and Encyclopaedia for 1904

WHICH WILL BE GIVEN AS

A FREE SUPPLEMENT TO NEXT SUNDAY'S GAZETTE

It has a striking cover design in colors and is printed throughout in two colors, with many funny drawings and funny sayings.

The Best Things in Life Don't Cost a Cent.

The air and the sunshine are free to everybody who takes the trouble to look for them in the right place. And if you look in the right place---Next Sunday's Gazette---for

The Gazette's Great Giggle Book

You'll find it just as free as the air and the sunshine, and the wild bird's sweet song.

Good, Clean, Funny Fun and Quaint Philosophy.

The Gazette's Coon Almanac and Encyclopaedia for 1904 contains all the things you want to know and a great deal that you don't want to know. But you'll have most fun with the things you don't want to know.

No hoary-headed jokes are there, and never the crackle of a chestnut. But a silvery stream of laughter sparkling with spontaneous and original humor flashes through every page, and will keep your heart merry throughout the New Year.

You'll MISS it if you miss it. But you won't miss it if you place your order right away for

THE SUNDAY GAZETTE.

SURPLUS RESERVE INCREASED NEARLY SIX MILLION DOLLARS

New York Banks in a Stronger Position Than at Any Corresponding Season in Five Years—Steel and Anthracite Stocks Closed Firm.

By JOHN O. EAGLIN, Financial Editor.

The weekly statement of the New York banks yesterday was the best that has been made for many months. One has to go back five years for figures showing as strong a position at this season as the banks hold today. The increase in surplus reserve was $5,947,525, bringing the total surplus up to $14,025,500, which compares with $8,093,600 a year ago, and $5,786,325 two years ago. The gain in actual cash exceeded $7,300,000, made up of $5,568,400 specie and $1,751,200 legal tenders, and these figures were calculated upon rising averages, so that the banks are really stronger than the figures would indicate. There was a decrease in loans of $2,153,600, bringing the total down to $878,000,000, which is only $4,000,000 larger than at the corresponding date last year.

In the light of these figures, the declining tendency in the money market during the past week was entirely justified. The rate did not get above 7 per cent, and it gradually declined until on Friday large loans were made at 3½ to 4 per cent. It is now almost certain that there will be no flurry in rates during the closing days of the year, such as are usually witnessed, and there is every likelihood that by the middle of January money on call will be abundant. The rise in sterling exchange during the latter part of the week was not regarded as significant, and the new record made in the price of cotton is not likely to seriously interfere with cotton exports. It is estimated that yesterday's steamers took out $6,000,000 worth of cotton, and another very favorable foreign trade balance is now practically assured for December.

During the brief session of the stock market yesterday trading was fairly active, the sales for the two hours footing up 300,000 shares. The tone of the general list was steady to firm, while a few specialties were decidedly strong. Among the latter were the anthracite coal stocks. Delaware, Lackawana & Western made a total advance of nearly 11 per cent, selling up to 261, as compared with 247 on Friday, and closed at 260 bid. Delaware & Hudson advanced 5 per cent to 165, and Reading advanced 1¼ per cent to 45⅝. There was no particular news to account for the movement in these stocks, especially the two first named, although they have often been selected as the leaders in a bull market, the object being to convey the impression of an improvement in the demand for the highest class railroad stocks. The tip was freely distributed that St. Paul was to be advanced, but the stock gained only ¾ per cent, selling at 143. The street is inclined to be bullish on Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. The former controls the latter and paid a much higher price than the current quotation for a majority interest in the stock. The last monthly statement of Southern Pacific showed a large increase in net earnings, which was interpreted as meaning that a different policy was now to be adopted, and that instead of applying earnings very liberally to expense account, the company had placed the system in such shape as to justify the accumulation of surplus earnings with the view to the commencement of dividends. Of course, the payment of dividends on Southern Pacific would benefit Union Pacific, which would receive the bulk of the money thus disbursed on the stock it holds as a treasury asset.

Pennsylvania railroad was moderately active and advanced 1 per cent to 118⅛, closing at the top. An analysis of the finances of the company shows that within the past five years $254,000,000 new stock and bonds have been issued, partly for the purchase of stocks of other roads, partly for improvements and equipment already acquired, and partly for improvements contemplated for the near future. The fact of these large additions within so brief a period is responsible for the bearish feeling that has been apparent for months past, and is also no doubt responsible for an unweildly short interest which is believed to be outstanding in the stock. From time to time doubt has been expressed as to the ability of the company to meet increased fixed charges and at the same time maintain 6 per cent dividends on the stock. The analysis referred to, however, also shows that during the four years from 1899-1902, both inclusive, the company appropriated from income something in excess of $33,000,000 for improvements, a considerable percentage of which might properly have been charged to capital account, and that the net earnings within the same four years increased from $16,518,000 in 1898 to $37,612,000 in 1902. These figures suggest to bears on the stock that the company has what might be called a reserve earning power that will go a long ways toward offsetting a decrease in gross earnings consequent upon a reaction in industrial circles.

United States Steel held steady to firm throughout the session. The common stock touched 11 and the preferred after selling off to 55¼, rallied to 56¼ and closed at 56 bid. The sinking fund bonds were inactive within a range of 70¼ to 70½. Amalgamated Copper displayed considerable strength, crossing 49 and closing at 48⅝ bid. Consolidated Gas was also firm and higher. The general market closed dull but steady.

The most important industrial event of the week was the reaffirmation of prices by the various pools connected with the iron and steel trade. The action of the billet pool in changing the meeting periods from monthly to quarterly was regarded as particularly significant. The shorter period left the impression that prices were not stable and opened the door to all sorts of rumors of impending action by the trade. Now consumers will feel assured that for the first quarter at least there will be no change in prices, and will feel more disposed to place orders for their requirements for that period. The street had a good deal to say as to the probable earnings of the Steel Corporation for the current quarter. Estimates ranged all the way from $20,000,000 to $14,000,000. The official figures, which will be available in a little more than two weeks hence, will show the smallest earnings for any quarter in the history of the corporation, but the total for the year will be largely in excess of all fixed charges and the full dividend on the preferred stock. There is little doubt that the latter will be declared at the meeting of the directors on January 6, but the public generally now accepts Wall street's opinion that no dividend will be declared on the common stock. As a whole, there is a better feeling in industrial and financial circles today than for several weeks past, but the expectation is that improvement will be more pronounced in the bond market than in railroad or industrial stocks.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange Saturday included 2,739 shares stock and $13,000 bonds, as follows:

10 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

20 Luster Mining 10	50 Pgh. Coal pfd. 56
1 Crucible pfd.. 27½	200 do........ 56
10 do........ 27	100 do........ *56
10 do........ 27	50 do........ 56
50 Pgh. Coal pfd 56¼	10 U. S. Steel pf. 55⅝
50 do........ 56½	50 Electric 2ds.... 78
100 do........ 56⅛	100 Phila. Co..... 38¾

10:30 A. M. to Noon.

25 Pgh. Coal pfd 56½	20 Electric 2ds.... 78
5 do........ 56½	20 do........ 78
8 do........ 56¼	50 Brewing 24½
10 do........ 56¼	2 U. S. Steel pf. 56
15 do........ 56¼	100 do........ 56
75 do........ 56⅛	100 do........ 56
40 do........ 56⅛	50 Fire Proof pf... 22⅞
10 do........ 56⅛	50 Fire Proof..... 6½
300 do........ 56⅛	100 do........ 6½
50 do........ 56⅛	50 Ohio Fuel..... 36¾
25 do........ 56	267 Pgh. Coal..... 16½
25 do........ 56	174 do........ 17
75 do........ 56	$1000 Pgh. Tr. 5s 112
50 do........ 56	$2000 U.S.S. s f 5s. 70¼
50 do........ 56	$2000 R. Coal 6s. 112
2 do........ 56	$2000 do........ 112
100 do........ 57	$3000 do........ 112
62 Electric 2ds... 78	

Summary.

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge.
50 Brewing	24½	24½	24½	—½
21 Crucible pref	*27½	27	27	—½
150 Fireproof ...	6½	6½	6½	+½
50 Do pref...	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	0
20 Lus. Mining.	10	10	10	0
50 Ohio Fuel ...	36¾	36¾	36¾	—¼
100 Phila. Co. ...	38¾	38¾	38¾	—¼
439 Pgh. Coal ...	17	16½	17	0
1425 Do pref....	57	56	57	+⅜
212 U. S. St'l pf	56	55⅝	56	+⅛
182 W. Elec. 2ds.	78	78	78	0
2739				
BONDS.				
$ 1000 P. Trac. 5s..	112	112	112	—8
10000 Riv. Coal 6s.	112	112	112	+½
2000 U. S. St'l 5s	70½	70¼	70¼	+⅜
$13000				

*Less than 10 shares.

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Manufacturers Light & Heat.	50	29	29¾
Ohio Fuel Supply............	25	36¾	..
Luster Mining	10	9¾	..
Westinghouse Elec. 2d pref...	50	78¼	..
Consolidated Ice	50	4½	..
Do pref	50	..	35½
Crucible Steel	100	4	4½
Do pref	100	27¼	27¾
Monon. River Coal pref......	50	..	29
Monongahela Incline	50	..	61
Marsden	100	3	3⅜
National Fireproofing	50	6½	6¾
Do pref	50	..	23
Philadelphia Co.	50	39	..
Pittsburgh Brewing	50	..	24¾
Do pref	50	43	43¾
Pittsburgh Coal	100	17	..
Do pref	100	57	..
United States Steel.........	100	..	10⅝
Do pref	100	56	..
Westinghouse Air Brake......	50	130	132

BONDS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Consolidated Gas 5s.........	..	..	109
Monon. Light & Power 5s.....	..	..	100¼
Monongahela River Coal 6s...	..	111½	112
Pittsburgh Brewing 6s.......	..	113	113½
Pgh. Junction R. R. 1st 6s...	..	118½	..
Do 2d 5s	..	101	..

FEATURES OF THE DAY

IN PITTSBURGH.

Bank exchanges for the week $36,970,959, a decrease of $7,340,000.

Stock exchange sales for the day 2,739 shares stock and $13,000 bonds.

Sales for the week foot up 15,593 shares stock and $30,000 bonds.

Pittsburgh Coal led the dealings and the decline, selling at the lowest price on record.

Westinghouse Electric led the week's advance, closing 2⅛ higher.

Crucible Steel preferred declined to 27, the lowest ever quoted.

IN WALL STREET.

Total sales for the day 300,500 shares of stock.

Steel preferred was the day's leader, closing at 56 on sales of 70,470.

Amalgamated Copper was active and firm.

There was a repetition of the attack upon Rock Island, low for the day being 23⅜.

The bond market continued inactive and irregular.

The high priced coalers were notably strong throughout the day.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Two industrial preferred stocks yesterday sold at the lowest ever quoted on the local stock exchange. Crucible Steel preferred sold at 27 and Pittsburgh Coal preferred at 56. Coal common sold at 16½. The decline in Crucible preferred represents liquidation by holders who apparently held on hoping that the directors would not pass the dividend entirely, but who, after that action, decided to take their loss. In the case of Pittsburgh Coal preferred there has been talk of calling of loans on margin stock and there has also been talk regarding the maintenance of the dividend. It was reported yesterday, on the authority of an officer of the company that the dividend for the current quarter would be declared and paid; that there was no reason for thinking otherwise, and that ample provision had been made for meeting current bills payable. It is understood that something over $1,000,000 debenture bonds fall due in February and that this, with other quarterly and semi-annual settlements, would call for a large amount of cash during the next four or five weeks. The officer referred to stated that all these matters had been provided for and that the earnings of the company for the year 1903 show such a large increase over the best previous year in the company's history that he could not understand why there should be any talk indicating doubt on the dividend.

National Fire Proofing was another industrial which displayed weakness during the week. The common stock declined to 6⅜, and while the lowest sale on the preferred was at 22⅞, the stock was at one time offered at 22. The dividend period on this stock occurs next month.

More than half the trading on the local board yesterday was in Pittsburgh Coal. The preferred, which sold down to 56, recovered to 57 bid at the close, and the common also closed ½ per cent above the lowest at 17 bid.

The only stocks which closed the week at net gains were Philadelphia Company, River Coal preferred, United States Steel preferred and Westinghouse Electric. Brewing bonds closed ½ higher at 113½ and Steel bonds closed ⅜ higher at 70¼. The rest of the list showed declines ranging from small fractions to 8 per cent.

The developments of a more or less personal character which have occurred during the past week are responsible for much interesting gossip as to possible changes in the alignment of prominent financiers who have heretofore been harmoniously associated in the management of a number of corporations.

Philadelphia Company closed at 39, the highest price of the week. Manufacturers Light and Heat closed unchanged at 29½. Ohio Fuel Supply was a fraction lower at 36¾.

Citizens Traction 5s and Pittsburgh Traction 5s sold at the same price yesterday, namely, 112.

The following banks now clear through the Columbia National Bank: American Trust Company, Bridgeville Trust Company, Carnegie Trust Company, Castle Shannon Savings and Trust Company, Colonial National Bank, Colonial Trust Company, Coraopolis Savings and Trust Company, Freehold Bank, Germania Savings Bank, Hazelwood Bank, Homestead Savings Bank and Trust Company, Pennsylvania Trust Company, State Bank of Elizabeth, Pa.

The gross earnings of Missouri Pacific for October increased $392,000, but the net decreased $184,000.

Pittsburgh Junction first mortgage 6s advanced 4½ per cent to 118½ bid.

A Paris cable stated that inquiries were being made in that market regarding the prospects for floating a Russian loan of $125,000,000.

Very little in the way of activity in the stock market is looked for the coming week, which will be broken by the Christmas holidays.

"Pittsburgh Coal attracted the most attention in our market during the past week, because the common at 17 and the preferred below 57 registered the lowest prices ever quoted. These declines were in the face of the publication of the earnings for November and for the eleven months of the calendar year. Compared with the corresponding periods last year, November showed an increase in net earnings of $57,000, and the eleven months showed an increase of $2,383,000. Naturally when a stock displays extreme weakness on the eve of a dividend period there is gossip tinged with uncertainty as to whether dividends will be maintained at the regular rates. We do not see why there should be any doubts as regards Pittsburgh Coal preferred dividends, in the light of the remarkable increase in net earnings. It is true that the company has incurred large obligations in connection with the purchase of additional properties, and it is also true that the failure to promptly consummate the deal with the Pennsylvania railroad has seriously depressed the market value of the common stock. These things, in connection with the sympathetic movement to establish a parity between all industrial stocks, would account for much of the decline, and the remainder is possibly due to recent financial developments of a personal rather than of a general character, which may have caused the liquidation of margin stock. The Crucible Steel directors formally suspended the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, and the latter sold below 28, in spite of the fact that the action on the dividend was generally anticipated. The common stock held steady around 4. The latter may be said to be on rock bottom, while we believe the buying of the preferred was better than the selling."—A. E. Masten & Co.

Regarding United States Steel preferred a local house says: "All our information is to the effect that there is an enormous short interest in this stock, and this interest has been made extremely nervous by the action of the various pools in the trade in reaffirming prices for structural steel, steel plates, and steel billets. The general iron market is far from satisfactory, but it looks as if the turn had come. During the remaining days of the year it will be impossible for the corporation to recoup the lost business, and it is certain to make the poorest showing as to net earnings for any three months in its existence. The stock may sell off on the formal publication of this showing, but in the mean time it will not surprise us to see a further advance based solely upon oversold conditions of the market."

The Pittsburgh stock exchange will tomorrow nominate a ticket for officers and directors to serve for 1904. The election will be held January 2.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh gross earnings decreased $8,569 for the second week of December. Wabash earnings increased $36,504 during the same period.

According to Philadelphia advices, the powder deal in which the DuPont and International Powder companies and the Marsden company are interested, has been completed.

Empire Steel & Iron directors have declared a dividend of 1 per cent, making 3 per cent for the year, as usual. The net earnings of the company for the eleven months of the year ending December 1 were about $22,000.

The analysis of the reports of the condition of the National banks of the United States on November 17, prepared in the office of the comptroller of currency, has just been completed. It throws some interesting light upon the movements of currency during the present crop-moving season, which was well under way when the reports were called for.

The loans and discounts, taking the country as a whole, show some falling off as compared with September 9, this year, but they show a considerable increase as compared with November 25 last year. The decrease since September was confined altogether to the banks in the eastern, southern and middle western sections. Every section except New England shows an increase as compared with November 25 last year. The following table gives a comparison of the loans and discounts for each section on the dates of the three statements:

Sec.	Nov. 17, '03.	Sept. 9, '03.	Nov. 25, '02.
N. E. $	407,194,987 $	402,897,050 $	425,371,430
East.	1,403,128,758	1,442,309,494	1,392,019,510
Sou...	323,861,095	331,071,448	298,328,230
M. W..	991,682,225	1,010,720,319	946,081,565
West.	179,577,887	178,441,569	165,857,569
Pac....	119,250,735	114,026,091	91,318,155
Total	$3,425,085,581	$3,481,446,772	$3,303,148,081

In an interesting article reviewing the Pennsylvania railroad's expansion during the last five years, the Philadelphia News Bureau summarizes the new stock issues as follows:

1899	$ 600
1900	22,196,750
1901	51,769,539
1902	1,102,750
1903	75,973,000
	$151,042,850

The increases in funded and unfunded debt were:

1899	$ 622,600
1900	21,048,828
1901 (decreased).................	2,380,213
1902	51,726,554
1903	50,000,000
	$123,417,139

The amounts spent for improvements which were appropriated from income were as follows:

1899	$ 2,490,[illegible]
1900	7,580,723
1901	10,821,504
1902	12,500,[illegible]
	$33,594,157

In the period 1898-1902 inclusive, the earnings, gross and net, enormously expanded. Below we give the figures which show the expansion:

	1902.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	$112,663,[illegible]	$65,[illegible]	$47,[illegible]
Expenses	75,651,091	44,510,645	31,[illegible]
Net	$ 37,012,259	$21,094,722	$16,518,237
Tax. & rents	6,615,490	11,214,[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance......	$ 30,396,769	$ 9,879,428	$21,117,341
Interest	7,392,845	4,854,899	2,537,946
Balance	$ 23,003,911	$ 5,024,529	$18,[illegible]
Inc. from inv.	9,638,[illegible]	5,3[illegible]	[illegible]
Net	$ 32,643,687	$10,365,130	$22,278,657

*Decrease.

The increased surplus applicable to dividends amounted to nearly [illegible] per cent on the increased stock, while if we take added capitalization, both stock and debt, of $275,098,[illegible] and set against it the increased net income before interest charges, we find that Pennsylvania was earning 19.4 per cent on all added obligations to both stock and bondholders.

The Diamond Light & Power Company, 1307 Farmers Bank building, declared a dividend of 12 per cent on capital stock, payable semi-annually.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The supply of loanable funds in the local market is increasing, but as a rule the rate remains steady and unchanged at 6 per cent on call and time loans. Stock brokers are borrowing very little money these days, and margin business is probably smaller now than it has been for two years. Clearing house comparisons:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Yesterday	$ 6,565,575 68	$1,164,167 19
For the week.......	36,970,459 77	5,416,229 26
Previous week	39,693,428 79	5,992,088 17

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows:

Week ending:	
December 19, 1903.........	$36,970,459 77
December 20, 1902.........	44,310,943 29
December 21, 1901.........	39,076,434 58
December 22, 1900.........	30,933,047 94
Total to date:	
1903	$2,294,101,412 40
1902	2,025,673,628 08
1901	1,660,305,797 84
1900	1,160,176,147 68

Foreign Money Market.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Money, 3½@3¾ per cent. The rate of discount for short bills is 3¾ per cent. The rate of discount for three-month bills is 3⅝@3¾ per cent. Consols for money, 88⅛. Consols for account, 88⅜. Money was in fair demand in the market today and borrowers were increasingly dependent on the Bank of England. Discounts were slightly harder. Trading on the stock exchange was dominated by the news from the far east.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Trading on the bourse today opened hesitating and stocks became heavy, owing to the continued unfavorable reports from the far east. Russian securities were notably affected. At the close prices were heavy. The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Prices on the boerse today opened weak, but later a better tone prevailed.

New York Clearing House.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of this city for the week shows: Loans $878,140,200; decrease $2,153,600; deposits $848,284,000; increase $3,428,300; circulation $48,626,100; decrease $51,200; legal tenders $68,209,500; increase $1,751,200; specie $157,687,600; increase $5,568,400; reserve $226,096,000; increase $7,304,000; reserve required $212,071,000; increase $1,357,075; surplus $14,025,500; increase $5,947,525; ex-United States deposits $28,252,050; increase $5,683,900.

Foreign Exchange.

The Iron City Trust Co. quotes checks as follows: Sterling, 484; francs, 519; marks, 95 10; kronen (Austria) 20.26; Dutch florins, 40.18; Italian lire (paper), 517.50; rubles, 51.45; pesetas (Spain), 15.60; kroner (Scandinavia), 26.60; Hongkong (dollars local currency), 42½; Manila (dollars local currency), 47.

Banks and Treasury.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—(Special.)—Total payment by government to New York banks for the day, $6,223,000; payment by banks to government, $4,065,000; balance on the day's transactions, $2,158,000, paid by government to banks.

New York Exports and Imports.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Imports of specie this week were $2,504,154 gold and $15,026 silver. Exports of specie from this port for the week were $791,670 silver and $110,982 gold. Imports of dry goods and merchandise at New York for the week were valued at $11,674,448.

COMPLETE RECORD NEW YORK STOCKS

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Proctor & Co., Peoples Savings Bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade.

ACTIVE LIST.

Sales. STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Bid.
6219 A., T. & S. F....	67¼	68¼	67½	68
200 Do preferred....	92½	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
Amer. Cotton Oil....	.....	.....	.....	29½
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	81
4600 Amer. Sugar Ref..	123⅝	124½	123⅛	123½
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	121⅛
450 Am. Locomotive..	18⅛	19	17⅞	17⅞
200 Do preferred....	77¼	77⅜	77¼	77⅜
100 Amer. Car F'dry.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	67
American Can....	.....	.....	.....	3¾
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	31½
12500 Amal. Copper....	48	49½	47¾	48⅝
Anaconda Copper...	.....	.....	.....	70
1500 Am. Smelt & Ref..	49½	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝
672 Do preferred....	92	92½	92	92⅛
American Ice......	.....	.....	.....	7½
Do preferred....	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
2200 Balt. & Ohio....	79	79⅛	79	79⅛
155 Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	87½
7600 Brook. Rap. Tran.	39¾	39⅞	39¼	39
200 Canadian Pacific.	119	119⅛	119	119
100 Chi. Great West..	.....	.....	.....	15⅞
2525 Consolidated Gas.	188⅞	189	188	188¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	.....	.....	.....	76
609 Ches. & Ohio....	32	32⅛	32	32⅛
100 Chicago & Alton..	.....	.....	.....	33
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	69½
1200 Chicago & N. W.	165	165	165	166½
Col. Fuel & Iron...	.....	.....	.....	27½
Corn Products....	17	17	17	17
Do preferred....	67	67½	67	67
300 Colorado South'n.	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Do 1st pfd.....	.....	.....	.....	53
650 Do 2d pfd.....	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	22
1250 Del., Lack. & W..	250½	261	250½	260
4400 Del. & Hudson....	161	165	160	164⅝
7950 Erie	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛
1115 Do 1st pfd.....	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68⅝
150 Do 2d pfd.....	50⅝	51	50	50⅝
200 General Electric..	162¾	163½	162	163½
900 Hocking Valley..	72	73	71½	72½
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	81
Illinois Central....	.....	.....	.....	129½
Iowa Central.....	.....	.....	.....	20⅛
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	38
Internat. Paper....	.....	.....	.....	10
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	62
Lake Erie & W....	.....	.....	.....	28
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	92
750 Louis. & Nash....	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
200 Manhattan	141½	141½	141½	141½
1700 Missouri Pacific..	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝
M. K. & T. pfd..	.....	.....	.....	38⅝
900 Metropolitan	122	122	121½	121⅝
Mexican Central ...	.....	.....	.....	9½
200 National Lead....	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15⅛
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	79½
National Biscuit..	.....	.....	.....	38⅝
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	95½
200 N. Y. Central....	118⅝	119⅛	118⅝	119
1650 N. J. Central....	157½	160	157½	161
6115 N. Y., O. & W....	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛
200 Norfolk & West...	57½	57½	57½	57½
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	85
100 North Amer. Co..	73½	73½	73½	73½
500 Peoples Gas......	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
Pacific Mail......	.....	.....	.....	24
100 Pullman	.....	.....	.....	214
500 Pressed Steel Car.	27½	27⅝	27½	27½
100 Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	67
34267 Penna. R. R.	117⅛	118⅛	117⅛	118⅛
P., C., C. & St. L.	.....	.....	.....	60
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	90
29900 Reading	44⅝	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛
Do 1st pfd.....	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	76⅝
100 Do 2d pfd.....	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	60
18725 Rock Island......	24⅛	24⅝	23⅜	24⅛
100 Do preferred....	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	61
200 Republic Iron....	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
400 Do preferred....	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛
1000 St. L. & S.F.2d pfd	42⅝	42⅝	42⅛	42
6725 Southern Pacific..	46⅝	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝
1000 Southern Ry.....	21	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛
220 Do preferred....	78	78⅛	78	78
6370 St. Paul	142½	143	142⅜	143
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	172
St. L. & S'w.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	33
963 Tenn. C. & I....	33⅝	34	33⅝	34
Texas & Pacific...	.....	.....	.....	23⅝
120 T., St. L. & W...	.....	.....	.....	22
Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	34⅛
4782 U. S. Steel......	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝
70470 Do preferred....	55⅝	56⅛	55⅝	56
21800 Union Pacific....	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
120 Do preferred....	88	88	88	88
800 U. S. Leather....	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
210 Do preferred....	76	76	76	76⅛
U. S. R. & Cons..	.....	.....	.....	4½
Do preferred....	35	35	35	34⅝
420 Wabash	20	20⅛	20	20⅛
420 Do preferred....	36⅝	37½	36⅝	37
Western Union....	.....	.....	.....	85⅛
W. & L. E......	.....	.....	.....	16⅝
Do 1st pfd.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Do 2d pfd.....	.....	.....	.....	25
200 Wisconsin Cent...	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
200 Do preferred....	.....	.....	.....	38⅛

INACTIVE LIST.

Sales. STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
200 Am. Malt pfd....	.....	18	18½	18
300 Am. Linseed pfd..	.....	29⅝	29½	29⅝
100 Chi. Un. Trac....	.....	6½	6½	6½
100 Con. Tobacco pfd	.....	104¼	104¼	104¼
1000 D. & R. G. pfd....	.....	72½	73	72⅝
300 Det. Un. Ry.....	.....	68⅛	68½	68⅛
100 Det. So. Ry. pfd..	.....	37	37	37

Sales. STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
100 K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	.....	66	66	66
200 Long Island R. R..	.....	52	52	52
100 M., St. P. & S.S.M.	.....	60½	60½	60½
100 Nat. Enameling ..	.....	20	20	20
100 M. & St. L. pfd..	.....	86	86	86
400 M. K. & T. 2ds..	.....	18	17⅝	17⅝
1000 Rubber Goods ...	.....	18	17⅝	17⅝
100 Rep. Steel & I....	.....	¾	¾	¾
100 Sloss	.....	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
200 Twin City	.....	91⅝	90⅝	91⅝
200 Va. C.-Ch. pfd..	.....	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
400 W. Elec. 2d pfd..	.....	116⅛	120	116

300500 Total sales.

CLOSING PRICE NEW YORK BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg..105¾	L. & N. uni. 4s.... 100
Do coupon 106	Man. con. gold 4s..101½
U. S. 3s, reg.....107½	Mex. Central 4s.... 70½
Do coupon.....106¾	Do 1st inc...... 14½
U. S. new 4s, reg.133½	M. & St. L. 4s..... 97
Do coupon.....134¼	M., K. & T. 4s..... 96½
U. S. old 4s, reg.109	Do 2ds 78
Do coupon.....110	N. R. R. of M. c. 4s 73½
U. S. 5s, reg.....101⅜	N. Y. C. g. 3½s.... 99
Do coupon.....101⅜	N. J. C. gen. 5s...129
Atchison gen. 4s.. 99⅝	Nor. Pacific 4s.....102½
Do adj. 4s..... 87	Do 3s 70⅝
At. Coast L. 4s... 90½	N. & W. con. 4s.... 96⅝
Balt. & Ohio 4s...100½	Ore. S. L. 4s & p... 97
Do 3½s 92	Penna. conv. 3½s... 90
Cent. of Ga. 5s..104	Reading gen. 4s.... 96½
Do 1st inc..... 69	St. L. & I. M. c. 5s.111½
Ches. & O. 4½s....103½	St. L. & S. F. r. 4s 84
Chi. & Alton 3½s. 75	St. L. S. W. 1sts... 92
C., B. & Q. n. 4s.. 92½	Seaboard Air L. 4s 72½
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s.110	So. Pacific 4s..... 72½
C. & N. W. c. 7s.128⅝	So. Railway 5s.....114½
C. R. I. & P. 4s.. 69⅝	Tex. & Pac. 1sts...114½
Do col. 5s..... 74¼	T., St. L. & W. 4s 70
C.,C.,C. & St. L. g. 4s 96½	Union Pacific 4s...102½
Chi. Term. 4s.... 78	Do conv. 4s..... 93⅝
Con. Tobacco 4s.. 58⅝	U. S. Steel 2d 5s... 70⅝
Col. & So. 4s..... 83	Wabash 1sts 114
Den. & Rio G. 4s. 99⅝	Do deb. B....... 56⅛
Erie prior lien 4s. 98⅛	W. & L. E. 4s..... 87½
Do gen. 4s..... 82	Wiscon. Central 4s 87½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.102½	Col. Fuel conv. 5s. 71
Hock. Val. 4½s...104⅛	

New York Curb Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Proctor & Co.)

American Elec.... ¾	Inter. Salt 5s...... 36½
American Chicle. 90	Manhat. Transit... 1⅝
Do preferred.... 75	Mer. & Bos. Cop.. 11-16
Amer. Tin Can... 3⅜	New Am. Gas 5s..102
Do preferred.... 31½	New Orleans Ry.. 8½
Bay State Gas.... ¼	Do preferred..... 30½
British Columbia. 2⅝	Do bonds 80
Brooklyn Ferry... 4	N. Y. Transit...... 3½
Central Foundry.. 1½	Nor. Securities..... 89⅛
Do preferred.... 9	Otis Elevator...... 24
Electric Boat 20	Do preferred 78
Do preferred 66	Royal B. Pow. pf. 98
Electric Vehicle.. 5	Seaboard Air Line. 12
Do preferred.... 8	Do preferred..... 22
Greene Con. Cop.. 12⅝	Standard Oil 605
Havana Con...... 22½	Tenn. Copper...... 27
Do preferred.... 27½	Trust of Amer.....215
Int. Mer. Mar.... 5	United Copper...... 8
Do preferred... 19½	Tonapah 6⅛
Inter. Salt 6½	White Knob........ 3⅝

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

Amer. Cement.... 7	Penna. Steel pfd... 70
Amer. Railways... 43½	Phila. Co.......... 39½
Cambria Steel.... 17⅝	Do preferred..... 42⅝
Cambria Iron..... 46	Phila. Traction.... 97⅛
Con. Trac. N. J.. 64	Phila. & Erie...... 45
Con. Lake Sup... 7-16	Phila. Electric..... 6⅛
Do preferred.... 2	Reading 22⅝
Diamond Steel.... ½	Rys. Co. General.. 7
Do preferred.... ½	Susque. Iron & S. ½
Electric Storage.. 54	Tidewater Steel... ½
Elec. Co. of Am... 8	Do preferred..... 2
Lehigh Nav....... 68	Union Traction.... 47½
Lehigh Valley.... 34	United Cos. of N.J. 260
Marsden 3	United Gas Imp.... 85½
New Hav. I. & S.. 3	Warwick Iron...... 7½
Penna. R. R...... 59	Welsbach Co...... 18

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison 68	Amer. Sugar...... 123⅜
Do preferred.... 92⅝	Do preferred..... 120½
Boston & Albany.248	Am. Tel. & Tel.... 120
Boston & Maine..167	Dom. Iron & Steel. 8⅝
*Boston Elevated.141	United Fruit...... 100
N. Y., N. H. & H.196	U. S. Steel........ 10⅝
Union Pacific.... 73⅝	Do preferred..... 55⅝
Mexican Central.. 9⅝	

*Asked.

Electric Stocks at Boston.

Westinghouse 77	*Mass. Electric...... 20
General Electric....166	Do preferred....... 75

*Asked.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $227,825,957; gold, $[illegible]; silver, $7,964,608; United States notes, $3,277,179; treasury notes of 1890, $33,154; national bank notes, $11,621,342; total receipts this day, $1,272,236; total receipts this month, $25,425,380; total receipts this year, $262,963,[illegible]; total expenditures this day, $1,250,000; total expenditures this month, $30,662,000; total expenditures this year, $237,797,856; deposits in national banks, $171,232,567.

OIL INSPECTOR CASE IS ARGUED

Effort to Oust John Bradley Heard Before Judges Frazer and Shafer.

STOWE AGAINST RODGERS

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Instituted by J. F. McCollum to Recover His Daughter—Husband Wants Damages For Loss of Wife's Affections.

Argument in the quo warranto proceedings brought to oust John Bradley from the office of oil inspector of Allegheny county were made before Judges R. S. Fraser and John D. Shafer yesterday.

Bradley was elected inspector by the judges of common pleas court No. 1 after the death of Gen. A. L. Pearson, who had held the office for many years. Later Mayor Hays appointed William Shore, Jr., to the office and it is in Shore's interest that these proceedings were brought.

W. B. Rodgers made the argument for Shore. He said that the law providing for the appointment of oil inspectors placed the authority to appoint in cities having over 300,000 inhabitants in the mayor. The contention that this authority was removed from the mayor by the passage of the ripper bill, he said, was not well founded. Since that bill was passed an act had gone into effect changing the title of the city executive to mayor. This brought with it all the authority vested in the mayor by prior laws.

Former Judge E. H. Stowe was counsel for Bradley. He said that if the act creating the office was good law, Bradley was the lawful holder of the position. The provision relating to 300,000 inhabitants applied strictly to a condition existing when the law was passed. Had it been the intention of the legislature to extend the provision to cities that might grow to that size, it would have been very easy to so indicate. He asked how it would apply in case there should be two cities of that size in one county.

Authority of the Mayor.

As to Mr. Rodgers' contention that the mayor has the authority given under acts passed prior to the ripper bill, Judge Stowe said that when Bradley was appointed there was no mayor. The act of 1903 changing the title of recorder to mayor in no way changed the powers and duties of the city's executive officer nor was it retroactive.

The only doubtful constitutional point in the oil inspector act is the proviso relating to cities of 300,000 inhabitants. He held that the act should be sustained and the proviso stricken out. If the act is unconstitutional, the general powers of the commonwealth are involved and a quo warranto to determine the question rests with the attorney general. He suggested that the attorney general would be very slow to attack an act that has stood for nearly 30 years.

The court took the papers and will make a decision finally.

Equity proceedings were instituted in common pleas court No. 1 by Henry S. Mould, individually and as trustee against the Henry S. Mould Company, asking for a receiver to take charge of the company's affairs.

The bill sets forth that the company has a capitalization of $125,000, operates a plant on Putman street and has an office in the Empire building. The plaintiff says he owns one share of stock and as trustee also owns 100 shares. The company, he says, has assets at cost price of $80,000 but the same could not be sold at enforced sale for that amount.

Court Appointed Receiver.

The liabilities amount to $68,000 and among the claims is an execution attachment secured by the First National bank of Pittsburgh for $30,000.

The court appointed H. F. Allison receiver, requiring bond in the sum of $10,000 for the present.

On the petition of James F. McCollum, common pleas court No. 1 has issued a writ of habeas corpus against Charles L. Powers and Dora Powers. McCollum seeks to recover possession of his 4-year-old daughter, Nettie, whom he alleges is detained illegally by the defendants at their residence, 214 Euclid avenue, Allegheny.

The petitioner's home is in Hubbard, O., and he avers that on October 29, 1903, occurred the death of his wife, Lydia, who had previously separated herself from him through no fault of his, and without compulsion. The couple are then alleged to have taken the child, which had been with the mother. The father says he is owner of real estate in Youngstown, is of good habits and able to care for the child.

On the petition of Nellie J. Haren a citation has been awarded in orphans court on John F. Bukard, to show cause why he should not be removed as administrator of the estate of Vincent P. Haren, deceased, the husband of the petitioner.

Complaint of a Widow.

Mrs. Haren sets forth that she was taken to the court house by Burkhard and induced to sign a paper on the statement that the course was taken to protect her husband's estate. The paper, she afterward learned, was a renunciation of her right to administer her husband's estate and Burkhard became administrator. She charges that he has disposed of some of the real estate at private sale for an inadequate price and that she believes he is wasting the estate.

Ellen McKenna of Elyria, O., has petitioned orphans court to require the Safe Deposit and Trust Company to pay her the full amount of a monthly allowance given her under the terms of the will of the Rev. Owen P. Gallagher of Pittsburgh, who died in October, 1890. She states that the will provided she was to receive $50 a month and at her death the same amount was to be paid to her children. The trust company, which has charge of the estate, she sets forth, has paid her but $47.50 each month, retaining $2.50 for collateral inheritance tax upon the bequest. The case was placed on the argument list.

The Fidelity Title and Trust Company, as trustee for Julia A. Brownfield, Robert L. Brownfield and Anna E. Huston, has filed its account in common pleas court No. 2. The trust company became trustee under an agreement by which the income of the estate of Col. Ewing Brownfield, late of Uniontown, was to be paid to his widow, Julia A., and at her death the stock and securities were to be paid to the two children.

Big Balance Remains.

The trust began in June, 1892, and the company charges itself with $164,419.03. Since that date the net income has been paid to the widow, who died recently. The amount paid to her, with commission to the trust company and a few miscellaneous items, aggregates $44,656.75. The difference between this amount and the total amount charged is the balance that is to be paid Robert L. Brownfield and Anna E. Huston, the children, unless exceptions are filed to the report.

John W. Wilson has entered a $10,000 suit against Orton Seithman in common pleas court No. 1, alleging the defendant deprived him of the affections of his wife and broke up his home in West Diamond street, Allegheny. Wilson says he was married to his wife, Hattie Blanch, on October 5, 1891, and that they lived together until September 17, 1903.

The plaintiff then charges that Seithman "by deceit and wrong practiced upon the plaintiff and deception and false promises contrived to separate and did alienate the affections of plaintiff's wife from him, causing her to leave his home and their three children, resulting in many unhappy conditions in his home."

The plaintiff avers Seithman and Mrs. Wilson have lived at 714 Taylor avenue, Allegheny, and that Seithman represented her to be his wife.

A libel in divorce was also entered by Wilson against his wife charging infidelity.

More Marital Troubles.

Other libels in divorce filed were: Walter C. Lemen vs. Sartha D. Lemen, Guy R. Walters against Olive Walters and Minnie Gibson against William Gibson, all charging desertion, and Morris Fishlader against Olive Fishlader, charging infidelity.

The testimony in the divorce suit of Rosa Koozma against John Koozma has been filed. The libellant charges her husband with brutal treatment.

In the court of quarter sessions yesterday John Benes asked that a bill against John Cavanaugh and B. Frank Bell, constables of Homestead, in which he was the prosecutor, be resent to the grand jury. At the last session of the grand jury the bill was heard but was ignored. The order to return the bill was granted. Benes, in his petition, told the story of the trouble he had with the defendants, whom he charged with aggravated assault and battery.

He and his wife were walking along Third avenue, Homestead, when he saw a friend named Kartes standing on the corner talking to the defendants. He spoke to his friend and went up to shake hands with him. Cavanaugh is then said to have pushed him away, knocking his hat off.

He Was Badly Beaten.

He picked the hat up and when he again looked up, Cavanaugh had a revolver in his hand with which he struck the defendant in the forehead. By this time Bell drew a handbilly and hit Benes in the mouth, tearing his lower lip open and knocking him senseless. When he had told this story to the grand jury some one said: "That will do," he was dismissed.

In the same court a motion for a new trial was asked for Albert Dabrydino, convicted of murder in the first degree, for killing his sweetheart, Mary Mucyaska. The new trial was asked for on the ground that the finding should not have been higher than second degree.

William H. Cline was appointed councilman from the First ward, Millvale, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. M. Schleg. John H. Campbell was appointed constable of Turtle Creek borough.

In the matter of the incorporation of the borough of Wall, John E. Kuhn was appointed commissioner. Exceptions to the petition were filed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

Florida Bank Loses Suit Against Monongahela National—Two Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Judge M. W. Acheson in the United States circuit court yesterday handed down an opinion refusing a new trial in the case of the Bank of the Bay of Biscayne of Miami, Fla., against the Monongahela National bank of Pittsburgh. The action was to recover $5,000, the amount of certain drafts made on Powers Bros. & Co. of this city, by the Bank of Biscoyne, through the Monongahela National bank. It was alleged during the trial of the case that the drafts were held here 48 hours without a return, during which time Powers Bros. & Co. made an assignment. The verdict of the jury was in favor of the defendant.

Suit was filed in the United States circuit court yesterday by the American Insurance Union of New York against Zimon Whitestone of Kittanning to recover $2,590.60. Whitestone was formerly an agent of the company and it is charged that he overdrew his account to the amount stated.

William Lowcastine, a merchant of Braddock, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court. His liabilities are given as $10,040 and his assets $4,385.53. Thomas Henry Broate, a contractor of Pittsburgh, also filed a petition, giving his liabilities as $17,246.08, with no assets.

MUST FILE TRANSCRIPTS.

Magistrates Ordered to Return of Informations Within Five Days.

An order was made in quarter sessions court yesterday directing magistrates and justices binding over any defendant for trial in the courts of Oyer and Terminer or quarter sessions to file a transcript of the information and dockets within five days. In case of failure no costs will be taxed in favor of the defaulting magistrate or justice.

The issuing of the order was due to the fact that many magistrates neglect to file the transcript promptly and the jail fills up with prisoners whose cases cannot be submitted to the grand jury. An act of June 11, 1885, imposes a fine of $300 on the magistrate in case of delay in a felony charge and this provision will be enforced if necessary.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

The Safe Deposit and Title Guaranty Company has sued Thomas McConville, for $3,008.40, alleged to be due on a note.

Judge James R. Macfarlane has refused a new trial in the suit of William Walsh and others against William A. Miller and others.

Application for a charter has been made by the Homewood board of trade. The subscribers number 100 and the officers elected are: President, James M. Clark; vice president, W. F. Savage; secretary, H. E. Leslie; treasurer, James Sulzner. Attorney J. M. Clark represents the incorporators.

The thirteenth and final account of John F. Scott and William Stewart, executors of the estate of John Scott, deceased, has been filed. They charge themselves with $184,915.90 and allow credits which leave a balance for distribution of $172,099.88. The amount is made up by rent receipts for the Hotel Boyer and the sale of the hotel to Frank McCann.

Judge Marshall Brown orders a decree in the suit of James R. Treacy against Annie M., Bernard C. and Helen McTighe and Thomas B. Foley, guardian, for a conveyance of a one-half interest in property in Third avenue by the defendants to the plaintiff. The court finds that Treacy and T. J. McTighe, deceased, purchased the property in 1901 for $12,800, each paying half, but by mistake the deed was made to McTighe. Before his death terrupted its execution.

Judge J. J. Miller in the estate of Mahanna C. Willis allowed the claim of the husband, Henry Willis, to share in her estate, which is valued at $1,486. The question was raised that he had failed to support her for a period of one year, which was sustained by the evidence, showing the husband had been sent to the workhouse for a period of eight months for aggravated assault and battery at the complaint of his wife. The court finds the evidence shows that subsequently to that year the husband and wife were reconciled and lived together as man and wife, which fact substantiated his claim.

MACHINISTS' WAGES REDUCED.

Youngstown Men Accept New Scale but Connellsville Mechanics Strike.

The Youngstown machinists of the International Association of Machinists yesterday decided to accept the reduction of 5 to 15 per cent reduction proposed by the manufacturers.

At Connellsville over 100 skilled men in the employ of the Connellsville Manufacturing and Mining company, marched out from the works in a body last Friday. This was done as a protest against a reduction. General Manager D. F. Lepley held a conference with the men yesterday and stated that the company could make no concessions.

BEETHOVEN'S DEATH CHAMBER CANNOT BE PRESERVED

VIENNA, Dec. 19.—The project for the preservation of Beethoven's death chamber and other rooms of his house, which is about to be demolished, has to be abandoned owing to insuperable structural difficulties. The Beethoven committee, the duchess of Marlborough, Lord Napier and others, proposed to incorporate the rooms into a museum, to be erected on the site of Beethoven's residence.

AMERICAN BOAT WAS BEATEN IN A MAIL RACE

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Cunard line steamer Campania, which sailed from New York December 12, and arrived at Queenstown yesterday, easily won this week's mail race. Her letters were distributed by the first delivery this morning while the mails of the American line steamer St. Louis, which left New York December 12, two hours before the Campania, were only delivered at 1:30 this afternoon.

Move to Oust Police Chief.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—Notice was served today upon Chief of Police John W. Wyman of the proceedings begun in the supreme court by Attorney General J. M. Sheets with the purpose of ousting him from his office on account of ineligibility and personal solicitation. The chief has a month in which to file a demurrer or a defense.

A. M. Bacon, Certified Public Accountant, Fidelity building; 'phone 99 Court; accounts of executors and trustees prepared for filing; partnership settlements; factory cost accounting; special and periodical audits.

SHARP BIDDING OF COAL SHARES

Anthracite Caused Development of Strength in Stock Market.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning says:

The stock market of yesterday moved within a narrow range, developing strength in the late dealings, under a sharp upbidding of the anthracite coal shares. Dealings were upon a somewhat larger scale than recently, but there was no very apparent change in the character of the trading, which continued highly professional, the shift of action to the anthracite coal group being regarded by most brokers as merely a diverting feature of the manipulation. The device was successful, however, in changing a hesitating market in which realizing sales were influencing slight recessions in price into one of strength. The usual explanation was, of course, forthcoming of an upbidding of stocks in one quarter to permit sales elsewhere. Whether such was the case or not it was noted that while the anthracite shares were advancing steel stocks were heavy and even at the end, on dealings of more than 70,000 shares, United States Steel preferred showed improvement of only ¼ point.

London prices came variably changed. All foreign markets were decidedly lower, or irregularly so, on the reported strained situation between Russia and Japan, and foreigners showed no disposition to trade in the local market. The far eastern news may have had some influence in bringing about the hesitation in the local market in the early trading, but this was not a factor later on. The local opening was quiet and irregular and end of the week profit taking seemed to be the most potent influence in working prices lower. Irregular improvement followed on the development of manipulation in the coal stocks, but prices again relapsed and were heavy until a few moments before the close, when the anthracite shares were again taken in hand. The close was strong and animated.

SALES FOR THE WEEK

The sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week ended December 19, 1903, were as follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge.
715 Brewing	25¾	24½	24½	—1¼
155 Do pref....	45¼	43	43	—2
9 Cit. Traction.	64	64	64	0
685 Crucible Steel	4¼	4	4	—¼
1022 Do pref...	30	27	27	—1½
535 Fireproof	7⅛	6⅜	6½	—½
145 Do pref....	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	—⅞
20 Lus. Mining.	10	10	10	0
1274 Mfg. L. & H.	30	29¾	29¾	0
700 Marsden	3	3	3	—¼
80 Ohio Fuel	37	36¾	36¾	—¼
110 Phila. Co.....	39	38⅝	38¾	+¼
1124 Pgh. Coal	17⅝	16½	17	—1¼
3396 Do pref....	60	56	57	—2¾
1 P. P. Glass..	105	105	105	—10
70 R. Coal pref.	29	28½	29	+¼
100 U. S. Leather	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
200 U. S. Steel..	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
1092 Do pref....	56	52⅝	56	+3¼
10 W. Air Brake	131	131	131	—1
7 W. Elec. 1sts	95	95	95	—2½
1065 Do 2ds	78⅛	76⅛	78	+2⅛
15593				
BONDS.				
$1000 Brewing 6s..	113½	113½	113½	+½
1000 Cit. Trac. 5s	112	112	112	—5
3000 P. McK. & C. 5s	92½	92½	92½	—½
1000 Pgh. Trac. 5s	112	112	112	—8
12000 Riv. Coal 6s.	112	111½	112	0
2000 U. S. s.f. 5s	70½	70¼	70¼	+⅜
$30000				

MOVEMENTS IN TRADE.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Dec. 19.—The Hampden Trust Company of this city, capital $200,000, suspended today.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—The corn exchange here has decided to close on January 2, as well as on December 26.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was $25,000. The sum of $100,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Egypt. Gold premium at Madrid, 35.60.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—National bank notes received today for redemption $564,006; government receipts from internal revenue, $527,031; customs, $567,195; miscellaneous, $78,102; expenditures, $1,230,000.

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CAR REPAIRING QUITE A PROBLEM

Where Once Every Possible Trick Was Worked All Is Now Equitably Adjusted.

TWO CLASSES OF REPAIRS

Nothing Is Now Taken for Granted and the Master Car Builders' Association Specifies How Everything Shall Be Done—A Notable Case.

A source of untold annoyance and vast expense to railroads, until the Master Car Builders' association was formed, was the problem of effecting a satisfactory settlement for the repair of the cars of one company in the shops of another. For many years the balancing claims and counter claims for repairs to cars, and the conduction of the resulting litigation, formed the principle part of the work of the legal staffs of the railroads.

In the old days the managers of railroads which interchanged cars met once or twice a year, formulated repair agreements which were signed unanimously, and after these meetings the dinner, which always concluded these meetings, hastened home where each apparently sought to be first to either repudiate the agreement or to use it as a means of getting the upper hand of a connecting line.

Formerly Every Trick Was Fair.

As one of the men who was a railroad manager 25 years ago expresses it, "It was like love and war; everything was fair and no hold was barred, but woe betide him who failed to carry his point. No quarter was shown him and none was expected. An expensive defeat usually cost him his official head. Just settlements could not be obtained in the courts because of the lack of uniformity in railroad law, and the fact that contending railroads were not satisfied to receive justice, but made it a rule to hold out for far more than they were entitled to. The judges and juries were confused with voluminous stacks of agreements and records of customs and precedents, and the side with the lawyers most fertile in expedient and cunning usually got the decision, despite the law applying to the case."

In the course of time the unwisdom of this way of doing business became manifest and steps were taken to establish a uniform system on a "peace" basis which would do away with the ruinous expense and ofttimes flagrant injustice arising from appeals to the courts. The association of the master car builders had been formed partly for the exchange of ideas, but mainly to bring about standards and interchangeableness in car equipment and uniformity in car legislation. To this body the task of forming a code of rules to govern the settlement of repair expenses was entrusted. A system was evolved, but it required several years to bring it to its present degree of perfection and effectiveness.

When the time for its adoption came the old spirit of revolt manifested itself and it was a question for a long time whether or not a universal agreement could be reached. But the courts, tired of the senseless and useless litigation, which consumed their time, used their influence for peace and public sentiment and the fact that the majority of the railroads favored it, forced its acceptance.

Its fundamental principles have become laws in every state of the Union and while its adoption has not entirely excluded litigation, it has reduced the legal expenses of railroads to a very great degree. Set rules govern almost every contingency, but when the last means of peaceful settlement has been exhausted the question is referred to a board of arbitration composed of members of the Master Car Builders' association. The decisions of this board are usually accepted and only in rare instances do the contending parties resort to the courts.

Little Is Now Taken for Granted.

By the provision of the master car builders' agreement, very little is taken on trust. A rigid inspection of cars passing from one railroad to another is made at the transfer point. A car which has been damaged or which contains defects is not accepted until the delivering railroad gives a certificate acknowledging such defects and damages, and this certificate is a warrant empowering the receiving railroad to repair the defects or damages at the expense of the delivering railroad.

To prevent the receiving railroad from charging an extortionate price for the repairs, the agreement contains an expense table which defines the kind and limits the amount of material to be used in making repairs, and fixes the price and the amount of the labor on the work. The parts put in must be of the same dimensions and quality as those replaced. This is not a difficult provision to comply with, as there are universal standards for car building and all the standard sizes and qualities of material are kept in stock at repair shops. This rule applies even to paint. It must be of a standard color, tint and quality. A given quantity must cover a given amount of surface and a definite length of time, at a definite hourly wage rate, is allowed for putting it on.

To insure payment for repairs coming under this head, the railroad in whose shops the work is done must not only comply with the foregoing provisions, but must follow a prescribed form of recording the repairs on a card which is attached to the car, and which must be acknowledged in writing when the car is turned over to the road responsible for the repairs. Any failure in this respect absolves the company against which the bill is rendered. Cars having defects or damage which make their further movement unsafe are not accepted at transfer points. In case the car may be moved safely and the receiving road does not wish to make the needed repairs, or must deliver the car to a third line, records of the defects and damage must be kept by each road receiving the car and formal notice given to the repsonsible road. A failure to give such notice places the responsibility for repairs on the road last handling the car and failing to give such notice.

Repairs Divided Into Two Classes.

Repairs made necessary by breakdowns on the road over which a car from another line is being hauled, are divided into two classes. If the car has been subjected to "fair usage," which means that it has not been derailed or been in collision, or suffered especial strain or severe shock, the owning company is responsible for the repairs when duly notified in the prescribed manner.

But if the breakdown causes a wreck in which other cars are destroyed or damaged, the owner of the car which caused the wreck is responsible only for the repairs to his own car. The company on whose line the accident occurs must shoulder all the rest of the expense resulting from it.

This seems unfair, but it is railroad law based on the ground that inspectors at transfer points should be able to discover dangerous defects and weaknesses. As a matter of fact, an inspection complete enough to do this would require the lifting of the car from its trucks and a minute and tedious examination of every part of it. This, of course, is not practicable, hence the car is passed after a comparatively superficial examination and the receiving road accepts the chance of hidden defects.

If the car is damaged in any accident for which it was not responsible the company on whose line such "unfair usage" occurred must pay the expense of the repairs. The question of the completeness of these repairs is, in the case of freight cars, settled by a conference of inspectors at transfer points. When passenger cars, especially parlor, dining and sleeping cars, are damaged, a representative of the owning company is usually sent to the shop where the repairs are to be made. He is practically the sole arbiter of the extent and character of the repairs. If the requirements of the owning company are deemed unreasonable the question may be submitted to a board of arbitration, but one side or other usually yields a point rather than incur an expense greater than the amount involved.

One Opening for Dishonesty.

It is in the question of fair and unfair usage that the only opening for dishonesty exists. If, for instance, a car owned by a road running east from Pittsburgh is returned from a road running west from Chicago with a broken flange or with a new wheel and a bill for the same, it is almost impossible to tell to a certainty whether the break occurred during fair usage or whether it was the result of a derailment or other accident. A careful examination of the surrounding parts would be made, and, if no other damage and no evidence of accident could be found, the statement of the company on whose line the break occurred would be accepted and the bill paid. If, however, a truck beam, or the bolster were found to be broken, or the parts adjacent to the wheel in question were damaged or badly scarred, they would be regarded as prima facie evidence that the car had been in an accident and that the repairing company's assertion of fair usage was either false or doubtful. If the claim was not withdrawn after the foregoing evidence was presented to the claimant, the entire matter would be submitted to the board of arbitration.

The advent of the steel car has enhanced the difficulty of straightening out these knotty points, to some extent, as the steel does not yield or even show traces of blows or accidents which would shatter wood or affect combined wood and steel construction. The steel car has also made necessary the installation of new departments and new apparatus in repair shops. They require movable heating devices which may be applied to any part of them, so that bent pieces and sections may be straightened and made plumb and smooth by heating and hammering them without removing them from the car.

In the almost endless records of litigation over the repair of the cars of one railroad in the shops of another, a case which was decided only a few days ago is one of the most interesting both to railroad men and the public at large. A box car of the Erie railroad was being hauled over the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad, in Texas. It contained merchandise in transit from Cleveland, O., to a southwestern point. Near Waco, Tex., a tornado blew the entire train from the track, killing several of the trainmen and wrecking the cars, the debris of which was completely destroyed by fire from the locomotive, with the exception of the metal parts.

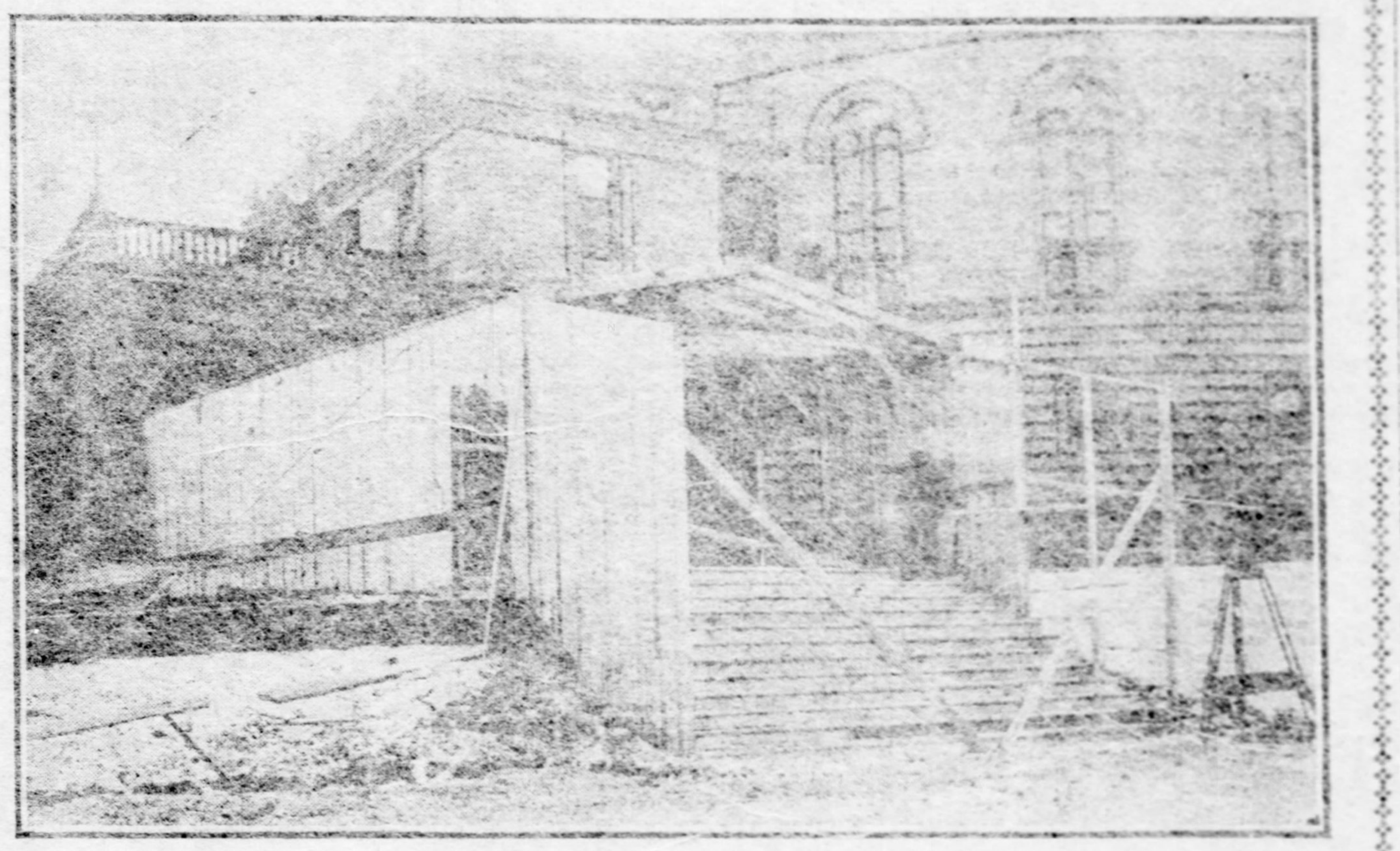
The Erie company presented a claim for the value of the car, but it was ignored by the Texas road until the matter was brought before the board of arbitration. The Texas company based its defense on the fact that the Erie car was receiving fair usage at the time the train was wrecked and that the tornado was an act of providence which could not have been foreseen or provided against. Many witnesses were called to prove that the train had been wrecked by the tornado, but this point was not disputed. The defending company argued from the foregoing that it had complied with the law and custom in every respect; that it had not been negligent in any way and that, therefore, under the terms of the Master Car Builders agreement it could not be responsible to the Erie company for anything but the scrap iron recovered from the car, which it agreed to pay for. The Erie company merely stated that it had delivered to the Texas company, in good order, a car which had never been returned to it. The latter company's receipt for the car proved the statement.

The Erie Stuck for Its Point.

The Erie company argued that it was unreasonable to extend the Master Car Builders' agreement to the case and declined either to accept the scrap iron in lieu of its car, or to pay all the rest of the expense of building a new car into which the scrap iron should be incorporated.

The arbitration committee, after a year's consideration, decided in favor of the Erie company. The Texas road refused to abide by the decision and the Erie company sued to recover the value of the car. The outcome of the action was awaited with general interest and the court's recent decision in favor of the Erie company met with general approbation.

New Carriage Way and General Entrance to the Pittsburgh Carnegie Music Hall



This picture represents the new carriage way and general entrance to the Carnegie music hall before the structure was completed. It is now in use. Excavation for the additions to the institute have already approached close to the regular entrance, which is seen back of the new one. It is of frame, of course. It is 24 feet wide and extends right down to the "sunken road" running parallel with the west facade of the music hall and library.

Carriages will enter the covered way from this road, while pedestrians will enter at the opening in the left side of the entrance. From this opening a boardwalk leads to Forbes street. In coming out of the music hall those who take carriages are expected to keep to the left and those afoot will keep to the right, thus avoiding confusion.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL OUTPUT

Despite Long Strike the State Well Up Among the Leaders.

ALABAMA IN SECOND PLACE

Mountain State Produced Over 24,000,000 Tons Although Handicapped by Labor Troubles of Year, and Is Expected to Become Second in Mining.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WHEELING, W. VA., Dec. 19.—Chief Mine Inspector J. W. Paul of West Virginia has given advance information of his annual report, showing the production of coal in this state for the past year. It is a most interesting reflection of the prosperous business conditions that existed despite strikes and other unusual impediments.

In point of production the statistics for the fiscal year will show the tonnage to be within 500,000 tons of the production for the previous year. This decrease is accounted for by the long strike which became effective in June, 1902. Had it not been for this the state would have produced 25,000,000 tons. As it was, the production for the present fiscal year was 22,913,028 long tons, a decrease over 1902 of 145,358 tons. The production for the calendar year ending December 31, 1903, will be safely 24,002,253 tons.

In coke the state produced in the fiscal year 2,409,290 tons, being an increase of 233,632 tons over the preceding fiscal year. Prior to 1890 practically no coal was mined in this state by machinery, but now machines in use number 795 and mine 6,312,894 long tons, being 27½ per cent of the entire production.

The state, through the strike referred to, lost second place in the coal-producing commonwealths to Alabama, which now follows Pennsylvania very closely. With the transportation facilities of Pennsylvania or Illinois, Inspector Paul says, West Virginia the coming year could easily mine 45,000,000 long tons. West Virginia ships over but six lines, while Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio have 25 or more each. Barring strikes and long periods of depression in 1904, the inspector thinks, the state will seize second place and retain it in the future.

In coke the state stands: Pennsylvania, 16,497,910 tons; Alabama, 2,532,246 tons, and West Virginia for the fiscal year, 2,483,376 tons. During the past year the state constructed 2,381 coke ovens, making the total 14,240. Wages have been higher than at any previous period since the civil war. The total number now employed in the mines is 24,432.

The inspector dwells at length upon the vast development that has been set in motion in 1903. Railroad construction was greater than in any preceding year. Much new territory was opened, and one of the enterprises referred to particularly is that of the United States Steel Corporation, which has opened six large mines and built 1,500 coke ovens in the McDowell field. The corporation plans other mines and plants. It has the distinction of having in this field the largest single electric power plant in the world. Special importance is attached to the building of the coal and coke road which will extend from the lower to the upper end of the state, draining many fields and veins. It is costing but $10,000,000, and, to quote an authority, is worth more than a billion to West Virginia.

TURKS AGREE TO APOLOGIZE

Consul Davis Returns in State to Alexandretta on War Vessel.

THE GOVERNOR IS HUMBLED

Cruiser San Francisco Has Left Beirut With the Consul Aboard—Washington Advised by Leishman That the Porte Accepts American Version of Affair.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19.—Rear Admiral Cotton left Beirut yesterday on board the United States cruiser San Francisco, taking Consul Davis to Alexandretta, which place Mr. Davis left, as announced from here December 8, because he had been insulted and assaulted by the local police while accompanying on board a departing steamer a naturalized American named Attarian who had been liberated from prison through the intervention of the consul.

United States Minister Leishman has informally discussed the Alexandretta incident with Tewfik Pasha, the foreign minister, but he has not yet presented a formal demand for reparation. The officials show a desire to arrive at a settlement of the affair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Alexandretta affair is believed to be practically settled with satisfaction to all parties, though there is still a possibility that a few days will be required to arrange the details of the settlement.

The navy department today received word that the San Francisco arrived yesterday from Beirut for Alexandretta carrying as a passenger of honor United States Consul Davis. The consul's return in state is explained by the fact that the sublime porte, after further investigation, has accepted the American view of the unpleasant incident at Alexandretta and has signified an intention of making amends. So Consul Davis goes to Alexandretta to be received with honor by the local authorities, who will make proper explanation of the incident.

The state department has received a cablegram from Minister Leishman giving details of the settlement of the trouble. He states that the Turkish government has instructed the governor at Alexandretta to apologize to the consul upon his return there.

New Castle Home Circle's Officers.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—New Castle Circle No. 5, of the Protected Home Circle, which has a local membership of about 1,200, held its annual election last night. The new officers are: Past president, Mrs. Lillie B. Jones; president, Dr. Elmer P. Norris; vice president, Mrs. Fred Geirost; guardian, Mrs. William Keats; secretary, Frank M. Jones; accountant, J. Clark McMillen; treasurer, George R. Graham; chaplain, Mrs. S. W. Davies; guide, William Edward; companion, Mrs. Edward Edmondson; porter, Robert Stoner; watchman, A. L. Conn.

Arrested Four Times in One Day.

James Tyson of Homestead was arrested by the police of that borough yesterday afternoon for the fourth time within 24 hours. Tyson was charged with vagrancy each time, but was discharged three times by Burgess W. S. Ross on promise that he would cease loafing about the stores in Eighth avenue. The fourth time he was arrested Burgess Ross sentenced him 30 days to the workhouse.

BOROUGHS PAY LESS FOR LIGHT

Larkin Charges Monopoly With Discriminating Against City of Pittsburgh.

CAPT. W. B. RODGERS TALKS

Declares Bellevue and Avalon Pay $15 Per Arc Lamp Less Than This City. Controller Preparing to Answer Callery's Statement.

"Mr. Callery claims that the Allegheny County Light Company nor any other light company could afford to sell electric light for less than $96 per arc-lamp. In a few days I will publish a statement showing that Mr. Callery's company does sell light to boroughs and small towns of the county cheaper than it does in Pittsburgh. I will give a list of those towns and the cost per light to each one," said Controller J. B. Larkin yesterday.

"I will give you an illustration of how the city gets the worst of it. The Monongahela Light Company supplied Wilkinsburg and Brushton with electric light. The Monongahela company is practically the same as the Allegheny County Light Company, for the same people are interested in it. This company sold light to Wilkinsburg and Brushton for $75 per arc-lamp. When Brushton came into Pittsburgh as the Thirty-seventh ward at once the price was raised from $75 to $96 for Brushton, while Wilkinsburg, adjoining Brushton, still paid only $75.

"The matter is up to councils," said the controller, "but I will say just what I said yesterday to The Gazette; that is, I will not sign a four-year electric light contract unless sufficient money is appropriated by councils to cover a four-year contract."

Capt. W. B. Rodgers, president of the Bellevue councils, said yesterday that Bellevue paid only about [illegible] per arc-lamp to the Allegheny County Light Company, which has absorbed the plant built in Bellevue by an independent company. "Bellevue pays about [illegible] per arc-lamp and Avalon pays about the same as Bellevue," said Capt. Rodgers.

Mayor William B. Hays yesterday repeated what he had said formerly about a four-year contract. "I am opposed to a four-year contract," said the mayor. "I believe that a one-year contract is long enough."

The mayor denied there was any serious friction between himself and Director E. M. Bigelow over the light contract. "The director believes in a four-year contract, while I differ from him," he said.

OUR CAVALRY SYSTEM TO BE REFORMED

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Brigadier General William H. Carter, United States army, has arrived here from England. He is investigating the French and other European cavalry remount systems for the purpose of recommending changes in the American system. French cavalry horses are purchased in the open market, thus securing the best material. It is understood that Gen. Carter will report in favor of a similar system.

Banquet to Be Tendered Col. Gripp.

ALTOONA, PA., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—A banquet is to be tendered by prominent residents of this county to Colonel H. A. Gripp, formerly of Elkhart, near here, who recently removed to Washington, D. C. The event is to take place at the Logan House, December 22, and the plates will be laid.

"The vary best medasun a fambly can keep on hand is chearfulniss."

The Phunniest Book of the Year

IS REALLY A NEXT YEAR'S BOOK

The Gazette's Comic Coon Almanac and Encyclopaedia for 1904

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A FREE SUPPLEMENT TO NEXT SUNDAY'S GAZETTE

It has a striking cover design in colors and is printed throughout in two colors, with many funny drawings and funny sayings.

The Best Things in Life Don't Cost a Cent.

The air and the sunshine are free to everybody who takes the trouble to look for them in the right place. And if you look in the right place---Next Sunday's Gazette---for

The Gazette's Great Giggle Book

You'll find it just as free as the air and the sunshine, and the wild bird's sweet song.

Good, Clean, Funny Fun and Quaint Philosophy.

The Gazette's Coon Almanac and Encyclopaedia for 1904 contains all the things you want to know and a great deal that you don't want to know. But you'll have most fun with the things you don't want to know.

No hoary-headed jokes are there, and never the crackle of a chestnut. But a silvery stream of laughter sparkling with spontaneous and original humor flashes through every page, and will keep your heart merry throughout the New Year.

You'll MISS it if you miss it. But you won't miss it if you place your order right away for

THE SUNDAY GAZETTE.

SURPLUS RESERVE INCREASED NEARLY SIX MILLION DOLLARS

New York Banks in a Stronger Position Than at Any Corresponding Season in Five Years—Steel and Anthracite Stocks Closed Firm.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

The weekly statement of the New York banks yesterday was the best that has been made for many months. One has to go back five years for figures showing as strong a position at this season as the banks hold today. The increase in surplus reserve was $5,947,525, bringing the total surplus up to $11,025,500, which compares with $8,093,600 a year ago and $5,786,825 two years ago. The gain in actual cash exceeded $7,300,000, made up of $5,568,400 specie and $1,751,200 legal tenders, and these figures were calculated upon rising averages, so that the banks are really stronger than the figures would indicate. There was a decrease in loans of $2,152,600, bringing the total down to $878,000,000, which is only $4,000,000 larger than at the corresponding date last year.

In the light of these figures, the declining tendency in the money market during the past week was entirely justified. The rate did not get above 7 per cent, and it gradually declined until on Friday large loans were made at 3½ to 4 per cent. It is now almost certain that there will be no flurry in rates during the closing days of the year, such as are usually witnessed, and there is every likelihood that by the middle of January money on call will be abundant. The rise in sterling exchange during the latter part of the week was not regarded as significant, and the new record made in the price of cotton is not likely to seriously interfere with cotton exports. It is estimated that yesterday's steamers took out $6,000,000 worth of cotton, and another very favorable foreign trade balance is now practically assured for December.

During the brief session of the stock market yesterday trading was fairly active...

...Pacific would benefit Union Pacific, which would receive the bulk of the money thus disbursed on the stock it holds as a treasury asset.

Pennsylvania railroad was moderately active and advanced 1 per cent to 118¼, closing at the top. An analysis of the finances of the company shows that within the past five years $254,000,000 new stock and bonds have been issued, partly for the purchase of stocks of other roads, partly for improvements and equipment already acquired, and partly for improvements contemplated for the near future. The fact of these large additions within so brief a period is responsible for the bearish feeling that has been apparent for months past, and is also no doubt responsible for an unwieldly short interest which is believed to be outstanding in the stock. From time to time doubt has been expressed as to the ability of the company to meet increased fixed charges and at the same time maintain 6 per cent dividends on the stock. The analysis referred to, however, also shows that during the four years from 1899-1902, both inclusive, the company appropriated from income something in excess of $33,000,000 for improvements, a considerable percentage of which might properly have been charged to capital account, and that the net earnings within the same four years increased from $16,518,000 in 1898 to $37,612,000 in 1902. These figures suggest to bears on the stock that the company has what might be called a reserve earning power that will go a long ways toward offsetting a decrease in gross earnings consequent upon a reaction in industrial circles.

United States Steel held steady to firm throughout the session. The common stock touched 11 and the preferred after selling off to 55¼, rallied to 56¼ and closed at 56 bid. The sinking fund bonds were inactive within a range of 76½ to 70½. Amalgamated Copper displayed considerable strength, crossing 49 and closing at 48⅝ bid. Consolidated Gas was also firm and higher...

...monthly statement of Southern Pacific showed a large increase in net earnings, which was interpreted as meaning that a different policy was now to be adopted, and that instead of applying earnings very liberally to expense account, the company had placed the system in such shape as to justify the accumulation of surplus earnings with the view to the commencement of dividends. Of course, the payment of dividends on Southern...

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

Summary.

Closing Bids and Offers.

FEATURES OF THE DAY

IN PITTSBURGH.

Bank exchanges for the week $36,970,959, a decrease of $7,340,000.

Stock exchange sales for the day 2,739 shares stock and $13,000 bonds.

Sales for the week foot up 15,593 shares stock and $30,000 bonds.

Pittsburgh Coal led the dealings and the decline, selling at the lowest price on record.

Westinghouse Electric led the week's advance, closing 2½ higher.

Crucible Steel preferred declined to 27, the lowest ever quoted.

IN WALL STREET.

Total sales for the day 300,500 shares of stock.

Steel preferred was the day's leader, closing at 56 on sales of 70,470.

Amalgamated Copper was active and firm.

There was a repetition of the attack upon Rock Island, low for the day being 23⅝.

The bond market continued inactive and irregular.

The high priced coalers were notably strong throughout the day.

...stand why there should be any talk indicating doubt on the dividend.

National Fire Proofing was another industrial which displayed weakness during the week. The common stock declined to 6⅝, and while the lowest sale on the preferred was at 22½, the stock was at one time offered at 22. The dividend period on this stock occurs next month.

More than half the trading on the local board yesterday was in Pittsburgh Coal. The preferred, which sold down to 50, recovered to 57 bid at the close, and the common also...

...Steel directors formally suspended the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, and the latter sold below 28, in spite of the fact that the action on the dividend was generally anticipated. The common stock held steady around 4. The latter may be said to be on rock bottom, while we believe the buying of the preferred was better than the selling."—A. E. Masten & Co.

Regarding United States Steel preferred a local house says: "All our information is to the effect that there is an enormous short interest in this stock, and this interest has been made extremely nervous by the action of the various pools in the trade in reaffirming prices for structural steel, steel plates, and steel billets. The general iron market is far from satisfactory, but it looks as if the turn had come. During the remaining days of the year it will be impossible for the corporation to recoup the lost business, and it is certain to make the poorest showing as to net earnings for any three months in its existence. The stock may sell off on the formal publication of this showing, but in the mean time it will not surprise us to see a further advance based solely upon oversold conditions of the market."

The Pittsburgh stock exchange will tomorrow nominate a ticket for officers and directors to serve for 1904. The election will be held January 2.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh gross earnings decreased $8,582 for the second week of...

NOTES AND COMMENT.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The supply of loanable funds in the local market is increasing, but as a rule the rate remains steady and unchanged at 6 per cent on call and time loans. Stock brokers are borrowing very little money these days, and margin business is probably smaller now than it has been for two years. Clearing house comparisons:

Foreign Money Market.

New York Clearing House.

Foreign Exchange.

Banks and Treasury.

New York Exports and Imports.

COMPLETE RECORD NEW YORK STOCKS

New York Curb Stocks.

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Electric Stocks at Boston.

Condition of the Treasury.

OIL INSPECTOR CASE IS ARGUED

Effort to Oust John Bradley Heard Before Judges Frazer and Shafer.

STOWE AGAINST RODGERS

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Instituted by J. F. McCollum to Recover His Daughter—Husband Wants Damages For Loss of Wife's Affections.

Argument in the quo warranto proceedings brought to oust John Bradley from the office of oil inspector of Allegheny county were made before Judges R. S. Frazer and John D. Shafer yesterday.

Bradley was elected inspector by the judges of common pleas court No. 1 after the death of Gen. A. L. Pearson, who had held the office for many years. Later Mayor Hays appointed William Shore, Jr., to the office and it is in Shore's interest that these proceedings were brought.

W. B. Rodgers made the argument for Shore. He said that the law providing for the appointment of oil inspectors placed the authority to appoint in cities having over 300,000 inhabitants in the mayor. The contention that this authority was removed from the mayor by the passage of the ripper bill, he said, was not well founded. Since that bill was passed an act had gone into effect changing the title of the city executive to mayor. This brought with it all the authority vested in the mayor by prior laws.

Former Judge E. H. Stowe was counsel for Bradley. He said that if the act creating the office was good law, Bradley was the lawful holder of the position. The provision relating to 300,000 inhabitants applied strictly to a condition existing when the law was passed. Had it been the intention of the legislature to extend the provision to cities that might grow to that size, it would have been very easy to so indicate. He asked how...

Authority of the Mayor.

Court Appointed Receiver.

Complaint of a Widow.

Big Balance Remains.

More Marital Troubles.

He Was Badly Beaten.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

Florida Bank Loses Suit Against Monongahela National—Two Petitions in Bankruptcy.

MUST FILE TRANSCRIPTS.

Magistrates Ordered to Return of Informations Within Five Days.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

MACHINISTS' WAGES REDUCED.

Youngstown Men Accept New Scale but Connellsville Mechanics Strike

BEETHOVEN'S DEATH CHAMBER CANNOT BE PRESERVED

AMERICAN BOAT WAS BEATEN IN A MAIL RACE

Move to Oust Police Chief.

SHARP BIDDING OF COAL SHARES

Anthracite Caused Development of Strength in Stock Market.

SALES FOR THE WEEK

MOVEMENTS IN TRADE.

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TWO INTERESTING REALTY EVENTS

Big Exchange Deal Closed and Fifth Avenue Sale is Announced.

BUILDING CONTINUES DULL

Deal Pending for Big Hotel Site—A New Building and Loan Company With Capital of $1,000,000—Small Deals Well Scattered Over the City.

Two events have stood out prominent in the realty dealings of the past week, the closing of the McCann-Dupuy exchange involving property value at $2,150,000 and the sale of the Henry W. Oliver holdings in Fifth avenue and Diamond street to B. F. Keith, the theatrical manager of New York, for $700,000. Aside from being two of the largest transactions ever made in Pittsburgh realty, they are notable at this time as showing a disposition among large buyers to enter the market again. The reported sale of the old Farmers bank building at 220 Fourth avenue for about $200,000 was denied yesterday by George I. Whitney, the owner. It is possible that one bank property at least in lower Fourth avenue may change hands within a week, as well as a large block of business property. The inquiry for large properties is gradually increasing, and from the number and importance of the deals pending it would seem that the market is in better condition than for weeks, although the number of transactions given out is very small. Mortgage money is much easier than a few weeks ago and several large loans were placed last week on business property.

Best Business of the Week.

The best deals of the week were the following: The Real Estate Trust Company for Henry W. Oliver to B. F. Keith, 242-244 Fifth avenue and 229-237 Diamond street ...

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below will be found the price records in real estate as established by the leading sales of the week ended December 19:

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front Ft.	Square Ft.
242-244 Fifth avenue	30x120	4-story brick		
229-237 Diamond street	80x120	2-story frame		$48 61
Swissvale avenue	375x120	Vacant	$ 65	......
Main street, Allegheny	165x100	4-story mill	166	1 66
Atlantic avenue	50x140	Residence	280	......
South Negley avenue	70x121	Residence	420	......
			Per Acre.	
Fair Oaks	55 acres	Vacant	$ 909	......
Swissvale	3 acres	Vacant	11,066	......

need be but little friction or difficulty, and the chances are that the coming year will be one of continued prosperity, although possibly not so pronounced as the few years through which we have just passed. Should the proper conditions exist it is the general belief that business along all lines will be done more comfortably and with perhaps greater profit than it has been done during the period when such great activity prevailed. The attitude of the manufacturers of structural material in maintaining the old rate bears us out in the prediction that there will be no marked falling off in the volume of work which will be contracted for during the coming year. Prices on other materials have held firm in the face of the temporary stagnation, and this also goes to show that it is the general belief that the outlook will brighten very materially shortly after the first of the year.

The total amount of new building and engineering enterprises for which contracts were awarded throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio for the week ending December 16, as tabulated from Dodge reports, approximates $631,000, a falling off as compared with that of last week, which was $690,000."

Prospect of More Hotels.

From present indications the skyscraper fever which has been responsible for the erection of a half dozen costly buildings the last two years is likely to give place to a purpose to give Pittsburgh more and better hotels. A ...

Hastings street, near the Beechwood boulevard, Twenty-second ward, for $6,500.

Lincoln avenue: The East End Savings and Trust Company sold for John Woche to W. W. Vilsack a two-story frame house, lot 52x100 feet, in Lincoln avenue extending back to Arbor street, Twenty-first ward, for $4,500.

Lawrenceville: D. Behen & Son sold for M. C. Cameron to F. C. Gauschman three brick houses, lot 25x126 feet, in Forty-fourth street, Seventeenth ward, for $5,550; for John Runnette to H. E. Lorsch, eight lots, 25x120 feet each, in Dewey and Hawkins avenues, Lincoln park, for $3,200; for J. B. Williams to Joseph P. Lytle, a five-room frame house, lot 25x100 feet, in Rosetta street, Nineteenth ward, for $1,300; for Thomas T. Davis to F. Richart, a five-room frame house, lot 19x100 feet, in Dearborn street, Nineteenth ward, for $2,650; for A. E. Crawford to K. Rohmund, 28.5x109 feet in Lang avenue, Twenty-first ward, for $650; for M. R. Robb to Joseph Rhein, 22x130 feet in Mifflin street for $900; for C. A. Robb to A. Metzler, 22x130 feet in Mifflin street, for $900; for Elizabeth Mason to J. E. McClellan, 25x140 feet in Mason street, for $400.

Deals on the Hill.

Hill district: The Aronson Realty Company sold for Mrs. Clara J. Davis to Jacob Tannenbaum ... Boquet street, an eight-room house, lot 25x110 feet, for $8,000; for Mrs. Janet Ballantine to Max Bloom, 2329-2331 Fifth avenue, two eight-room houses, lot 25x80 feet, for $6,500; for John T. Fox to Harris Friedman ...

[illegible]

... nearly work is in the near approach of the holiday season, when the attention of prospective investors and builders is largely taken up with other things. An interesting problem which confronts the entire trade is the outcome of the annual readjustment of wages, and as previously intimated, there are the strongest indications that it will be necessary to make something of a cut in most all of the scales before they are signed by the contractors. If this readjustment is received in the proper spirit by the various unions affected, there ...

West, White & Christy, the wholesale jewelers, have leased from J. Alexander Hardy the second floor store room of the Penn building at 710 Penn avenue for five years. A number of other large jewelry firms are negotiating for quarters in the same building.

Bellevue: T. McDonald sold for S. Waitneight to Frank S. Sauer a frame house, lot 40x160 feet, in Florence avenue, Bellevue, for $7,500.

Hastings street: James M. McNeil sold to Asa Childs a brick house, lot 40x208 feet, in ...

Hays W S B to F Gillogly, June 5, Mifflin twp, 25x65, Guy st ... 325

The Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Cotton futures closed barely steady; December, 12.77c; January, 12.85c; February, 12.97c; March, 13.09c; April, 13.16c; May, 13.25c; June 13.28c; July, 13.30c; August, 12.94c. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 13.20c; middling gulf, 13.45c; sales, 2,886 bales.

WAR RUMORS EFFECT THE PRICE OF WHEAT

Other Grains Also Closed Higher in the Chicago Markets Yesterday.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Trading in wheat was on a very large scale and the market showed greater activity than for a long while. Local holders appeared to have the utmost confidence in the situation. Although the market advanced to the top price on the present crop little disposition was manifested to take profits. The extremely liberal export business of the past two days and the continued small receipts caused a good demand at the start. Opening prices were firm, May being a shade to ¼@½c higher at 82¼c to 82⅝c. Shorts were the best buyers during the opening hour although there was some buying for investment. Offerings were very meager and prices advanced with the session. Reports of war between Japan and Russia were rife among traders and toward the end of the first hour the demand had become general. Shorts became alarmed at the attitude of the pit crowd and in renewing efforts to cover added greatly ...

[illegible]

... whisky, basis of high wines, $1 27; clover, contract grade, $11 25.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	30,100	27,700
Wheat, bu.	77,900	32,500
Corn, bu.	179,500	95,200
Oats, bu.	148,200	88,000
Rye, bu.	8,700	3,000
Barley, bu.	67,800	6,700

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Flour—Receipts, 24,256 bbls; exports, 18,936 bbls; market continued firm but quiet at old prices; winter patents, $4 00@4 26; winter straights, $4 00@4 10; Minnesota patents, $4 55@4 75; winter extras, $3 00@3 35; Minnesota bakers', $3 70@3 85; winter low grades, $2 80@3 15. Rye flour firm; $3 25@3 40; choice to fancy, $3 40@3 60. Buckwheat flour steady at $2 25@2 35. Cornmeal firm; yellow western, $1 02; city, $1 00; kiln dried, $3 00@3 05.

Grain—Rye quiet; No. 2 western, 63½c f. o. b. afloat; state and Jersey, 56@58c. Barley steady; feeding, 39c c. i. f. Buffalo; malting, 44@50c c. i. f. Buffalo. Wheat—Receipts, 58,475 bu; sales, 2,100,000 bu futures and 160,000 bu spot; spot market firm; No. 2 red, 91⅛c in elevator; No. 2 red, 93c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 95c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, nominal f. o. b. afloat. Continued small northwest receipts, steadier cables, bullish estimates as to Monday's statistics, room covering and stronger outside markets were the influences that led to early advances in wheat today. Later the market continued very firm, especially December, closing ¼@⅝c net higher; May, 85⅜@86¼c, closed at 86¼c; July, 81⅞@82⅝c, closed at 82⅝c; December, 91⅝@92¼c, closed at 92¼c. Corn—Receipts, 21,000 bu; exports, 8,961 bu; spot market firm; No. 2, 52¼c in elevator and 50c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 53c; No. 2 white, 53c. The corn market was firm and higher with wheat and on complaints that stormy weather west would disturb the movement. The close was firm and ¼c net higher; May, 47⅞@ ...

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

[illegible]

The Spokane Spokesman-Review says: "The $200 gold ore which gave the Jumbo, near Tonopah, Nev., such a wonderfully attractive surface showing, dwindled down to $20 ore when the ledge was cut at the 30-foot level," said John Bresnahan yesterday. Mr. Bresnahan, who is one of Patrick Clark and Maj. R. C. Kingsbury's experts, has just returned from Tonopah. Here he examined the Jumbo, on which Clark and Kingsbury joined with Charles M. Schwab, the steel man, in taking a bond. "It was a keen disappointment to get into that ...

Boston Copper Stocks.

New York Mining Stocks.

[illegible]

... cases. Write for circular list. Speer Wine Co., Passaic, N. J. This is the wine that prolongs life.

Winter Resorts Excursion Rates.

Seaboard Air Line Railway, shortest route to Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Camden and Florida. J. J. Puller, 302 Park Building.

Best Strike of the Year Was That of South Penn Company Last Week

Developments in the lower southwest were enlivened somewhat near the close of last week by the South Penn Oil Company drilling in a deep sand gusher on the Wesley Robinson farm, located on the east side of the Falcon district in Harrison county, West Virginia. The big well is the South Penn company's No. 2 on this farm and got the pay 12 feet in the Gordon. It was drilled in at midnight Thursday and started to flow at a great rate. The flow was so strong that the entire output could not be taken care of on account of sufficient tankage not having been erected. The estimated production for the first 24 hours was close to 2,000 barrels. For the 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the well produced 1,220 barrels. From the initial and present production this is the best strike of the year.

North of the Robinson gusher and on the same side of the district the South Penn has drilled in another good producer, located on the Mary A. Bennett farm. This is the second test on this farm and it produced 270 barrels the first 18 hours after it was drilled into the pay.

While the South Penn company was fortunate ...

... been done to complete the rig team placing the timbers on the ground at the Southern Development Company's location on the C. A. Vanlloon farm.

In the vicinity of Milton, Cabell county, the new work started on the strength of the wildcat drilled on the Burkart farm is making slow progress toward completion. McElwain & Co. are the farthest along with their test on the Hensley farm. They are drilling at 1,200 feet and should get the sand this week. The Kilgore Creek Oil Company is drilling at 1,000 feet at its test on the Fisher farm.

The Charley Creek Oil Company struck a gas pressure at its test on the Burkart farm and will not drill any deeper at present. The gas will be used for fuel in the field. The Kilgore Creek Oil Company had a crooked hole at the test on the Suttle farm and will give it a shot and try to straighten the hole. Near Hurricane, the test on the Harbour farm encountered a showing of oil at a depth of 450 feet. The owners will not stop to test till the lower sands have been drilled through. The Elkton Oil company's test on Two-Mile run of Mud river is drilling at 800 feet. Walton & Sunderland have completed the rig for their test on the W. M. Sunderland.

The old Bennett farm well, the one that created a sensation when drilled in three years or more ago, has been put to pumping and is producing about six barrels a day. It is pumped six hours each day.

[illegible]

The Oil Market.

Turpentine and Rosin.

... SAVANNAH ... Rosin firm; quoted A, B, C, D, E, F, $2 25 ...

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 19.—Turpentine steady ... Rosin steady; quoted A, B, C, D, E, F, $2 15 ... $3 40.

RAILROADS ARE ANXIOUS TO GET PROTECTIVE TICKET

The first steps towards adopting a uniform protective ticket for use by all railroads during the world's fair will be taken on December 29, when a standing committee on tickets for all lines of the United States will meet at St. Louis. The Wabash, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania railroad system and the Vanderbilt lines, which will handle the bulk of the business from the east, are prime movers in the "protective policy." The Pennsylvania, however, which has always waged such successful fights against all forms of ticket scalping, is expected to have a very large voice in the matter. What suggestions are to be made by the Pennsylvania system, it is understood, will come from E. A. Ford, general passenger agent of the lines west of Pittsburgh. This official, however, is not a member of the general standing committee.

The idea in meeting so early is to adopt provisionary plans which are to be submitted to the general passenger agents, who will visit St. Louis on January 27. At that time the American association will convene in the fair city to discuss all matters pertaining to scalping, protective tickets, joint agencies, the status of injunctions against scalpers in dealing in exposition tickets, and other non-transferable excursion and mileage tickets, in order that the general passenger agents may get a definite knowledge of the question up to that time. Later in the spring, when these questions reach the passenger officials through their respective associations, they will have a better idea as to how to vote on tickets and rates. The report of the standing committee will be submitted to the passenger associations for consideration.

Good Mail Business.

An idea of the amount of mail handled between ...

[illegible]

Laid New Track.

Advisory Board Members.

Railroad Notes.

... superintendent of transportation of the Baltimore & Ohio, is expected here this week.

R. W. Howard, a veteran yard engineer of the Pennsylvania lines west, is seriously ill. He has been sent to St. Francis hospital, Columbus.

The directors of the West New York & Pennsylvania railroad have elected John J. Henry a director to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the death of C. W. Henry, and N. Parker to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. L. Elkins.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

PITTSBURGH UNION STOCK YARDS. Saturday, Dec. 19, 1903.

Cattle—The supply was light and the market steady. Choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, $5 00@5 10; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., $4 70@4 85; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., $4 40@4 65; tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs., $4 00@4 25; green, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., $3 25@3 75; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $3 00@3 60; common, 700 to 900 lbs., $2 50@3 00; common to good fat bulls, $2 25@3 50; common to good fat cows, $1 85@3 50; heifers, 700 to 1,100 lbs., $3 33@3 85; good fresh cows and springers, $40@60; common to fair, $15@35.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market very slow. Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lbs., $4 10@4 25; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs., $3 70@4 00; fair mixed, 75 to 80 lbs., $3 00@3 50; culls and common, $1 50@2 25; choice lambs, $6 15@6 35; fair to good, $5 50@6 00; common, $4 00@4 50; veal calves, $6 50@7 00; heavy and thin, $3 00@4 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 30 double decks; market active. Prime heavy, $4 60@4 65; medium, $4 55@4 60; heavy Yorkers, $4 55; light Yorkers, $4 55@4 60; pigs, $4 50@4 60; roughs, $3 00@4 25.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

[illegible]

The Drygoods Market.

Car Hit a Wagon.

NEW YORK BANKS.

Showing of Associated Banks Gave Satisfaction in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—(Special.)—For the first time in weeks the weekly showing of the Associated Banks today gave satisfaction in Wall street. Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holdings are as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	....	$ 93,000
Manhattan Company	$ 436,000	....
Merchants National	57,000	....
Mechanics National	182,000	....
Bank of America	....	368,000
National City	4,293,000	....
Corn Exchange	....	303,000
National Park	426,000	....
Fourth National	2,000	....
First National	208,000	....
Chase National	106,000	....
Chemical National	....	375,000
American Exchange	709,000	....
Commerce	652,000	....
North America	....	361,000
Hanover National	740,000	....

Important changes in the loan accounts were as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	$ 217,000	....
Manhattan Company	....	$ 281,000
Merchants National	....	18,000
Mechanics National	....	820,000
Bank of America	....	47,000
National City	....	3,570,000
Chemical National	285,000	....
American Exchange	....	670,000
Commerce	1,516,000	....
Mercantile National	....	67,000
North America	328,000	....
Hanover National	....	970,000
Corn Exchange	....	378,000
Importers & Traders	....	100,000
National Park	354,000	....
Fourth National	....	142,000
First National	783,000	....
Chase National	268,000	....
Lincoln National	76,000	....
Seaboard National	206,000	....

Coffee and Sugar.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Director Hamerschlag Goes East.

[illegible]

... Flour quiet, but steady; winter patents, $4 00@4 20; straights, $3 70@4 10; spring patents, $4 00@4 30; straights, $3 50@3 75; bakers', $2 35@3 20; No. 2 spring wheat, 82@83c; No. 3, 77@78c; No. 2 red, 82½@86½c; No. 2 corn, 42½c; No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 2 oats, 35⅝@36c; No. 3 white, 36@38c; No. 2 rye, 52½c; good feeding barley, 35@36c; fair to choice malting, 42@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93c; No. 1 northwestern, $1 01; prime timothy seed, $2 75; mess pork, per bbl., $11 62½@11 75; lard, per 100 lbs., $6 45@6 47½; short ribs, sides, loose, $6 00@6 25; short clear sides, boxed, $6 25@ ...

FINE NEW PLANT FOR AN UP-TO-DATE DAIRY

Foundations Laid for a Structure in Liberty Avenue That Will Be a Model.

The foundations are completed for the new plant of the McJunkin-Straight Dairy Company at the northeast corner of Liberty avenue and Thirtieth street, which will be a source of much interest to Pittsburghers, as well as one of the most complete milk plants in the country. The building is being erected on the site of the old one, which measures 120x100 feet. It is to be a pressed brick structure with steel frame and a handsome ornamental stone front in Liberty avenue. With favorable weather the plant will be finished by March 1.

On the first floor are the refrigerating room, bottling room, wash room, boiler room and wagon shed. An incline leads up to the second floor, where the horses of the company are kept. A large portion of this floor will be finished in a suite of apartments for the manager and his family. Next to these rooms are the general offices and the pasteurizing room. A laboratory and storage rooms, drivers' rooms, lockers, lavatories and a complete laundry take up the remainder of the floor. At one end of the building there are provided 72 stalls for the company's horses. The third floor will be used mostly for storage purposes and four cars of hay, grain or feed can be easily taken care of.

The company now employs 72 persons and has 27 wagons on its city deliveries. Its new plant will be the largest retail ...

[illegible]

TABLET FOR GETTYSBURG.

Government Will Erect Memorial of Abraham Lincoln's Great Speech.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.— ...

[illegible]

Farewell Banquet to Rev. Mr. Willey.

Many Coal Miners Strike.

COKE WAGE REDUCTION WILL CAUSE BIG FIGHT

United Mine Workers Are Rapidly Completing Plans for Conducting Contest.

With all possible rapidity preliminary arrangements are being made by the United Mine Workers of America to fight the wage reduction in the coke fields. Scores of organizers were sent into the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions last week. Uriah Bellingham, district vice president, during the latter part of last week was in the coke region studying conditions at first hand and laying out the lines on which the contest is to be conducted. District President Patrick Dolan is taking personal charge of the plan.

Thomas L. Lewis, national vice president of the organization, will be in Pittsburgh today or tomorrow, and Tuesday night at Irwin will conduct a mass meeting of miners. It is said that the reduction of coal miners' wages by the Jamison company has considerable connection with this mass meeting. For some time there have been an unusual number of organizers at work throughout the Irwin district, and the coming meeting is the result of the work they have done.

With National Vice President Lewis will come, it is understood, several members of the national executive board. They will meet in conference with the district officials at the headquarters in this city early this week and will consider in detail the coke region matter. The announcement some time ago that the coke workers are to be organized into the Mine Workers' union will be carried out now if the miners' officials can accomplish ...

[illegible]

TORE CREPE FROM DOOR.

Allegheny Woman Sent to Jail for 20 Days on Complaint of Dead Woman's Husband.

[illegible]

Trying to Restore Harmony.

New York Money Market.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

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1,000 McKinley Gold.	500 Treadwell.
1,000 Mt. Jefferson.	2,000 Horseshoe.
5,000 Dabney Oil.	500 Mine La Motte.
250 Para Rubber.	2,000 Olympic.
1,000 J'phine G. & C.	5,000 Bismarck N. G.
1,000 Cal. King G.	200 San Luis.
500 Columbus Con.	100 Amer. Nickel.
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Tale of the Merchant Who Beefed Incessantly

By BILLY BURGUNDY.

ONCE upon a time there lived in the town of Nellisville a man named Remus Breslin. He ran a drug store and carried a full line of School Books, Fishing Tackle, Garden Seed and Toys—when they were in season.

Remus was a natural born beefer. He kicked incessantly.

If he was shy a suitable excuse for setting up a howl, he would vamp one. If trade was a shade slack he would growl shamefully. If business was brisk he would go over the books, after the rush was over, until he could find that on that same day way back in the year so and so, he took in about six bits more, then he would make for home and tell his wife if she did not ease up on the household expenses he would not be able to keep his head above water.

If there was no sickness in town Remus would raise Hail Columbia because there were no more old-fashioned diseases. If an epidemic struck Nellisville he would stack up a full-sized groan to the effect that there was no profit in the pesky new-fashioned prescriptions written by young Doc Tetter.

If the weather was bad Remus would fret himself into a fever because the farmers could not get away from home to invest in pills, porous plasters and the like. If the weather was at par he would grumble because the agriculturalists stayed at home to tend their crops.

Every morning as soon as Remus reached his store he would grab the city paper and scrutinize the Market Reports just as if they were the making or the breaking of him. If cotton was up 10 points he would count the cash in the drawer, look suspiciously at his clerk and wonder why more had not come across the counter. If Middlings were down 2 points he would tip the clerk off to go light on the soft coal, no matter what the thermometer had to say about the weather.

When the consolation round of the calendar was reached and the Young Americans began to mail their annual instructions to Santa Claus, Remus got out the catalogue and made up his order for holiday goods which consisted of Dolls with moving eyes, flowing curls and sawdust inwards, Steam Cars with clock machinery, "Remember Me" and "Forget-Me-Not" Cups and Saucers, Fish and Ducks with magnets in glass top boxes, Christmas Cards with snow-covered barns and wind mills on them, Plush Bound Photograph Albums, Roman Candles, Noah Arks, Firecrackers and the like. The whole caboodle footed up to 50 simoleons.

Remus touched his little iron safe for the full amount and enclosed it with his order. Then he looked in the back of the almanac to see what the state of the weather would be on the 24th inst. The dope said "Fair; fresh southwest to west winds, turning to snow and followed by clearing and colder." Remus was skeptical. For all that he knew the prognosticator was not at his best when he made his calculations.

Anyhow, he was 50 to the bad for the mail had gone to the station and he was in an awful frame of mind.

If breakage was light and the weather half way decent, there was a fighting chance for him to break even. But if the cards ran the other way he would be ruined for life.

"He went home and removed the spots from his black suit with ammonia so that he would be spick and span enough to wait on the ladies the next day."

In due time—on the morning of the 23d, to be exact—the goods arrived. The news spread over Nellisville like wildfire. Excitement was intense. All the kids at school began to have toothache, headache or some other excuse for getting out at once, and the grownups took on a solemn countenance and dropped in to get a glance at the passel of tomfoolery.

Remus and his clerk peeled the straw off of the playthings, got covered with dust, sneezed as if they had the hay fever, priced each item and put it on top of the show case. Then the store was swept out, the music box wound up and Remus went to the back door to see the sun set and get a line on the weather of the morrow. He was visibly agitated.

Several persons had picked out what they wanted and had it set aside. But there was a chance that they would change their mind over night, just as Josh Pendleton had done Christmas before last after selecting a salad dish and two napkin rings.

Before the store closed for the day Remus threw a bucket of water into the stove to make sure against loss by fire, then he went home and removed the spots from his black suit with ammonia, so that he would be spick and span enough to wait on the ladies the next day.

When the clock struck 9 Remus put the cat out and went to bed. All during the night he rolled and tossed restlessly. His wife stroked his fevered brow and whispered words of encouragement. But he could not be quieted.

Promptly at 6 on the morning of the 24th the alarm went off. Remus jumped out of bed and dressed. After getting on the outside of some fried sirloin and a cup of Mocha which he drank from the saucer for he could not wait for it to cool, he took it on a run to his store.

The only sign of life without was a pile of burning trash in front of the General Store across the way. Fog hung thick and filled the air with gloom; children were still asleep, dogs barked; roosters crowed and cows lowed dolefully. Remus paced the floor impatiently. He felt that he was up against it. Never before had he seen trade so late in starting up on a Christmas Eve.

Along about 9 o'clock the first native came in and began to trade. He was followed by others, and before the whistle blew for 12 the store was jammed. Men jingled money, women jabbered, wax dolls cried, wooden sheep bleated, the clerk raked in the mazuma with both hands and Remus made courtesies to everybody.

In the afternoon business became so swift that Remus had to send for his wife to help wait on the customers. As early as 2 o'clock prices were heartlessly boosted and the stock had to be spread out thin to make a respectable showing. At 5, everything had been sold except a 90 cent vase which was cracked across its flowered side.

When Remus counted up for the day and found that he was only $197.25 to the good, he turned to his clerk and said, "Why in the world didn't you sell that vase to one of your friends?"

Moral: The whole is not half enough for the average growler.

(Copyright, 1903, by Steve Floyd, N. Y.)

UNCLE SAM WILL GREET ALL THE WORLD'S NATIONS

An Electrical Spark Will Travel Around the Globe at Midnight of December 31, Conveying Our Well Wishes to the Most Distant Climes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Uncle Sam is preparing an electric New Year greeting for all of the people of the earth a salutation unique in world history. At midnight, December 31, from his his white towering time factory on Georgetown Heights, Admiral Chester, superintendent of the national observatory, will have sounded completely around the earth—by the cables which now span our great spinning top—and to the continental and insular nations to the north and south, by the vast networks of wire ramifying in all directions from this great girdle, a signal announcing the birth of the year 1904 at the capital of our republic.

Thus to ring out the old and ring in the new year completely around the world has hitherto been impossible, inasmuch as the Pacific was not bridged by cable a twelvemonth ago.

In less than 10 seconds this New Year salute will completely encircle the globe and return to the hand that delivered it to all of the races of mankind. The electric greeting will cross our continent and leap across the Pacific from San Francisco to Honolulu, to Midway, to Guam, to Manila, to Hongkong. Flashing up and down the entire eastern coast of Asia from Alexandrovsk to the Malay peninsula, it will cross Sumatra and the home of the wild man of Borneo; will speed over the coffee plantations of Java to Australia and New Zealand. Hurrying over the snow drifts of Siberia and Russia, it will be felt in Moscow and St. Petersburg and there be taken up by the thick mesh of wires covering northern and central Europe, passing London and at the same time spanning the coast of the black continent of Africa. From Alexandria it will be shot 750 miles up the Nile, into the very heart of Africa. Leaping out into the sea it will register itself in the Isles of Madagascar and Mauritius. From Lisbon to the Madeiras and over the Cape Verde islands it will jump to Pernambuco, Brazil; thence down into the wilds of central Argentina and up into Bolivia; across the Windward Isles, the Lesser Antilles and the West Indies, and then home again to the capital of the nation.

It is inconceivable that such a circuit of the earth can be made in scarcely more time than you will expend in wishing your neighbor "A Happy New Year."

Over 1,180,000 Miles of Wire.

Over 1,180,000 miles of wire and cable this greeting to humanity will speed, if Commander Hayden's plan is carried in its entirety; and there is every reason to suppose that the world at large will be only too happy to accept such an act of courtesy from us. If land lines could be utilized completely around the world only half a second would be required for the journey of the greeting from here to the antipodes and back, and this calculation makes allowance for the usual delays of terrestial telegraph systems. But the submarine cables act more slowly than do those stretched overland, and there will be several big jumps across the oceans—1,700 miles from Iceland to Newfoundland, 2,100 miles from 'Frisco to Honolulu, 1,100 to Midway, 2,300 to Guam, 1,500 to Manila. At the ends of the cables the signal will arrive as an electric wave, rather than as an instantaneous spark.

When the midnight signal reaches Chicago and the cities of our central time belt it will still be an hour before the birth of the new year. When it flashes into Denver and the other mountain belt towns all good clocks will register 10 p. m. and people of that region will have two hours of the old year remaining to them. When it throbs throughout the Pacific coast cities their clocks will stand at 9 p. m. It will reach Honolulu at 7 p. m., and our newly made subjects there will be still chatting over their evening feast of "poi." Our lonely cable operators on Midway island will suspend their 6 o'clock dinners to speed the greeting on its way westward. They will have six more hours of the old year due them. Up to this point we have been ahead of the new year. But just west of Midway our signal crosses the international date line, where each new year is born. This queer boundary running north and south bisects the Pacific, and is supposed to follow the meridian of 180 degrees, but really traces a somewhat irregular course.

Line Where Year Begins.

At this line the year 1904 will come into being when clocks in our eastern, central, mountain and Pacific time belts register, respectively, 7, 6, 5 and 4 o'clock a. m., December 31. The new year, therefore, will really have been born in the mid-Pacific seventeen hours before our signal goes out. Thus each day travels from the international date line westward. On the east of this line the nominal date is always one day earlier than on the west of it. Hence, although the clocks will register 6 p. m., New Year eve, at Midway, when our signal passes through that island, this same instantaneous spark will be felt at Guam when clocks there will stand at 3 p. m. New Year day. Manila clocks will say that it is 2 p. m. January 1, and our soldiers throughout the Philippines will have finished their New Year dinners. It will be high noon in Siam when this electric impulse passes through that kingdom. At Calcutta and Ceylon it will be 11 a. m., at Bombay, 10 a. m.

At Mauritius it will be 9 o'clock, and the shores of that isle, where Paul and Virginia loved and suffered, will be bathed in the warmth of a midsummer morning. At Aden, Arabia, it will be 8 a. m., and when from Alexandria the greeting is ticked to the telegraph stations up the Nile, at 7 o'clock, the eastern faces of the great pyramids will be tinted by the morning sunshine. At the same hour the signal will find the Boers of South Africa beginning a summer day's toil on the veldt. At Rome it will be 6 a. m. New Year morning, and the pope will still be asleep in the vatican. When the throb is felt in the main telegraph office of dear old London it will be 5 a. m. In the Canary Islands it will be 4 a. m.; in eastern Brazil, 3 a. m., Guiana, 2 a. m.; Central South America, 1 a. m., and so on back to our Atlantic coast and Washington, all within the 10 seconds following the midnight hour when the message was sent on its way.

The signal will leave Washington within one-tenth of a second of the precise midnight standard time. Within the past few months the time service has had installed in a subterranean vault what is believed to be the most accurate clock in the Americas. It was purchased in Munich and its pendulum is of an alloy less sensitive to temperature than any other metallic composition. Moreover, the vault is arranged so that the delicate thermometer stationed therein registers practically the same degree all the year around. Of course, if a hot spell should expand the pendulum the clock would run more slowly, and vice versa.

The clock registers the days, hours, minutes and seconds of the stars, which divisions of time are the raw material out of which our standard time is being daily manufactured. Old Sol is an irregular, undependable fellow, and when clocks and watches were first introduced they had to be constantly set forward or back in order to keep pace with his eccentricities. The time of one revolution of the earth on its axis can be accurately timed only by measuring the interval between two passages of a star in the heaven across the meridian of any given place on earth. This day of the stars does not vary from century to century.

Waiting for the Star.

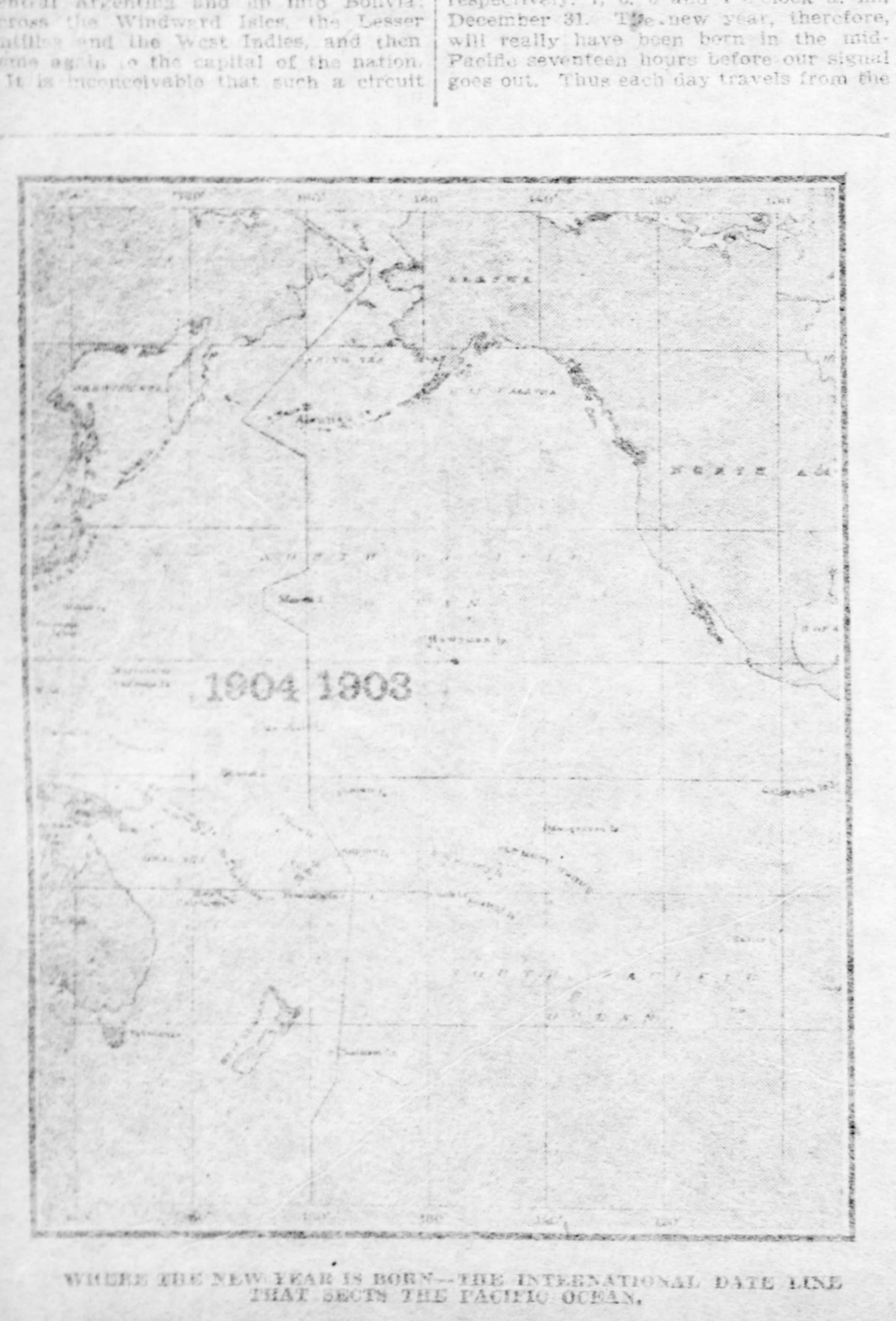
Just west of and adjoining the observatory is a white iron barn. By the turning of a crank inside this building is completely bisected by a narrow slit across the roof and down the sides, just as if some great knife blade running due north and south had descended through its center. Muffled in a great coat, and with a woolen cap drawn over his head, an observer lies upon a couch rolled upon a miniature railroad track directly under this slit, and as he looks upward he sees the meridian line across the sky at night. Pivoted above him is a telescope known as the "transit instrument." As this transit is swung it commands a view of any star chancing to pass the meridian line. The observer holds in one hand the nautical almanac, that infallible time table which tells exactly when any star is due to cross this imaginary path. In his other hand rests a telegraph key, and just as the star crosses he presses the button.

At three and one-quarter minutes before midnight this vast system will by agreement shut off all business, and Commander Hayden will take his stand before a switchboard adjacent to the transmitting current between this time-piece and the vast network of wires throughout the world, and from then on there will be silence in all of the telegraph offices throughout the world, until finally an electric spark will flash from the keyboard, and two bells in unison will ring in the new year. The throb will be felt in the thousands of telegraph stations throughout the earth, and the time balls in our eastern belt—all illuminated by searchlight—will fall. At 1 o'clock, 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock a. m. the same signal will be repeated to the central, mountain and Pacific time belts of this country, giving each its exact midnight, but the first signal will go to the world at large.

If other countries will, like our own, give their noon signals at the instant when this midnight greeting from us is received, guns will be heard at Dover, Liverpool, Halifax, and throughout Italy; a canvas drum will drop at each port of Norway; a wicker ball will fall at Kronstadt, Russia; a semaphore will come down at Cherbourg, France; a whistle will toot at Honolulu; a flag will be dipped at Hakodate, Japan; and a red ball drop at Tokyo, all of these salutes acknowledging our "Happy New Year."

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS, JR.

READY TO PRESS THE BUTTON AND SEND A GREETING TO ALL NATIONS.



WHERE THE NEW YEAR IS BORN—THE INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE THAT SECTS THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

BONAPARTE PRINCESS IS AT THE DOOR OF DEATH

Romantic Career of Letitia, One of the Great Corsican's Surviving Relatives, Who Has Long Been a Prominent Figure in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Though the physicians in constant attendance upon her continue day after day to report a noticeable improvement in her condition, and though her legions of friends and devoted admirers begin again to hope that the illustrious lady, despite her advanced age, will survive her present illness, I am inclined to believe that by the time this letter appears in type the Princess Mathilde's long life will be on the edge of its end. She is in the 83d year of her age, and the severe ordeal which began for her last summer, when she fell as she was alighting from her carriage, has so prostrated her that it is little less than wonderful she is still alive.

When this splendid old lady passes from the earthly scene, a glittering link will have been shattered in the chain that stretches back from our age into a historic past. With her will disappear the last survivor of that generation in her illustrious family which was in close and direct personal contact with its mighty chief, perhaps the most remarkable man in the world's history.

Her imperial highness, the Princess Mathilde Letitia Wilhelmina Bonaparte, was the niece of the great Napoleon, and one might almost say that she owed her birth to the immortal Corsican, for it was he who forced her father to make the marriage, of which she and her brother later styled Prince Napoleon, but familiarly known as "Plon-Plon," were the sole issue. The Princess Mathilde thus became the younger half-sister of the American Bonapartes, whose mother, a Miss Patterson of Baltimore, had married Jerome Bonaparte in the United States, when he was a simple citizen of France, without a thought that a year or so later his ambitious brother would mount an imperial throne.

Viewed from our unsentimental American standpoint, that justifies us in rigidly refusing to recognize the whole principle of morganatic marriages, or to admit that "reasons of state" can invalidate a ceremony contracted under the law of our land, the Princess Mathilde may, with perfect consistency, be regarded as of illegitimate birth, for it was only Napoleon himself who ordered the decree by which his brother's American marriage was abrogated. If this contention of ours were to hold force in France, it would be Charles Bonaparte, Esq., attorney-at-law, of Baltimore, Md., an American citizen, who would be today the head of the illustrious house, upon whom the imperial sceptre would fall if France, in one day, were to restore the Napoleonic regime. This would be so, because it was the son of Jerome Bonaparte by his second marriage who became the head of the family when the death occurred, in 1879, of the prince imperial, the sole heir of Napoleon III., and when "Plon-Plon" himself died in 1891, the title of chief of the family, styled in France "pretender to the throne," passed to his eldest son, Prince Victor, instead of going to his cousin, the Baltimore lawyer.

The American Bonapartes.

The American marriage was for a few years a very prickly thorn in the side of the great Napoleon. It had been contracted in 1803, and to the infinite annoyance of the Man of Destiny, the former Elizabeth Patterson was a woman of such irreproachable character that there was a manifest lack of any just grounds on which to nullify it. Moreover, his brother Jerome was so madly in love with his beautiful Baltimore bride that entreaties and menaces were alike unavailing with him. But Napoleon was a man of exhaustless resources, and he bided his time. Having coaxed his refractory brother to come to Paris, he took particular pains that Jerome should not be allowed to leave France, and at the same time he sent the fair American home to Baltimore on a French warship, and issued orders that the lady must never again set foot within the empire.

This much done, he strove to assuage the lonely sorrow of his brother through the graceful ministrations of certain brilliant ladies attached to the court of Josephine. Little by little Jerome's rebelliousness diminished, and proportionately with its disappearance came glittering honors for him. He was presently elevated to the dignity of a marshal of France, but exalted as this was, it was but the stepping stone to a greater honor, for the emperor shortly made him king of Westphalia.

Then Jerome formally renounced his American wife, and the marriage being abrogated by imperial decree, the emperor put into effect the project that he had formed for marrying him to the princess of a reigning house. Numberless and stupendous in magnitude as were the affairs of state that occupied him, Napoleon never lost sight of the ambition that was so dear to him of marrying his brothers and sisters—the progeny of an obscure Ajaccio attorney—into the greatest royal dynasties or the most exalted noble houses of Europe. All the others having been already provided for, he selected for his brother a wife in the person of the Princess Catharine, the eldest daughter of the king of Wurtemburg.

It was many years after this marriage before the Princess Mathilde, the first issue of the union, was born. It is sometimes intimated that King Jerome never failed in his intense love for the American wife whom he had abandoned, and always remained secretly in correspondence with her or her children beyond the Atlantic.

Whether or not he bore an undying grudge to his mighty brother will never be known for a certainty, but what is sure, however, is that disputes were frequent between the two, and Jerome frequently resented the dictation of the emperor.

When Napoleon fell from power, Jerome, like the other brothers, lost his throne. He wandered back and forth between the different capitals of Europe, and finally made his home in Trieste, where the Princess Mathilde was born in May, 1820, just precisely one year before "the conqueror of the universe" breathed his last in St. Helena. Two years later, the second child, destined to become the head of the family with the title of Prince Napoleon, and sometimes styled "the displaced Caesar," was born to the dethroned couple.

Princess Mathilde's Marriage.

Jerome and his little family later moved to Italy, and it was at Florence that the Princess Mathilde met and married Count Anatole de Demidoff, prince of San Donato, a sort of half-Italian scion of the enormously rich Russian house, founded by a former shipbuilder and cannon-maker, who in his day had supplied the arteries of war to Peter the Great, and been ennobled by that sovereign. The Demidoffs had acquired a colossal fortune and for several generations had lived almost like royal princes in Russia, and later in Italy.

There was something that recalled the former splendors of the Medici in the life that Anatole Demidoff had been leading in Florence, for his magnificent villa was almost a royal demesne. He was a munificent patron of the fine arts, and a man of great intelligence and wide charities, but—he was far from a model spouse. Almost from the day of the wedding the poor Princess Mathilde's life was a most unhappy one. A year or so of this existence was all she could endure, and a separation was effected, after which they never saw anything of each other.

Meanwhile, the star of another Napoleon was rising in France, and thither it became natural the princess should return. Louis Napoleon had been in love with his fair cousin from his earliest manhood, but at that time no one short of a prophet could have foreseen his march to the throne. On the day of her marriage, the son of Hortense Beauharnais was languishing in the fortress of Ham as the result of his attempted landing at Boulogne. It was there that he was told of the Princess Mathilde's marriage. Raising his hands with a despairing gesture, he said:

"This is the overflowing drop in my chalice of bitterness."

When the Princess Mathilde came to Paris, Napoleon III., then the husband of Eugenie, was emperor of the French. He extended the most cordial of welcomes to his charming kinswoman, and gave her for her residence the Palace of Elysee, which is the actual residence of the presidents of the republic. Her brother, "Plon Plon," was accorded a sumptuous home in the Palais Royal, where he, too, held a sort of court, though arousing the intense antagonism of the Empress Eugenie.

From that time to this, the Princess Mathilde has made her home in Paris. Though the empire has long since disappeared, and new generations have sprung up that know no such thing as traditional reverence for princes and titles, the great lady remains always perhaps the most conspicuous and most universally esteemed person in the brilliant capital. All classes of society pay her the tribute of a genuine affection. Her salon has been the rendezvous not only of fashion but of brains. Her encouraging words have been the starting point in the careers of many men who have climbed to the highest pinnacle in the world of letters. Herself no mean artist, young painters who gather here from all parts of the world recognize in her one whose interest in their art is boundless. And as for the poor of the city, to them the name of this illustrious lady stands for the noblest form of unostentatious charity.

ALGERNON C. DOUGHERTY.

PRINCESS MATHILDE BONAPARTE.
Copy of a Painting by Lucien Doucet, Showing Her at Her Artist Table.

"FIGHTING JOE HOOKER."

How the Famous Sobriquet Is Said to Have Originated.

Gen. Hooker's sobriquet of "Fighting Joe Hooker" is said by Sidney V. Lowell, of Brooklyn, in the Utica Globe, to have originated as follows:

"I was reading proof on the New York Courier and Enquirer, and had been at work from 7 o'clock in the evening until 3 o'clock the following morning. McClellan had come into contact with the Confederate forces and was pressing them back toward Richmond. Our press dispatches from the front, written with carbon on manifold sheets of tissue paper, told of desperate fighting all along McClellan's line. Among his corps commanders was Gen. Hooker, whose command had been, perhaps, too greatly engaged. Just then the last page from the front, giving further particulars of the fighting, in which Hooker's corps was desperately engaged, arrived, and across the top of the dispatch was written, 'Fighting—Joe Hooker.' I knew that this line meant that the matter should be added to what had been gone before, but the compositor who put it in type knew nothing about the preceding matter; consequently he set the phrase as a headline: 'Fighting Joe Hooker.' Concluding that it made a good headline I let it go. I realized that if a few other proofreaders treated the phrase as I did Hooker would live and die as 'Fighting Joe Hooker.' Enough, additional proofreaders acted likewise to do the business."

FORGOT HIS WOODEN LEG.

Absent-Minded Depositor Left It in a Savings Bank.

Lots of funny things are left by the carelessly disposed in queer places, says the Kansas City Journal, but about the oddest find of this sort recorded recently is that of "Will" Webb, cashier of the Missouri Savings Bank, who was, until it was called for, the unwilling custodian of a man's wooden leg, which the owner had left on the bank's counter. The man, it must be understood, had another one which he wore; this was a new one he was taking home.

"He came in the other day," said Mr. Webb, yesterday, "and left an elongated package on the counter when he departed. When it was noticed and brought to me it seemed heavy, so in the hope of ascertaining its ownership, I opened it, only to find that it was—a wooden leg! You can imagine my surprise.

"My first thought was, how could the man have walked away, if he left his leg here? But then I remembered that it was wrapped up and concluded that he must have been wearing an old one. So I put it away till I could trace the ownership. Sure enough, next day, in came a man who asked the teller if he had left his leg here the day before. The teller was startled, but managed to refer the man to me, and I soon put him in possession of his extremity.

IN DEFENSE OF FADS.

Faddist Represents Tomorrow, and Shouldn't Be Suppressed.

"There are people who have no fads. They are the most rude, the most dull, the most uninteresting people in the world," says the Chicago Tribune. "Why is it that 'good form,' while it does not violently offend, yet seldom fails in the long run to bore? Why is it that literature in the person of its volatile votaries has a way of fleeing from 'good form' and of spending its golden moments with Falstaff, Huck Finn and Mulvaney? Because 'good form,' reducing variegated individualities to a uniform color, makes deviations from an accepted type impossible. Deviators are faddists.

Where there are no deviators there is no life. Hence, the reason why the conversation in the back room of a South Halsted street saloon is usually greater literature than the conversation over the bar of a fashionable resort. Low life has not yet had its fascinating [illegible] rolled out by that great leveler, "good form." As Renan said, "Every peasant is a stylist." That is, every peasant has his own way of saying things. He is a faddist. His way of saying things is exactly like the way which every other "good form" man has adopted. Shall we therefore abandon "good form?" By no means. "Good form" is desirable as an attainment, as a standard, as the best that has yet been devised. But for the cultivation of variety and for the encouragement of change let us give the faddist his freedom. He represents tomorrow.

It was a fad at one time to refrain from putting the knife in the mouth. It was a fad to take a bath every day. It was a fad to declaim against slavery. It was a fad to take after dinner coffee in a small cup. People who did those things fell under the withering sarcasm of those who said that what was good enough for the signers of the Declaration of Independence was good enough for them.

Merry Christmas — Happy New Year
CARTER'S Sewing Machine Co.
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131—Sixth Street.

Why not a Sewing Machine? What Better Xmas Present Than a Silent, Light Running New Home Wheeler & Wilson?

The New Automatic Elastic Stitch
Special Low Prices saving you from $10 to $15 on each Sewing Machine
We have other makes of Sewing Machines, first-class, latest new improved Ball Bearings, Drop Head. Guaranteed 10 years
$18; $22.50, $25.
CARTER'S Sewing Machine Company
131 Sixth St.,
Next to Bijou Theater
Open Evenings Till Christmas.

AUCTION SALE
HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE
CARPETS
AND RUGS
Daily at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. and at 7 O'Clock Every Evening Till Christmas.

Only a few days remain in which to dispose of the entire stock of the bankrupt Edmundson-Perrine Co. Come and get what you want at your own price. The building must be given up on the first day of next month, witness the following notice:

Pittsburgh, Nov. 30, 1903.
Gentlemen—You are hereby notified to deliver up quiet and peaceable possession of the building, 635 and 637 Smithfield St., which you hold of me, on the first day of January, 1904.
Estate of John Daub.
T. D. Daub, Executor.

Select anything you want in the entire building, ask the auctioneer to put it up and the highest bidder gets it. There is no reserve price on anything. The high character of the stock is well known. You will probably never again have an opportunity to secure such goods at auction.

AT THE OLD STAND OF THE
EDMUNDSON-PERRINE COMPANY,
635 and 637 SMITHFIELD STREET.

THREE Emperors' Christmas — John Kendrick Bangs' Cheerful Idiot — Dorothy Dix on Feminine Superstitions

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE Story of Cresceus — Society and Women's Clubs — Choate's New House — Luty's Labor Page

FOURTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

HOW THREE EMPERORS WILL OBSERVE CHRISTMAS

Kaiser Has a Tremendous Gift List, but Studies the Wants of Each Recipient.

HE SINGS A CAROL WHILE EMPRESS PLAYS

Intruders at the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg Could Find the Czar on His Knees, With a Daughter Astride His Back, Whipping Him Vigorously.

KAISER WILHELM AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Kaiser Wilhelm, who has a strong sentimental vein in him, observes all the Christmas customs of his country with keen enthusiasm.

At sunset on Christmas eve the imperial family assembles in one of the large halls of the palace at Potsdam or in Berlin, more often at Potsdam. In the corner of this room stands an immense Christmas tree, reaching from floor to ceiling, with huge branches extending in all directions. The tree is hung with several hundred Chinese lanterns and candles, which throw a brilliant light on the imposing array of magnificent presents that also hang from the branches.

The program of proceedings on Christmas eve is the same in every German family. First the family circle gathers round the Christmas tree and sings one or more Christmas carols; father and mother embrace and kiss all their children, and the children embrace and kiss one another. Finally, the presents are distributed amid general rejoicing, and the family sits down to a Christmas eve supper, which in Roman Catholic households is limited to fish.

In the kaiser's house the same procedure is followed. First the tree is lighted up, then the kaiser, the empress and their children sing a Christmas carol together. The empress plays the accompaniment on the piano, and the kaiser leads the singing. This year he will have to be silent, for the recent operation in the throat which he underwent renders singing impossible for him. The carol over, the kaiser and his consort distribute the presents to their children, beginning with the crown prince and ending with their only daughter, the youngest child.

Wholesale Gift Giving.

The kaiser and the empress purchase the presents themselves, going round the shops in Berlin before Christmas and choosing gifts which they know will be most acceptable to the children. The kaiser spends hours and hours in buying these Christmas presents for his family, for it is one of his greatest pleasures to study the individuality of each child and to encourage its development. Accordingly, the presents are all suitably selected, and there is no disappointment or disillusionment among the imperial children. Near the Christmas tree stands tables to bear the heavier presents, one table for each child.

The giving, however, is not all on one side. Each of the imperial children gives his father and mother several presents, bought out of his or her own pocket money, so that two extra tables have to be provided for the kaiser and his wife. Altogether, fully 100 presents are exchanged between the kaiser, the empress and their seven children, and the gifts vary from rifles for the eldest sons to dolls for the little princess. After the distribution of the Christmas presents, the kaiser and his family sit down to supper, which, on this occasion, they take alone.

The family celebration is only a small portion of the kaiser's Christmas. There are in Germany, beside the kaiser, who is king of Prussia, no less than three other kings, those of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg; six grand dukes, those of Baden, Hesse, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Oldenburg; five dukes, those of Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Anhalt, and seven princes, those of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss of the elder line, Reuss of the younger line, Schaumberg-Lippe and Lippe. In all there are 21 petty, independent ruling sovereigns of the federal states of the German empire, and to each the kaiser sends a Christmas present by special courier, and from each one the kaiser receives a Christmas gift by special courier. It taxes imperial ingenuity to the utmost every year to select suitable presents for all the rulers of German states, but every recipient invariably has the feeling that the kaiser has studied his own peculiar tastes and desires with minute attention.

There are many others who have to be thought of by the kaiser. There is his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, and his five nephews and nieces, Prince Henry's children. The kaiser has four married sisters, and never fails to send each one of them a Christmas present; in most cases their husbands and children receive presents as well. The only exception is made in the case of the husband of Princess Charlotte, the kaiser's eldest sister, who is married to Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen, with whom the kaiser is on unfriendly terms.

$1.25 for Every Beggar.

There are also foreign monarchs who must not be forgotten; otherwise international complications might ensue. The czar invariably receives a Christmas present from the kaiser, and always sends one in return. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria finds a present from the kaiser on his breakfast table every Christmas morning, and King Edward, as well as other members of the English royal family, are never forgotten. King Charles of Roumania, who belongs to another branch of the Hohenzollern family, is on the kaiser's list, to which President Roosevelt has now been added.

The choice of all these presents before Christmas, their dispatch exactly at the right time, so that they shall reach the recipients just on Christmas morning, and afterward the letters of thanks and acknowledgment, makes Christmas an unusually busy time for the kaiser who, however, seems to take a real delight in it.

In remembering the need of courtesies to imperial relatives and the crowned heads of Europe the kaiser never forgets his own servants and the soldiers of his army. In the imperial palace there is a separate Christmas tree for the servants, all of whom receive valuable Christmas gifts from their imperial master. The kaiser also remembers his troops, for orders are sent out from the imperial cabinet for Christmas celebrations to be held in barracks on Christmas eve, and for extra good Christmas dinners to be served to the men on Christmas day. Wherever possible the men are granted leave of absence to spend Christmas at home, though there are many thousands who cannot afford to travel home even if they have permission.

On Christmas day the kaiser goes out walking with his sons, and every soldier in uniform whom the kaiser meets in the streets and every beggar whom he sees standing by the wayside receives a silver coin worth $1.25. For the kaiser Christmas is really a time of charity, good will toward men, rejoicing and merriment, and so long as his influence is predominant in Germany the character of Christmas celebrations well remain the same.

The Czar's Christmas.

Christmas is observed at the Russian court similarly, but with slight differences. The czar and his family are devout Orthodox Greeks, and they omit none of the Orthodox Greek religious observances connected with the festival of the birth of Christ. In Russia, where time is reckoned according to the old style, Christmas falls thirteen days later than with us, and the celebration is more on Christmas day than Christmas eve. On Christmas eve there is divine service, at which various rites are gone through, symbolical of the events of the eve of Christmas 1903 years ago, when the wise men of the east sought the stable in Bethlehem with their gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh.

The czar, the czarina and their eldest daughter, who now is 8 years old, attend this service, which completes the ceremonies of Christmas eve.

On Christmas day the czar transacts no state business and is invisible to his ministers, for he devotes the day entirely to his family. Unauthorized intruders into the imperial apartments at the winter palace in St. Petersburg on Christmas morning might find the despotic ruler of Russia crawling around the room on all fours, carrying one or more daughters on his back. His daughters treat him as a horse and belabor his august majesty with their little toy whips while the czarina laughs at the comical sight. In the evening a Christmas tree is lighted up and the presents brought by Santa Claus during the previous night are hung on it for inspection and admiration.

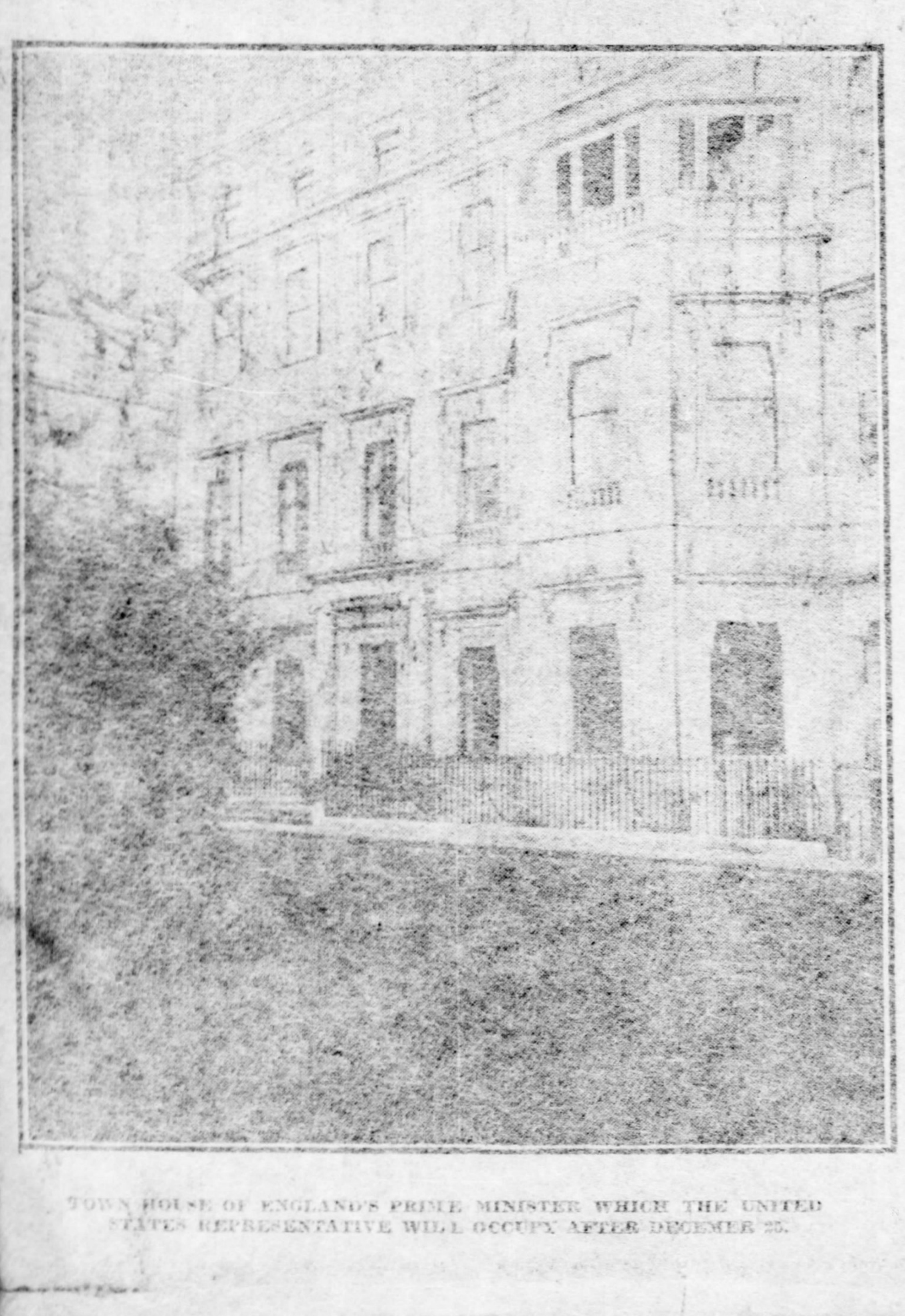
Emperor Francis Joseph of Austra invariably spends Christmas with his favorite daughter, Archduchess Valerie, who is married and the mother of six children. The emperor leaves Vienna on December 23 and arrives at Wallsee, where his daughter resides, in time to see the Christmas tree lit up and the presents distributed on Christmas eve.

A peep into Wallsee castle early on Christmas day would reveal Francis Joseph with a grandchild on each knee and the others clustered around him, while he tells them thrilling Christmas stories. Later in the day he goes out hunting with his son-in-law, Archduke Francis Salvator, and often drops in at the cottages of the workmen on the estate to wish them a merry Christmas and to slip a heavy silver coin into their willing hands.

GEORGE WEISS.

(Copyright, 1903, by Curtis Brown.)

AMBASSADOR CHOATE'S NEW LONDON HOUSE



TOWN HOUSE OF ENGLAND'S PRIME MINISTER WHICH THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE WILL OCCUPY AFTER DECEMBER 25.

LONDON, December 11.—Probably this plain looking house will not be recognized readily even by Americans who explore London more thoroughly than the average Londoner, for few visitors find their way into the quiet little street off Pall Mall in which the house stands; but as it will soon be the official residence of the United States ambassador, newspaper readers at home may be interested to see this piece of property which their taxes help support.

Mr. Choate has occupied for some time the town house of Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, and the husband of Mary Victoria Leiter. Now, however, with the viceroy and his American wife coming to England when his term of office expires next spring, Mr. Choate must move, and the result of his house-hunting is shown in the accompanying photograph. For several years the house, which is just around the corner from Lord Curzon's, has belonged to England's present prime minister, but since a beneficient government provides Mr. Balfour and his sister with shelter in the dingy but famous little brick house in Downing street, he has had no use for his own property recently. So on Christmas day Mr. Choate will give up the keys of his present home and change the address on his note paper from No. 1 Carlton House Terrace, to No. 4, Carlton Gardens.

For weeks a swarm of workmen have been bustling about the Carlton Gardens house, preparing it for the new occupants. Although everything is as Mr. Balfour left it when he moved to Downing street, dust and lack of daily care have done their work and much labor has been necessary to put the building into habitable shape. Every room has been redecorated, part of the exterior has been painted, and other minor improvements have been made, so everything may be in apple-pie order when the new tenant arrives.

Although Mr. Choate has taken his new home for a year, it is interesting to note that provision is said to have been made in the lease for a situation that may not be far off. It is not ascertainable just what would happen in case a change of government sets a moving day for the prime minister, but considering the present disturbed condition of English politics it is safe to say that the owner of 4 Carlton Gardens has arranged to have a roof over his head when the storm comes.

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The Store With a Record

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Come Take Your Pick. Don't Bother About the Money

MORRIS CHAIRS
$4.75, $5.75, $6 up to $40

COMBINATION DESKS
$12.50, $15, $16.50 up to $65

LADIES' DESKS
$4, $5.50, $7.50 up to $50

COUCHES
Velour, $4.75 up to $35 Pantasote, $12 up to $50 Leather, up to $90

MUSIC CABINETS
$5, $7.50, $9 up to $30

Sideboards $12.50, $18, $25 up to $90
Buffets $12.50, $20, $30 up to $100
Davenports $25.50, $30, $42.50 up to $100

Toilet Tables $5.50, $7.50, $9 up to $40
China Closets $7.50, $10, $18 up to $45
Extension Tables $4.75, $6, $9 up to $40

Smoking Stands $4.00, $7.50, $10 up to $25
Shaving Stands $6.50, $9, $20 up to $35
Dinner Sets $4 up to $100

Turkish Chairs $22, $35, $45 up to $100.
Bookcases Small and Sectional Size $10, $12.50, $20 up to $90

DEN FURNITURE

We guarantee the biggest selection in the city and the prices 25% less than the exclusive stores.

THAT'S ALL 10th & Penn. NUF=CED

Mr. J. A. Saint, 410 Larimer Ave., was the winner of the Christmas sketch. Other Sunday papers have the cut. New Year competition closes Dec. 23. Washington Birthday closes Feb. 15. We reserve the right to keep all designs and pay for the one we use this year.

SOCIETY

CHRISTMAS WEEK will be crowded with social gatherings, the more formal entertainments having the environment of the Pittsburgh club. There the week will open with the second of the Monday Night cotillions, followed on Wednesday by Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder's ball for their second daughter, Miss Elizabeth Storm Lauder. On Thursday evening, Christmas eve, Mrs. Edward L. Clark will give a ball in the Pittsburgh club for her daughter, Miss Marion Clark, who will make her debut at that time. The first of the midwinter subscription dances will be held on Christmas night in the ball room of the Schenley, under the direction of Houston Hill and John Brandon Guthrie. These midwinter dances have been arranged by the East End debutantes and the patronesses include many of the young matrons of Pittsburgh society.

Each day now sees the arrival of parties of schoolgirls and college men, many of them bringing home with them some of their schoolmates to participate in the festivities of the holidays in Pittsburgh. A great many entertainments have been arranged for these young people. Mrs. Charles E. Speer will give a baby party for her granddaughter, Miss Mary Lothrop Painter, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Painter, which will be held on December 29. Miss Mary Painter will be a debutante in a couple of years. Prominent among the other entertainments for the school set will be Mrs. Thomas K. Bakewell's dance on Tuesday evening for her daughter, Miss Euphemia Bakewell; Mrs. Henry H. King's dance for Miss Winifred King, December 30; Mrs. William P. Snyder's children's party, December 29, and the dance the same evening given by the junior class of the Allegheny Preparatory school; Mrs. Oliver McClintock's entertainment for the school set, December 28; Mrs. Robert Reineman's dance, December 28, for her daughter, Miss Florence Reineman, and Mrs. C. A. Verner's dance for her son, Alexander Verner, on Friday evening, December 31.

St. Peter's Episcopal church, in Forbes street, will be the scene of a second handsome wedding this winter on January 14, for which Mrs. Edward H. Cassidy will issue invitations in a few days. The bride-elect, Miss Helene Ethel Cassidy, was one of the debutanes of last season, and her engagement to Warren Fairbanks, the son of Senator and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis, Ind., was announced early in the fall. Mrs. Cassidy and her daughter returned from a visit to Paris, where the trousseau was purchased, ten days ago, arriving in Pittsburgh last Tuesday.

Bridge whist is even more popular this season than last, and notwithstanding the whirl of other social engagements during the past few weeks, there have been a number of whist parties, Mrs. Winfield K. Shiras entertaining in this manner for her brother's bride, Mrs. Starling Winston Childs. Mrs. James Speer Kuhn's two bridge whist entertainments, one last week, for which there was no honor guest, and another held on the preceding Friday, when she entertained for the bride, Mrs. William Kuhn Dunbar, were distinctively handsome affairs. The brides have been lavishly entertained during the last few days, many of the most enjoyable social gatherings having been arranged in their honor.

Lady Yarmouth, who has been spending a couple of weeks quietly at Lyndhurst, went south on Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Copley Thaw to spend the holidays at Plum Orchard, the winter home of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, in Dungeness, Ga. They were joined in Washington by Lord Yarmouth, who has been visiting in New York. Mrs. Thaw and Harry Kendall Thaw expect to leave for the south tomorrow, and will remain until the opening of the new year.

ONLY one or two debutantes out of the long list have yet to make their bow to society. Miss Helen Ferguson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Morewood Ferguson, was introduced yesterday by her mother. Mrs. Ferguson gave a large afternoon reception from 4 o'clock until 6, and was assisted by a number of the debutantes and also by several of Mrs. Ferguson's friends. Miss Helen Ferguson wore a gown of soft white material trimmed with lace, her mother appearing in a modish afternoon gown of light color. Miss Martha Ferguson, who was introduced a couple of years ago, received with her mother and sister.

The beautiful colonial home at Fifth and Morewood avenues was exquisitely decorated yesterday afternoon. More elaborate than any of the other rooms was the spacious hall, where every conceivable sort of Christmas greens was tastefully arranged. At the foot of the staircase were branches of evergreen fastened with broad red ribbon. Large red wreaths also adorned the pretty white balustrade, while here and there, on the lights and in the doorways, hung clusters of red bells and narrow ribbon. The two large white pillars were encircled with laurel and wreaths hung near the top. Laurel was also placed over the doors, the red and green of the whole decorative scheme appearing most typical of the Christmas season.

The drawing and dining rooms and the library were more simply decorated than the hall. A centerpiece of white roses was placed on the tea table in the dining room and farleyense fern banked the mantel. Laurel was effectively arranged in the drawing room, where against the green walls the debutante's bouquets were effectively arranged. American Beauties adorned the library with its dark tapestried walls. The sun parlor was enclosed with Japanese screens and the musicians were stationed within.

Invitations for the wedding of Miss Helene Ethel Cassidy, daughter of Mrs. Edward H. Cassidy, and Warren Fairbanks will be issued shortly after Christmas. The wedding is to take place in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church on Wednesday, January 14. Mrs. Alexander Rook Carroll, who announced the engagement of the young couple, will be matron of honor, the bridesmaids including Miss Annabel Baggeley, Miss Mary Mellon, Miss Edna McKay, Miss Gladys Painter, Miss Elberta Harper and Miss Ella Cassidy. Miss Helen Metcalf is to be the flower girl. Frederick C. Fairbanks will be his brother's best man and the ushers will be Frederick W. Watson, John D. Thomson and Richard Fairbanks of Indianapolis, Samuel Sutthin of Cincinnati, Dr. Walter Wickes of Baltimore and F. Cobb Coleman of Chicago.

Miss Anna Myra Petty was honor guest at a large afternoon reception given on Friday by her mother, Mrs. Robert Blakeney Petty of Irwin avenue, Squirrel Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Petty supplemented the afternoon's entertainment with a dinner for the aids and a dance later for the young people. Among those who assisted during the afternoon were Mrs. J. Guy McCandless, Miss Jennie Petty, Mrs. Galen Hartman, Mrs. J. Hampton Johnston, Mrs. Francis Lee, Mrs. Thomas A. Rex, Mrs. Charles L. Wishart, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Miss Marie Milliken, Miss Gertrude McCandless, Miss Grace Petty, Miss Mary McCandless, Miss Sarah Pfeil, Miss Harriet Duff, Miss Anna Hunter, Miss Eleanor Carver and Miss Theresa Carver of Sharon.

A dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Evans of Rebecca street, East End, on Friday evening to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Evans' mother, Mrs. John Straub.

Miss Anica Humbird gave an informal tea for the debutantes on Monday. Miss Emma Bache was to have been honor guest, but unfortunately was not able to attend.

of the Schenley. Smilax was draped around the walls, while in each corner of the room, with the exception of the one where the receiving party stood, were arranged cozy retreats. The stage was decorated to represent a garden scene, a rush fence completely surrounding it, while on the gate posts were raffia bowls of white lilies. Palms and blooming plants almost hid the musicians. Mrs. McCook will give a luncheon for her daughter early in the new year and on Wednesday, December 30, Mrs. Francis X. Barr will give a theater party for her at the Nixon.

Quite a pretty wedding of Monday evening was that of Miss Rose Janette Cohen and Harry Hirsh, which took place in the Concordia club, the Rev. J. Leonard Levy officiating. Mrs. Marcus Rauh was matron of honor, the best man being Sidney Hirsh. The two ushers were T. Cohen and Henry Cohen.

Invitations came out during the week for the ball to be given in the South Highland auditorium on Tuesday, December 29, by Dr. and Mrs. Small and Miss Tindle in honor of Miss Mary Robinson, Miss Narcissa Kennedy and Miss Ruth Slattery of St. Louis.

Mrs. William J. Gilmore and her Center avenue, issued cards during the week for an afternoon reception on Thursday, December 31. The honor guests will be Miss Sarah Sherrer of Easton, who is to spend the holidays with Miss Gilmore, and Mrs. L. Ralph Richards, a summer bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar F. Jenkins of Wellsville, O., will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Tuesday, December 22. Mr. Jenkins is 75 years of age and his wife six years his junior. Mrs. Jenkins was Miss Letitia J. Hammond of Rochester before her marriage, which took place in that city. The old couple have three children living. They are Miss Jennie Jenkins, Harry Jenkins of Wellsville and Mrs. F. J. Cross of Rochester.

Announcement was made last week of the marriage of Miss Martha Frew Shannon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Frew Shannon of Sewickley, to Harold F. Hannibal, which took place December 10 at Baden, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal are making their home for the present with Mr. and Mrs. Shannon.

The engagement of Miss Lulu Maud Maxwell, daughter of David Maxwell of Wilkinsburg, and Walter Scott Kirkpatrick of Sandusky, O., formerly of Pittsburgh, will terminate in a wedding on January 14.

Mrs. James T. Capel will give a luncheon at her home in North Lang avenue for her daughter, Miss Emilie Capel, who is home from Bryn Mawr, on Wednesday, December 23.

The most brilliant affair of the week was the coming out reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Willis F. McCook for their daughter, Miss Eleanor McCook. The reception was conducted in the ball room

The First Cumberland Presbyterian church was the scene of a pretty wedding on Tuesday evening, the bride being Miss Willa Eccleston Carter, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carter of Sounth Linden avenue, and the bridegroom Charles Scott Garrison, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Garrison of the East End. The Rev. John Royal Harris, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony at 7 o'clock. Miss Grace Bradford was the bride's only attendant, William R. Rush being the best man. The ushers were James Axtell Garrison, B. Robert Rush, Harry B. Carter, Dr. A. F. B. Morris, John B. White and Pasco B. Carter.

There was no reception after the wedding, the young couple leaving immediately for the east. Upon their return they will be at home in Kelly street, Homewood, Thursdays in January having been announced as at home days. Mr. and Mrs. Carter entertains the members of the wedding party, the out-of-town guests and the relatives of both families on Monday evening. A dinner of 35 covers was given. Among the out-of-town guests were Charles Fiske and Miss Fiske of Baltimore, Judge Lindsay Crawford of Waynesburg and Miss Mary Harman of Philadelphia.

Miss Pauline Dilworth, Miss Evelyn Black and Miss Harriet Balken, of the East End, Miss Hester Singer and Miss Bessie Hamilton of Allegheny came home from Ogontz last week for their Christmas vacation.

Mrs. Francis T. F. Lovejoy issued invitations last week for the dinner-dance she is to give at the Schenley on Tuesday, December 22, for Miss Martha Heron.

Mrs. Wynn R. Sewell, Mrs. Byron Painter, Mrs. Joseph Lothrop, Miss Lothrop, George E. Painter and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wellington Pargny spent last week in the east, having gone on for the wedding of Miss Mabel C. Post and George C. McMurtry, Jr., which took place in New York on Wednesday.

Mrs. George Shiras, III., of Washington, wife of the representative from Allegheny, was honor guest at a luncheon given on Monday by Mrs. George Shiras, wife of the justice of the supreme court, retired. The guests included several other Pittsburgh women.

Announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Margaret B. Brown and Fletcher Dickerman Hallock on Friday at a small tea given by Miss Brown's mother, Mrs. Robert B. Brown of Penn avenue. The wedding is spoken of as an event of the early spring.

Mrs. John Woodwell of Lang avenue, Homewood, gave a small and informal luncheon yesterday for Mrs. Morrison of Toronto, Canada, who is the house guest of Mrs. John Murtland of Homewood avenue. At the luncheon covers were laid for 10 and the decorations were very simple. Mrs. Morrison will be honor guest at several small affairs during her stay in Pittsburgh.

The Rev. J. Leonard Levy and Mrs. Levy will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage on Saturday, December 26. A reception will be given at their home in Denniston avenue.

Mrs. Ralph Baggaley gave a small telephone tea yesterday to meet Mrs. David King Irwin's house guest, Mrs. Charles Dallam of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Irwin and Mrs. George Irwin poured tea. Mrs. Dallam left for her home last evening, after a short visit in this city.

Almost all the debutante affairs of last week were small and informal. Miss Helen Macbeth was honor guest at the whist given by Mrs. Henry Duff Balken on Tuesday. The game was played at seven tables, two prizes being awarded at each. Mrs. Balkan's two sisters, Mrs. Hew C. Torrance and Mrs. George A. Macbeth, poured chocolate.

The wedding of Miss Eula Marina Stewart, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Stewart of Edgewood park, and John C. Cuthbert took place on Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Richard Bruce Cuthbert officiating. Miss Martha Stewart, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, the bridesmaid being Miss Valeria Fetterman of this city. Ralph Cuthbert and S. Smith Stewart were the ushers.

The invitations for the series of midwinter dances to be held at the Schenley on December 25, January 6 and January 18, were issued early in the week. Houston Hill and John B. Guthrie compose the committee in charge of the series. They are assisted by the debutantes. The patronesses are Mrs. Francis J. LeMoyne, Mrs. Abram Sharpless Valentine, Mrs. eGorge Hamilton Flinn, Mrs. Eugene L. Messler, Mrs. David King Irwin, Mrs. James H. Hallman, Mrs. Haines Allen MacChesney, Mrs. Charles M. Clapp, Mrs. N. Schwartz, Mrs. James B. Laughlin, Jr., Mrs. Moses Bedell Suydam, Mrs. David Aiken Reed, Mrs. Richard S. Suydam, Mrs. Samuel Alfred McClung, Mrs. Alexander Blair and Mrs. Robert Pitcairn, Jr.

There were 15 prize winners at the bridge whist given on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Winfield K. Shiras of Colonial place. Mrs. Starling Winston Childs, a sister-in-law of the hostess, was honor guest at the affair, which was given at the Pittsburgh Golf club. Pretty little handkerchief and glove boxes were given as prizes, among the winners being Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, Mrs. Frank N. Swartz, Mrs. Carroll Fitzhugh, Mrs. John Reed Scott, Miss Virginia Bughman, Miss Louise Samson Speer, Miss Clara Hussey, Mrs. Eugene Messler, Mrs. Remsen Varick Messler, Mrs. James Wood Scully, Mrs. George W. Bissell, Mrs. James Harold Childs, Mrs. Harry Graham Brown, Mrs. Hartley Howard and Miss Margaretta Wood.

Mrs. Margaret Long Davis, the widow of the Rev. James Davis, celebrated her 86th birthday anniversary at the home of her son, Dr. Thomas D. Davis, in Shady avenue on Thursday evening. A family dinner was given. Mrs. Davis is the oldest living member of the Second Presbyterian church. She married the Rev. Dr. Davis in 1834.

Calvary Protestant Episcopal church will be the scene of the wedding of Miss Laura Fawell and Bernard J. Lewis on Thursday, February 11. The service will be read by the Rev. John H. McIlvaine, rector of the church. Miss Fawell is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fawell of Murray Hill avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. F. Lovejoy chose a euchre as the pleasant medium by which they entertained about 100 of their friends on Thursday evening. Edgehill, their beautiful home, was exquisitely decorated for the occasion, and the prizes were unique and original, dainty baskets of flowers going to the ladies and boxes of cigars to the men.

Miss Narcisse Kennedy is entertaining Mrs. F. M. Cockrell of New Orleans, her cousin and a daughter-in-law of Senator Cockrell of Missouri. Judge and Mrs. Kennedy and their family have taken apartments at The Schenley for a time. They left their home, The Oaks, about a month ago.

Among the future entertainments, as yet undated, are the bridge whists which Mrs. George L. Roberts of The Schenley is to give early next month. Mrs. Roberts is at present in the east with her husband.

A wedding of interest to many Pittsburghers was that of Mrs. Josephine McCloskey Nevins, formerly of this city, and Howard Wingfield Baker of Chicago. The marriage was solemnized at the home of Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull in New York last Tuesday evening, the Rev. Robert Terry, D. D., performing the ceremony. The bridal couple will reside in Chicago.

Prominent among the entertainments for recent brides was Mrs. L. H. Willard's reception at her home in Western avenue Wednesday. The honor guest was her daughter, Mrs. William Dickson George, who was married at the Canadian summer home of her parents, and has just returned from her European wedding trip. The hostess and her daughter received together, assisted by Mrs. John Caldwell, Mrs. William Walker, Mrs. Charles McKnight, Mrs. William Bacon Schiller, Mrs. Lewis Irwin, Mrs. Herbert DuPuy, Mrs. Cyrus B. King and Miss Cooper.

Among the early entertainments of the New Year will be Mrs. John L. Dawes' card party, which she is arranging to give on Saturday, January 9, at her home in North Highland avenue. Mrs. Dawes gave a small theater party at the Nixon on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Mary North and Miss Edna Hare, the house guests of Miss Lappe.

Mrs. Thomas Ewing of Maryland avenue, a recent bride, was honor guest at a reception given on Wednesday afternoon by her sister-in-law, Mrs. George E. Shaw of Morewood place. Mrs. Ewing was Miss Mary Guthrie James prior to her marriage last June. Christmas decorations marked the reception, little clusters of red Christmas bells being particularly effective.

Entertainments for brides seemed to be most popular last week, and among the hostesses were Mrs. George W. Biggs, who, with her daughter, Miss Margaret Elmore Biggs, gave a pretty afternoon reception on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. William Kuhn Dunbar, who was Miss Elizabeth Atwood Biggs, and Mrs. George W. Biggs, Jr., formerly Miss Helen Pearson. Among those who assisted were Mrs. George Pearson, Mrs. Albert McCallam, Mrs. James Donnell, Mrs. George Howe, Mrs. Charles B. McVay, Mrs. Marshall Christy, Mrs. Charles Woolridge, Mrs. William P. Woolridge, Mrs. Howard Wilson, Mrs. Henry Davis Bushnell, Miss Nellie McCallam, Miss Mary McCallam and the bridesmaids, Miss Rebecca Jones, Miss Winifred Jones, Miss Sallie Speer Dunbar and Miss Fanny Dunbar.

Invitations are out for the ball Mrs. George Lauder will give at the Pittsburgh club on Wednesday, December 23, for her debutante daughter, Miss Elizabeth Storm Lauder. Among other debutante affairs is Mrs. Edward L. Clarke's ball at the club on Christmas eve for her daughter, Miss Marion Clarke. Mrs. Henry H. King's invitations are also out for the college dance she will give in the South Highland auditorium on December 30 for her daughter, Miss Winifred King.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL SEASON OPENED BY THE PRESIDENT

Dinner to the "Official Family" Marked by a Simplicity of Decorations—Pittsburghers in Washington Entertain—Preparing for Winter Season.

From a Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The president and Mrs. Roosevelt formally opened the season on Thursday evening, when they entertained the members of their official family and a number of outside guests at dinner, for which 80 covers were laid. The president and Mrs. Roosevelt received in the blue room and the dinner was laid in the state dining room, a feature of the affair being the marked simplicity of floral decorations, a hint of the way the times trend in such matters. According to an authority, the day of lavish floral display is past. Hereafter we are to follow in the footsteps of continental hosts and the English, with whom for many a day the table decorations have been mere incidentals.

The board at the White House on Thursday evening had large plateaus of red carnations at intervals along the crescent-shaped table, the plateaus alternating with crystal vases holding bride's roses. The favors were boutonniers of roses and corsage bouquets of carnations, and the table candles were capped in red shades.

The Marine band was stationed in the outer hall, where hangs the much-discussed Chartran portrait of the president.

MISS MARIE DAVIS,
a daughter of a government official who makes her debut this season in Washington.

Vieing in interest with this portrait is the life-size historical painting from the same brush, "The Signing of the Protocol," which H. C. Frick recently presented to the nation. The portrait of the president, which had a place in the Paris salon last summer, hangs out in the southwest corner of the great hall, just opposite to that of the late President McKinley.

On Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock Mrs. Roosevelt was at home to the members of the diplomatic corps, the occasion giving the newly accredited diplomats their first opportunity of meeting the country's first lady, owing to the brief period of mourning observed at the White House on account of the recent death of the president's uncle, Mr. Gracie of New York.

Quite the most interesting event of the season to the small folk affiliated with official and diplomatic homes is the children's party which Mrs. Roosevelt has arranged to give on Christmas (Friday), from 3 until 6 o'clock. Invitations have gone out after due inquiry through the official homes, as well as the homes of the diplomats, and the age range is from 6 to 17, according to all reports, which are rather vague, as Mrs. Roosevelt deprecates any notoriety coming to the small folk in the White House.

Miss Roosevelt accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., to New York early in the week and returned to be present at the cabinet dinner, only to make the journey to the metropolis the next day to attend the ball given by W. C. Whitney for his debutante niece, Miss Katherine Barney. In connection with the cabinet dinner it may be interesting to learn that the secretary to the president and Mrs. Loeb had places immediately succeeding the members of the cabinet, while the daughter of the house ranked next above Mrs. Roosevelt's sister and house guest, Miss Carow, whose name

MISS JULIET JANIN,
daughter of Mrs. Helen Janin, a pretty Washington debutante.

brought the list to a conclusion. Just a little point of the puzzling official etiquette that it might be as well to bring to the notice of the provincial or the newcomer.

A number of interesting entertainments marked the week, the representatives and senators apparently deeming it wise to clean the social slate before the real opening of the season, when it is with great difficulty one may select a date and not be deluged with regrets owing to previous engagements with far-sighted hosts. It takes a clear-headed body with a mathematical turn of mind to keep the social account book straight in capital society.

One of the notable affairs of the early days of the week was the dinner which Senator and Mrs. Alger gave on Tuesday, the guest list including Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. Depew, Senator Frye, Senator Hale, Senator Allison, Senator Aldrich, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Richard Clover and Miss Poe. The dinner closely followed that given by the senator and his wife at which the guests were members of the Michigan delegation to Washington; while Mrs. Alger was also hostess at a luncheon on Tuesday, the guests meeting Miss Gregory of New York.

On Monday evening the speaker of the house and Miss Cannon entertained at dinner, their guests including among others Justice Harlan, Gen. Draper, Gen. Anson Mills, Senator Newlands, Senator Warren, Senator Hanna, Representatives Payne, Olmstead, Burkett, Morrell, Mondell, James Sherman, Hepburn, Hemenway, Cooper of Wisconsin and Fowler of New Jersey. In turn the speaker of the house and Miss Cannon were guests of honor at the dinner given on Tuesday evening by Representative and Mrs. James R. Mann.

Among other entertainers were General and Mrs. Miles, who had as chief guests Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClelland and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh, whose luncheon of 40 covers was arranged in honor of Mrs. Griswold Gray of Paris and New York. Commander and Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, having the secretary of the navy as honor guest, to meet whom were asked Gen. Elliott, commandant of the marine corps, and Mrs. Elliott, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Higginson, the paymaster general of the navy and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Walcott, Representative Swager Sherley of Kentucky, Mrs. Richardson Clover and Miss Southerland.

A dinner marked with much interest was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Halstead, who had as their guest Murat Halstead, Justice Harlan, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Wilcox, Miss Patten and Miss Hagner Griffen Halstead.

Among the hosts from the diplomatic corps were the Belgian minister and Baroness Moncheur, whose dinner of Thursday evening was arranged in honor of the baroness' father, the Hon. Powell Clayton, United States ambassador to Mexico. The company included among others the ambassador from Mexico and Mme. de Azpiroz, the Japanese minister and Gen. Miles.

The charge d'affaires of Italy and the Countess Macchi di Cellere were also among the hosts of the week.

In the midst of the gaiety appeared two buds for recognition, Miss Alice Gordon Parker, daughter of Representative and Mrs. Richard W. Parker of New Jersey, and Miss Mary Barber Rixey, daughter of

SENORITA CALVO,
daughter of the minister from Costa Rica, who will make her bow to Washington society next year.

Representative and Mrs. J. F. Rixey of Virginia and a niece of the surgeon general of the army. A pretty feature of the Parker coming out was the decorations, which came from the Georgia home of the debutante's mother; while a noticeably pretty detail of the debut of Miss Rixey was her frock, a dainty affair of white chiffon embroidered in tiny pink rosebuds.

To wind up the week for the young people, the Yale men came to town and gave a concert, enjoyed a luncheon given by Miss Miller on Saturday and then went to the tea given by Mrs. N. S. Lincoln. After the songs were sung they were the means of initiating the magnificent ballroom of the New Willard on the occasion of the dance given in their honor. A long list of notable names appear on the role of patronesses, Pittsburgh being interested most especially in the names of Mrs. J. B. Foraker, Mrs. Loren Taber Johnson and Mrs. Huff, whose daughter was one of the committee of young girls in charge of the dance.

Resident and official society took great interest in the marriage of Miss Alice Barnard, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Job Barnard, and John Reed Stanton, which took place with pretty attendant ceremony on Wednesday. The wedding journey will be brought to a conclusion in Alaska, where the bridegroom has been assigned on government duty.

An interesting incident of the week was the reception given last evening by the Lucy Holcombe chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at which the national board, the district officers and the officers of the district chapter were asked to meet Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the society.

Among Pittsburghers who appeared in the role of entertainers during the week was Mrs. Shiras, wife of Justice Shiras of the supreme court, retired. Mrs. Shiras, by means of a luncheon, presented Mrs. George Shiras III., wife of the new representative from the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania district. The luncheon was a handsomely appointed affair given at the Arlington, where the two families are residing pending their taking possession of apartments at Stoneleigh court.

Mrs. Dalzell, whose long residence at the capital has but cemented her popularity, came home from her Pittsburgh visit late last week and resumed her Saturday at-homes, which are especially interesting, not only as a meeting place for official society, but as a special meeting place for Pennsylvanians. The selection of Saturday in preference to the usual Tuesday pre-empted by custom for the representative's official at-home day is a happy deviation from precedent, inasmuch as it gives Mrs. Dalzell an opportunity to en-

SENORITA ROSA ALVAREZ CALERDON,
daughter of Senor Manuel Alvarez Calderon, a Washington debutante from the diplomatic circle.

tertain wives of the other representatives, as well as to present herself at the at-homes of her friends among the other official families. During the season Mrs. Dalzell hopes to entertain some Pittsburgh girls, Miss Mary B. Pearson and Miss Harriet Schoyer of Swissvale coming to Washington Christmas week to remain as guests of Mrs. Dalzell during the early season; while later Miss Mary Reed McCoy will enjoy a visit at the New Hampshire avenue home of the Dalzells. Mrs. Dalzell, whose wide acquaintance contributes much to her enjoyment of Washington social life, was among the guests at the Shiras luncheon, and also at the cabinet dinner.

Representative and Mrs. James W. Brown and their two daughters have taken possession of a handsome house in M street, N. W. Mrs. Brown and her daughters, the Misses Florence Howe Brown and Alice Brown, came to Washington late in the fall, and the family was for a time registered at the New Willard. They have been but two weeks in their own home, and Mrs. Brown has made no definite plans for entertaining aside from her regular at-homes, which she will observe Tuesday afternoons in January. The family left yesterday to spend the holiday recess in Pittsburgh. Their return will be followed most probably by a visit from Mrs. W. W. Blair, a married daughter, and also by a visit from Mrs. Charles M. Brown. Mrs. Brown is just coming out of a period of mourning and, in consequence, will do little in the way of entertaining until quite late this season, although the presence of their two young daughters will of necessity bring the family into social notice.

ROBERTA V. BRADSHAW.

Society Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Remsen Varick Messler gave a dinner of 14 covers on Tuesday in honor of their debutante niece, Miss Elizabeth Storm Lauder, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder of Penn avenue, Homewood.

Mrs. William P. Snyder of Colonial place has invitations out for a school children's party on Tuesday afternoon, December 29.

William Sherman Fitch leaves this week to join Mrs. Fitch, who has been spending the past month at her old home near Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch will remain south for Christmas, returning to the city early in the new year.

Miss Margaret Watson entertained informally on Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Betty Wardrop, a Sewickley debutante. Mrs. Frank W. Sneed and Miss Laura Pratt assisted the hostess, pouring tea and chocolate. The other assistants were a number of debutantes.

Without an honor guest, Mrs. James Kuhn entertained at bridge on Wednesday afternoon. The prizes were won by Mrs. George Lauder, Mrs. George Laughlin, Jr., Mrs. William Speer Kuhn, Mrs. J. L. Dawson Speer and Miss Sallie Speer Dunbar.

Miss Georgia Neale Heard and Miss Eleanor Mary McCook will share the honors of a small 4 o'clock tea which Miss Rachael McMasters Miller will give at the Schenley next Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Ballou Bryson celebrated their first wedding anniversary last Wednesday evening at their home in Center avenue. They entertained the members of their bridal party with a few additional guests at cards.

Cheer

is not due to the disturbance of the liver, but often times to the "collar" that some laundries send a man to wear. It's a case of "roughing it" when a man has to wear that sort of a collar. Send your collar to us and live easy. Brace Bros., Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners, Pittsburgh. Both 'phones—Wilkinsburg 25.

Pie Social at Downieville.

To raise funds for the public school library the residents of Downieville, on the Pittsburgh & Western railway, held a pie social on Friday night, which was productive of social and financial results, everybody present having a pleasant evening. The affair was planned and successfully carried out by Miss Kirkpatrick, Miss Sterrett and Miss Hamilton. The auctioneer was D. McCallister and James Sterrett was master of ceremonies. Each pie was enclosed in a neat basket with the donor's name enclosed. The successful bidder had the pleasure of eating the pie with the fair donor. After the auction all sat down to a pie luncheon. Music was furnished by the Billings band. A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Alexander Downie for furnishing the finest pies.

Pittsburgh's New Social Register.

The Social Register for Pittsburgh has just been sent to subscribers. It is a small compact volume similar to that which has been issued for New York, Washington, Philadelphia, and other large cities. The book contains the names of the prominent families whether at home or abroad, with the maiden and Christian names of the married women, and the juniors, girls from 12 to 17 and boys from 14 to 20. The names of the clubs to which members of a family belong are given by abbreviations. In the back of the book is a department—Married Maidens—giving the names of married women who may be remembered only by their maiden names. "Dilatory Domiciles" gives the changes that may have occurred since the book went to press.

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Among the Clubs

By ANNA R. STRATTON.

NO CITY in the country has given more emphatic support to the work of the Red Cross society than Pittsburgh in the emergencies which have arisen calling for public aid. The last two weeks the women of the Red Cross society in this city have again responded to the call, coming this time from the officials of Butler and its fever-stricken people. The visit of Miss Clara Barton, the president of the National Red Cross, early in the week was an added spur to the interest which has already been taken in this relief work.

The only measure which the local society has taken thus far has been to ask for the organization of auxiliaries in the different churches and the awakening of interest in the auxiliaries which were formed during the Spanish-American war in churches in Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the surrounding towns. Four years ago they did a noble work, the church auxiliaries contributing largely to the supplies of money and clothing which were called for at that time for the hospital corps. The present great need is money to support the diet kitchen. The local Red Cross workers had intended to open a diet kitchen in Butler, but when Mrs. J. L. Anderson and Mrs. George McKee visited Butler last Tuesday they found such a good work being done in the diet kitchen established in the Second Presbyterian church of Butler by the women of that church that it was decided better to help the women there than to open another kitchen. Immediately an diet cooking range was put up by the Pittsburgh women, who will co-operate with the Butler women at that point. Fifty-five nurses are receiving their meals at that diet kitchen.

A local treasurer has been appointed in Pittsburgh, J. D. Lyon of Nathaniel Holmes' Sons, bankers, who will receive

MISS CLARA BARTON.

any money sent for the relief work in Butler. Mrs. George McKee is made assistant treasurer. All supplies, however, should be sent direct to Butler in care of the Red Cross relief committee in that place, as there is no receiving depot in Pittsburgh. The needed supplies included all kinds of clothing, underwear, shoes, stockings, jellies, fruits and every kind of delicacy for the sick.

Already several of the church auxiliaries have aided the Red Cross, among them being the East Liberty Presbyterian church, the First Lutheran and the Point Breeze Presbyterian church, each having sent a large box filled with clothing and other supplies. The Red Cross society has supplied 72 pairs of cotton blankets, 44 pairs of woolen blankets, sheets, pillow cases, towels, socks and stockings by the scores of dozens and many other things needed for wear and for use in the home.

The Red Cross society has asked for the support of church people, the churches and the newspapers being the only mediums employed to reach the people for aid. The women of Pittsburgh, in their immediate effort for the relief of Butler, are but following out the line of work which they did during the Civil war, when the great Sanitary fair was held here in aid of the soldiers, and during the years of the war the women of this city gave great stores of supplies. Again with the Johnstown flood came the call for aid, near and urgent, and met prompt reply. The receiving depot in Wood street during the Spanish-American war is remembered by most people, as well as the room filled with cots and hospital supplies, which was kept open at the Union depot for the use of the sick and crippled soldiers on the way home from Cuba and the Philippines.

The next meeting of the Red Cross society will be held on Monday morning, December 28.

Election of Mrs. Daniel Manning.

The election of Mrs. Daniel Manning as president of the board of lady managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was of interest to a number of Pittsburgh women who know her through association in the National society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Manning was nominated at the meeting of the board last Wednesday morning by Miss Helen Miller Gould, Mrs. James L. Blair having presented her resignation the previous day. Miss Gould in presenting Mrs. Manning's name, said she was eminently fitted for the office and referred to the fact that Mrs. Manning has been president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, had formed a hospital corps of 1,000 women for service during the Spanish-American war, had been elected by the Daughters of the American revolution to represent them at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette in Paris and was appointed by President McKinley one of the commissioners to represent the United States at this unveiling.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, the new president of the board of lady managers, is not only popular with the members of the board, but has a devoted following in all parts of the country. She has traveled so extensively and lived so much abroad that her reputation may be said to be international. She is a woman graceful in appearance, with a winning way that captivates those who come within her influence. She at once suggests latent strength of character.

Mrs. Manning's circumstances are such that she can go to St. Louis to live as soon as this will be necessary. The office of president is no sinecure, as Mrs. Potter Palmer found at Chicago. It is said that Mrs. Palmer spent $100,000 of her own money in making the Columbian exposition a success from the woman's side of it.

Mrs. Manning realizes the task that is before her and has not entered into the work without feeling that she can meet every demand that will be made upon her. She will receive the earnest support of the board, if one may judge from the expressions of pleasure that followed her election.

After the election the lady managers hastened through the other necessary business, for it was necessary, as one lady manager remarked, "that we get through in time to go home to hang up our Christmas stockings."

The Work of Women.

Recent census reports show a very great variety of occupations in which women are engaged, from the professional woman to the mechanic and the laborer. The following was compiled from these reports and appeared in the New York Journal:

There are 85 female bootblacks in the United States and five pilots; 946 women make a living as commercial travelers and 79 work as hostlers, while 190 keep livery stables; 6,663 girls and women are employed as errand and office boys, while 1,271 are officials of banks and companies; 193 are blacksmiths, and eight women make steel boilers.

One thousands, eight hundred and five women earn a livlihood as fishermen and oystermen; 624 women are coal miners; 59 mine for gold and silver, and 63 are quarrymen. There are actually two women motormen employed on the street railroads.

There are three women auctioneers in the United States, according to new census; 281 women work at gathering turpentine and 51 make a living keeping bees. There are 91 female sextons, and no fewer than 5,382 women barbers and hairdressers.

Four hundred and forty women are bartenders; 21 are stevedores and 31 run elevators; 1,042 are architects and draughtsmen, and 545 are carpenters, while 167 work as masons in brick and stone. Within recent years newspaper work has attracted many omen, and it is not surprising to find that there are 2,193 of them in that profession. On the other hand it is little short of astonishing to learn that 1,320 professional hunters and trappers wear petticoats.

There is scarcely a trade, a profession or a business enterprise that does not include some dauntless woman. In the United States there are 7,399 women physicians and surgeons, and 14 more are veterinarians. There are 1,009 lawyers among the women, and no fewer than 3,405 women clergymen. There are 409 women who are profesional electricians and 84 are civil engineers and surveyors. There are 113 women who make a living at wood chopping. There are 787 women dentists and 324 women undertakers. It is surprising to learn that there are now in the United States 45 female locomotive engineers and firemen and 7 female conductors on steam railroads. There are also 31 brakemen and 10 baggage women.

Prize Essay Contest Awards.

The annual awarding of the prizes in the school prize essay contest conducted under the direction of the Carnegie museum officials will take place on Tuesday evening, December 22, in Carnegie Lecture hall. The classes eligible to the contest include the high school classes in the two cities and a couple of steps in the ward schools. Over 900 essays were entered this year, more than in previous years, and increased interest has been taken in the subjects of the essays. Last year the writing of these essays was compulsory, but this year it was optional with the pupils, who thus showed their increased interest in the Carnegie museum and the objects it contains by taking it up.

Meeting Postponed.

The meeting of the Streets and Garbage committee, the sub-committee of the Permanent Civic committee, which was to have been held yesterday morning in the Civic club rooms in the McClintock building, was postponed until the first Saturday in January. The breaking down of the elevator a few hours before and the disinclination of the women to climb flight after flight of stairs to the top of the building, were too great obstacles to be overcome, and a conference at the foot of the first flight of stairs resulted in the postponement of the meeting until Saturday, January 2.

Lantern Slide Exhibition.

An exhibition of lantern slides made by the Frankfort, (Pa.) and the Orange, (N. J.) clubs, will be held in the lecture room of the Carnegie institute on Tuesday evening, December 22, at 8 o'clock. This exhibition, which will be the first of the new yearly series, will be given under the auspices of the photographic section of the Academy of Science and Art.

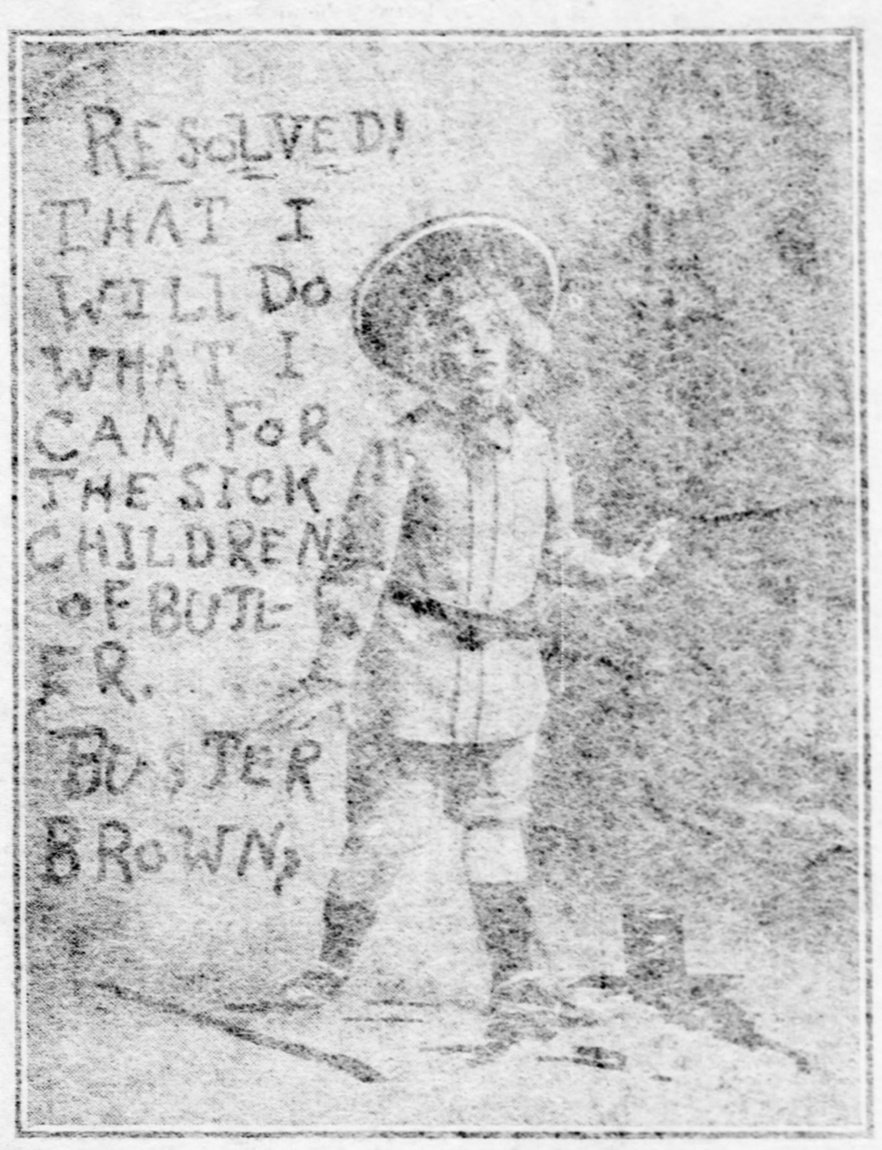
New Castle Social Favorite Is Married

Mrs. Lee Alfred Ochs.

Lee Alfred Ochs.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—The marriage of Mr. Lee Alfred Ochs of New York and Miss Nanna Kaufmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Kaufmann of this city, which took place this week at the parlors of the Hotel Henry of Pittsburgh, was an event of wide interest to many friends in this locality. The bride has been a decided social favorite in this place and is widely acquainted with the younger set in Pittsburgh and surrounding cities. The groom is a member of the Shapero-Bernstein Musical Publishing Company of New York and a member of a prominent New York family. The bride was educated at St. Xavier's academy at Latrobe.

Buster Brown Turns to Charity



Mrs. Cecil Criswell Williams as Buster Brown.

For those Pittsburghers who have made the acquaintance of Buster Brown through the comic pages of The Gazette, an opportunity will be presented on Tuesday afternoon and evening to see the mischievous little rascal in bodily form. Mrs. Cecil Criswell Williams, the well-known reader and mimic, will present Buster in pantomime and appropriate guise, in connection with a well-selected vaudeville and musical entertainment, at the Conservatory of Music, on Dithridge street. The entertainment is for the benefit of the Butler sufferers and promises to be one of excellence and great novelty. Mrs. Williams has studied Buster's peculiar temperament, watched with close attention his various antics and is prepared to [illegible] him with a realism that will be startling. If you have a mind to see The Gazette's famous maker of resolutions in real life go to the entertainment [illegible] afternoon or evening.

METTLESOME ARE CHURCH SINGERS

Elaborate Musical Programs Prepared for Celebrating Coming of the Savior.

TREATS FOR CHURCHGOERS

The churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have prepared especially elaborate programs for Christmas music, the musical work laid out for that festal day exceeding in difficulty of execution even the pretentious programs prepared for other Christmases memorable in the musical history of the two cities.

Everybody at all conversant with the characteristics of choir masters and the wishes of church choirs know that it is the desire of masters and choirs to produce on Christmas day programs of musical excellence, testing the capacity of singers and organists, and the ability and judgment of conductor. It is the general opinion that in Pittsburgh and Allegheny the conductors have always shown good judgment and invariably select that which is within the scope of the voice material they have at their disposal.

Looking over the programs of various churches of all denominations one is struck with the wide range of composers from whose works selections have been made, while from the same observation it appears that the movement in the Catholic church for the rehabilitation of the music of that class of which Palestrina is considered the best exemplar has not made much progress in this locality. Whether this failure may not yet lead to the enforcement of the quasi-rule that the chant only shall be permitted at the mass in Catholic churches is a matter to be discussed separately, remembering that a similar censure made by the council of Trent in 1562 led to that historic development of Palestrina and ushered in a cycle of church music that is still hailed as the model to be aspired to by composers of music sung at the solemn religious ceremonies of the Catholic church.

The Christmas music in most of the Protestant churches, except the Episcopal, will be given today, while on Christmas day itself in the Catholic and the Episcopal churches the music for Christmas will be sung. In a few churches the organ and choir will be reinforced by an orchestra, while in others the single trombone will enunciate certain numbers.

Constant practice has been had, as has been patent to those passing the churches throughout the two cities on many evenings during the last four weeks, and there is no doubt that the Christmas music to be played and sung this season will compare in beauty and style with any heretofore performed.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Owen Fawley	Leetsdale
Bertha Woodward	Leetsdale
Max Orthofer	Pittsburgh
Katherine Schmit	Pittsburgh
John Henning	Homestead
Sophia Turk	Homestead
Alexander Mitchell	Pittsburgh
Hary Harris	Pittsburgh
Philip Ginsburg	Monessen
Anna Greenfeld	Pittsburgh
Wicktor Burath	McKeesport
Gertie Johnson	McKeesport
Fred D. Evans	Allegheny
Olive M. Crone	Titusville
Benjamin M. Trautman	Millvale
Bertha C. Hassel	Sharon
John M. Koch	Pittsburgh
Ada R. McFarland	Pittsburgh
Jesse N. Bower	Wheeling
Evaline Pullius	Hookstown
Robert McWilliams	Pittsburgh
Sarah J. Protheroe	Etna
Henry McL. Bartram	Turtle Creek
Nell G. Wright	Turtle Creek
George W. Gant	Pittsburgh
Tillie Graham	Pittsburgh

Anti-Shirt Bulger Association

Take Notice—We have joined the Anti-Shirt-Bulger association and guarantee that men's shirts will not bulge after having been laundered by us. We have the right kind of machinery back of this guarantee. Brace Bros., Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners, Pittsburgh. Both 'phones—Wilkinsburg 23.

MILK DIET 22 YEARS.

Montreal Man Who Had Been Raised on Liquid Food Alone Dies of Croup.

MONTREAL, Dec. 19.—Emile Brassean is dead as the result of an attack of croup. He was 22 years of age and his parents and those who knew him well are authority for the remarkable statement that never during his life had he partaken of solid food, yet he was a healthy and apparently robust young man.

He began when a child living upon a diet of milk and sugar, and continued it up to his death, his usual allowance being three pints of milk and a pound of sugar. He thrived upon this diet and, until attacked by croup, was never ill a day in his life.

AT THE DECIDING POINT

and you want a suggestion—give a gift of worthy quality from this jewelry store—the finest in the city.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER WORKS OF ART.

OPEN EVENINGS.

L. W. VILSACK & CO., JEWELERS. Farmers Bank Building.

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN, INC. 804, 806, 808 and 810 Federal St., ALLEGHENY, PA.

DINNER SETS

All the new styles in china and porcelain in open stock and by the set complete, beautiful Haviland dinner sets, 100 pieces,

$25.00

Store Open Evenings Until Xmas.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 56 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canadas and Europe. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N.Y.

Notice to Retail Jewelers! Geo. B. Barrett Co., Notice to Retail Jewelers!

Wholesale Jewelers and Direct Importers of Precious Stones.

A LARGE STOCK OF EVERYTHING RETAIL JEWELERS REQUIRE.

DIAMONDS A Superb Stock of LOOSE and MOUNTED, competing with any wholesale house in the U. S. in quantity, quality and prices. An early inspection from the "Trade" invited.

Lowest New York Prices Guaranteed. Open Evenings.

Second Floor Chronicle Telegraph Building. 347-349 Fifth Ave.

LONDON SOCIETY WOMEN GIVE RADIUM AS PRESENTS

Nothing Cheap About the Christmas Gifts That Are Selected by the British Society Belles.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—There is this to be said for the latest fad of London society women—the giving of small particles of radium as Christmas presents—that none of the recipients can complain of having received a cheap gift. To give radium in this way costs from $10 to $50, the outfit necessary therefor consisting of a "spinthariscope" and a speck of the new metal hardly big enough to be seen with the naked eye.

Sir William Crookes, the English scientist, invented the "spinthariscope," which is a kind of microscope through which small quantities of the precious stuff can be examined to better advantage. The spinthariscope sold by a London chemist who has the radium monopoly is about the size of a finger-ring case and has an opening for the eye something like that in a child's kaleidoscope. By taking the apparatus into a darkened room, and squinting through the eye-hole, one can see flashes of constantly varying light shooting in all directions, like miniature fireworks.

The idea of making Christmas gifts of radium proved uncommonly infectious, and the run on the chemist's stock has necessitated hasty communication with the firms in Bavaria and Austria who supply most of the radium that reaches this country.

BARTLETT FURNACE — WARM HOUSE.

Bartlett Furnace and Range Corporation, 715 Liberty street.

CALL TEACHER A HUGGER.

Town Divided Into Factions Over Actions of Pedagogue.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Dec. 19.—The little town of Plano, in Tulare county, is a community divided against itself, and the bone of contention is the present superintendent of public schools, Jabez Turner.

The adherents and opponents of the schoolmaster have now turned their attention to the governor's office and that official is receiving his share of letters from the population of Plano. The probability is that at the next meeting of the state board of public instruction the matter will be referred to the grievance committee, which will pass on it, and accord the parties interested a hearing.

Jabez Turner was accused of flirting with a confirmed spinster, of hugging and kissing a schoolgirl of mature years, and of advising his pupils not to attend a certain church if they expected to receive Christmas presents from another tree. The town is divided into two factions fighting each other bitterly. The church and saloons have taken a hand in the scrap, which bids fair to be a merry one.

Index Issues Striking Number.

The Pittsburgh Index issued yesterday as its Christmas number, one of the handsomest publications this city has ever produced. From the daintily tinted drawing on the front cover to the handsome advertisement in color on the last outside page, it is pre-eminently an artistic creation. Throughout the number are handsome illustrations of text and two particularly attractive features are the work of E. A. Martin, the Pittsburgh artist. One is a supplement printed on fine paper, in colors, suitable for framing. The scene is in Merrie England of a century ago, and represents a gathering around the yule log, with one of the English gentlemen present telling a Christmas story. The other contribution is tinted in one shade and occupies a full page. It is Martin's latest woman's head. Among the many features in the number are cartoons of cartoonists, the artists of the Pittsburgh daily papers sketching their rivals for public favor. Wilmer M. Jacoby's serial, "A Gallant Highwayman," is concluded in the number.

A Sweet Seashore Souvenir fresh from ATLANTIC CITY sent home to you prepaid, at 45c per lb. box.

FRALINGER'S FAMOUS SALT WATER TAFFY

Get a two-pound box for Christmas, prepaid, at.... 89c

Send Money Order or Stamps to

Fralinger's Confectionery. Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J.

Store Open Evenings Till Christmas
Shop in the morning whenever possible.

THE WOMAN'S STORE · EASILY REACHED BY ALL CARS
ROSENBAUM COMPANY

Genuine Tortoise Combs Reduced
Side Combs and Neck Combs greatly reduced—almost one-third off the regular prices.

Extraordinary Fur News

Squirrel Scarfs, in all the new shapes at $5.00, $7.50, $10.00, $16.50, $25 and up to $55.00.

Isabella and Sable Fox Scarfs in single or double length, either in boa or flat pelerine effect, at $5.00, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15, $18, $25 up to $75.00.

Blue Wolf Neckpieces, sold elsewhere as "blue lynx," at $10, $13.50, $16.50, $20 and $25.

Muffs to Match Every Scarf in Stock, from $3.50 up to $100

Handsome Natural or Blended Mink Scarfs, in all the newest shapes and styles, prices range from $15 up to $150

Children's or Misses' Furs from 98c to $35.00, all of the new shapes of muffs and scarfs in Angora, Nutria, Tippet, Beaver, Brook Mink, light or dark Squirrel, Fox, Krimmer and Muffon.

One-Fourth Off We have too many high-grade furs, and in order to reduce the stock quickly we have made a special discount of 25 per cent on all Hudson Bay Sables, all Russian Sables, all Eastern Minks, all White Foxes, all Baum Martens, all Chinchillas, all Beavers, all Moles, some Alaska Sable and Alaska Isabella Foxes—either sets or single pieces. Wives and daughters who want a fine fur for Christmas should be particular that their husbands or brothers should see this extraordinary news.......... One-Fourth Off

We're Not Saying Much

in the papers these days, but the store contains the greatest stocks of desirable holiday goods we ever owned. Couldn't do much more business if we wanted to—hence, small advertisements. But it will pay you to buy here—absolutely nowhere will you find such lovely gift things—nor so moderately priced.

Write to Santa Claus!

Thousands of tots are writing to jolly Santa Claus. He informs us the mail was never so heavy. Yes, children, write. Tell him everything you want. Santa answers all letters and sends a pretty card besides. You know we are his only direct Pittsburgh agents. Be sure to put a 2c stamp on your note, or Santa won't get it. Address all letters to Santa Claus, care Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Extraordinary Values in the Kinds of Silks and Dress Goods You Are Looking For

The Silk Specials

Printed India Silks, white ground with neat colored dots, scrolls and figures; suitable for waist, dress and children's wear. Laundered perfectly. Regularly sells for 50c per yard. Monday's price only 35c

A shipment of new twilled Foulards just received. Beautiful new designs in the very choicest effects and color blendings. Nothing would be more appreciated for Christmas than a nice foulard dress. These will sell later on at 85c per yard. Monday's special price 47c

Fine French Crepe de Chine, full 25 inches wide, a particularly nice quality of soft clinging silk. In great demand for waists, dresses, and for neckwear. A full range of colors, including white, cream and black. A good $1.00 value at 75c

Fifty pieces of fancy Silks, in desirable styles for waist and dress purposes, come in canaille stripes, figures, Dresdens, pointelle, etc. This season's very choicest effects; not a yard in the lot worth less than $1.00 and $1.25, all to go Monday at only 75c

Black Taffeta Silk, full 19 inches wide, fast edges and all pure bright silk, nice for waist or dress purposes, and also for foundations and linings. Will give good serviceable wear. The very best 50c grade at only 32½c

French Faille de Soie, full 27 inches wide. The softest and most lustrous silk in the market, every fiber pure bright spun. Silk which we fully guarantee to wear; nothing could make a more exquisite gown. Actually worth $1.25 per yard, to be sold Monday at only 87c

Fine Silk Warp Mousselines

Come either in plain ground or embroidered silk spot. Beautiful shades of pink, blue, nile, reseda, rose, heliotrope, maize, grey, lavender, white, cream and black. Will make a beautiful dinner or evening gown. Actually worth 40c per yard to be sold Monday at only 25c

Dress Goods Specials

A lot of twenty pieces of fancy Zibelines, come in the choicest mixtures of brown, blue, gray, green and also in black. A nice weight for the two-piece suit or separate skirt, also excellent for children's school dresses. Full 38 inches wide, and really worth 40c per yard, to be sold Monday at only 21c

Plaid Dress Goods. Bright satin barre effects; also the clan plaids. Styles that in great demand just now for children's dresses. The choicest effects ever shown for the price. Only, per yard 48c

A special sale of medium weight Dress Goods, embracing such desirable fabrics as fancy zibelines, bannockburns, Caked suitings, tweed, vicoreaux, etc., made of the purest grade combed wool and come 50 and 54 inches in width. All the most fashionable colors are represented. Goods that have found ready sale all season at $1 and $1.15 per yard, to be closed out Monday at only 68c

All our finest grade Imported Suitings, such as panne zibelines, embroidered zibelines, fancy mixtures, and very choice tweed effects. Goods that have sold all season at from $2.50 to $4.00 per yard, to go without reserve Monday at only $1.75

A special sale of 56-inch wide black dress goods, serges, cheviots, broadcloths, etamines, cheviots, basket cloths and venetians. Styles that are suitable for the two-piece suit, or for separate skirts. The very choicest collection of fine black dress goods ever offered at the price. Worth $1.25 per yard, all to go Monday at only 95c

A Full Line of Fine Linen Table Sets

Full size cloths with napkins to match, sold at the lowest prices possible. We have them from $5.50 up to $12.50. Do not fail to see them before buying.

Shirt Waists, Golf Blouses

These garments are selling rapidly for gifts. We have enormous assortments in the loveliest styles imaginable. The prices make it imperative that you buy here.

Women's Black and White Small Checked Taffeta Silk Waists, four pleats on each side of front, pleated back and sleeve, tailor stitched on edge of pleats—fancy shape stock collar, at $5.00

Women's Brilliantine Waists, full tucked all across front, tucked back, large puff sleeve, two tab stock collar, at $1.75

Women's Knitted Golf Blouses, heavy zigzag ribbed, high neck, large full sleeve, tight fitting cuff; colors black, white, red, navy; regular $2.50 blouse for $1.98

Tea Gowns, Dressing Sacques

Women's Fine Quality Cashmere Tea Gowns—shawl collar trimmed with rows of self colored ribbon and ruffles; large puff sleeve; colors black, red and navy, at $5.00

Women's Eiderdown Dressing Sacques — crochet scalloped edge all around, black applique on collar, ribbon ties; colors grey, red, pink and light blue 98c

Shirt Waist Suits Reduced

The shirtwaist suit stock is too large and accordingly we have made extraordinary reductions. The special lot we speak of is in ultra fashionable effects only. They are made of finest all-wool broadcloth, in black, blue and brown, and in rich velvets, in blue and black. The prices were $15.50, $18 and $20, all are now reduced to $11.50

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Edited by SAM F. LUTY.

MANY SHEET STEEL MILLS ARE IN THE UNION LIST

Some Employes Likely to Be Benefited by the Readjustment of the Wage Scale.

The sheet lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers all over the country voted last night on the proposition to reject or ratify the action of the special convention. The result will be announced during the week. It is confidently believed that the changes in the wage scale recommended by the convention will be accepted by the membership. While the revised scale will mean a reduction of 10 per cent for the tonnage men for the present it also will mean more employment for members of the Amalgamated association. The change in wages may not lessen the earning power of the men, as the limit of production was increased from 135 to 150 pairs a turn. Wages of the day hands in the sheet mills are not to be changed and the new scale is to go into effect on January 1.

A strong fight was made by the independent sheet manufacturers to obtain concessions from the Amalgamated association that would enable them to meet the competition of the non-union plants of the American Sheet Steel Company. The independents control 159 mills, of which 125 are union and 34 are non-union, but among the latter are a number that are not in regular operative condition. The American Sheet Steel Company, which has been getting most of the trade throughout the dull period controls 164 mills. Of these 91 are operated on a non-union basis and 73, when they are running, are operated under the provisions of the Amalgamated scale.

A list of the sheet mills of the country was carefully compiled during the week and the result shows that of the independent mills 79 per cent are union and 21 per cent non-union. Of the mills of the American Sheet Steel Company 45 per cent are union and 55 per cent are non-union. The Stark Rolling Mill Company is included in the list of independent union mills. An attempt is being made to operate the plant at Canton, O., on a non-union basis, but the company signed the Amalgamated scale last summer.

Following is a list of the sheet mills of the United States.

INDEPENDENT.

Union—	Number of Sheet Mills.
American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, O.	5
Ashland Sheet Mill Co., Ashland, Ky.	8
Canonsburg Steel & Iron Works, Canonsburg, Pa.	5
Empire Iron & Steel Co., Niles, O.	6
Laughlin Nail Co., Martins Ferry, O.	6
Licking Rolling Mill Co., Covington, Ky.	2
Louisville Bolt & Iron Co., Louisville, Ky.	2
Muskingum Valley Steel Co., Zanesville, O.	4
National Enameling & Stamping Co., Granite City, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.	8
Neal Bros., Pittsburgh	2
Inland Steel Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.	8
Newport Rolling Mill Co., Newport, Ky.	11
Niles Iron & Sheet Co., Niles, O.	5
Parkersburg Iron & Steel Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.	6
Republic Iron & Steel Co., Birmingham, Ala.	2
Stark Rolling Mill Co., Canton, O.	6
United Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Newcomerstown, O.	4
Waukesha Sheet Steel Co., Waukesha, Wis.	6
Waynesburg Forge, Sheet & Tin Mills, Waynesburg, Pa.	2
Wheeling Corrugating Co., Wheeling, W. Va.	7
Wheeling Steel & Iron Co., Wheeling, W. Va.	2
Youngstown Iron & Steel Roofing Co., Youngstown, O.	8
Youngstown Iron Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, O.	6
Zug & Co., Lim., Pittsburgh	6
Total, 24 concerns, 25 plants, number of mills	125
Non-Union—	
Allegheny Steel & Iron Co., Pittsburgh	6
American Sheet Iron Co., Philipsburg, N. J.	3
Cleveland Steel Co., Cleveland, O.	2
Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.	1
Marshall Iron Co., Newport, Del.	2
Marshallton Iron & Steel Co., Marshallton, Del.	3
McCullough Iron Co., Wilmington, Del.	4
Theodore Oliver, Easton, Pa.	1
E. Stanford, Coshohocken, Pa.	2
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., Bessemer, Ala.	1
Wilkes Rolling Mill Co., Sharon, Pa.	2
Alan Wood Iron & Steel Co., Conshohocken, Pa.	4
J. Wood & Bros. Co., Conshohocken, Pa.	3
Total, 13 concerns; number of mills	34

AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY.

Union—	
Aetna-Standard, Wheeling	23
Cambridge, O.	7
Canton, O.	5
Dennison, O.	4
Dresden, O.	4
Midland, Muncie, Ind.	4
New Philadelphia, O.	9
Niles, O.	4
Piqua, O.	4
Struthers, O.	6
Total, 10 plants; number of mills	73
Non-Union—	
Dover, Canal Dover, O.	10
Wellsville, O.	6
Wood, McKeesport, Pa.	13
Scottdale, Pa.	8
Old Meadow, Scottdale, Pa.	6
Saltsburg, Pa.	4
Apollo, Pa.	6
Vandergrift, Pa.	23
Hyde Park, Pa.	5
Kirkpatrick, Leechburg, Pa.	10
Total, 10 plants; number of mills	91

CARPENTERS AMALGAMATE

The Brotherhood and Society Agree to Work Together for One Year.

Details were arranged during the week of the temporary agreement providing for the amalgamation of the two carpenters' organizations of the country, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. It will go into effect on January 1 and will be tested for one year, at the end of which time if the temporary alliance has been satisfactory to both unions a permanent consolidation will be consummated.

A meeting of the two committees representing the organizations was held in Buffalo on Monday and Tuesday and an agreement was reached on the terms handed down last month by Umpire Strausser.

The decision of Umpire Strausser was accepted by the different locals of the United Brotherhood, but there were several sections which the Amalgamated society desired altered before accepting it. This was done at the meeting in Buffalo by the sanction of Umpire Strausser. After the first of the year the two organization will be known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The terms of the agreement provide that any member of the Amalgamated Society having a traveling card shall, on coming into a new district, deposit it with the nearest local within three days after securing work. Wherever there is a branch of the Amalgamated society and a local of the Brotherhood there shall be a joint district council, and each member shall pay not less than 5 cents and no more than 25 cents per month to the district. In the districts where there are no branches of the Amalgamated society every member shall pay 25 cents per month to the nearest local for a working card.

The agreement also provides that each organization shall place in the bank named by the umpire the sum of $25,000 to pay for the carrying out of the temporary amalgamation, the deposits to be made before January 10, 1904.

At the close of the conference President William D. Huber of the brotherhood, made the following statement: "There is no doubt that a permanent amalgamation will be perfected at the end of next year, when we will hold our joint convention. Every member of the two committees in Buffalo was unanimous in his acceptance of the agreement, and all are anxious for a permanent alliance. The agreement will be complied with by both unions throughout the coming year, and there is no doubt in my mind but that the good results will dispel all opposition to a permanent organization if any exists, which we have as yet failed to find."

A NEW PRESIDENT.

The Tinners Elect an Active Worker as Leader of Their Organizaton.

The sheet metal workers who compose Local Union No. 12 of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance are all back at work, the organization having withdrawn from the Building Trades council and signed a new agreement with the Master Tinners' association. The local is rapidly increasing in strength, new members being added to the roll at each meeting.

Charles Buzzard, who has just been chosen president of the local, has been one of the most active workers in the organization since it was formed. He will be installed at the next meeting. The other officers elected are: Vice president, George Zeig; recording secretary, David F. Quinlan; financial secretary, Louis Luckhardt; treasurer, Fred Schaeffer; conductor, W. J. Moore; sentinel, Henry Denzin; trustee, A. M. Hartzell; board of directors, W. B. Alward, Christ Coulter, William Lyons, Charles Cusick; business agent, N. S. Glass.

CHARLES BUZZARD, President of the Sheet Metal Workers.

Will Use American Products.

The United States Steel Corporation is said to be a bidder for the rails to be used in the construction of the Trans-Andine railway. The proposed railway will complete the connection between Buenos Ayres and Santiago and Valparaiso. Cars, locomotives and machinery of all kinds may be imported free of duty subject to the proviso that such importations are to be actually employed on this line. Bids will be opened at Santiago December 15.

American Goods Preferred.

Marshal Halstead, United States consul to Birmingham, England, in a recent report says: "'A firm of silversmiths and platers write me that 'American glass goods—such as jams, butter dishes, etc.—suitable for mounting in silver, are selling on the English market,' and they have been told that these American goods 'are remarkably cheap and good, and better than the Austrian goods, of which they buy a large quantity.'"

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR THE UNION MILLS

Weekly Report of the Amalgamated Association Lodges on Present Conditions.

Despite the fact that December always is a dull month in the iron and steel trade the outlook is not discouraging and many plants that are idle now are expected to be started about the first of next month. Following are the reports from lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers received during the week and printed in the journal of the organization:

Steubenville Lodge No. 52, Steubenville, O.—Pope Tin Plate Company, six mills working, six idle; prospects, unknown.

Sheet Mill Lodge No. 43, Reading, Pa.—Reading Iron Company; total number mills, three; one puddle, 6-inch, 11 furnaces; two sheet idle; no orders; standing turn men, 15; prospects uncertain.

Niminshillen Lodge No. 22, Canton, O.—Carnahan Tin Plate & Sheet Company, six tin mills; 3 working, 3 idle half the week; standing turn men, plenty; prospects fair.

Iron City Lodge No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Zug & Co., Limited; boiling department, 22 furnaces, all off; bar and guide department, bar mill, 8-inch and 10-inch idle; sheet and jobbing department, three working, three idle; prospects uncertain.

Lake Lodge No. 2, East Chicago, Ind.—Inland works of Republic Iron & Sheet Company; busheling department, all idle; bar and guide department, 8-inch and 9-inch working; bar and 10-inch idle; prospects uncertain.

Ben I. Davis Lodge No. 19, Lebanon, Pa.—West End Rolling Mill Company; boiling department, two furnaces on single turn; bar and guide department, one guide mill working, one bar idle; prospects poor.

M. F. Tighe Lodge No. 22, Lancaster, Pa.—Pennsylvania Iron Company, boiling department, four puddling and three scrap furnaces working; two idle, bar and guide department, bar mill on single turn, 8 and 10-inch double turn; prospects uncertain.

Cumberland No. 1, Valley Falls, R. I.—Perkins (R. I.) Horseshoe Company; bar and guide department, two 18-inch scrap and four 8-inch working; 18-inch scrap and three 8-inch mills idle; prospects fair.

Jarvis Lodge No. 8, Terre Haute, Ind.—Highland Iron & Steel Company; boiling, busheling and muck mill; 14 boiling and two busheling furnaces worked five turns; one busheling furnace idle for repairs; standing turn men plenty; prospects good.

Riverside Lodge No. 1, Pottstown, Pa.—Potts Brothers Iron Company; boiling department, all on; sheared skelp mill on; standing turn men plenty; prospects unknown.

South Sharon Lodge No. 15, South Sharon, Pa.—Plant American Tin Plate Company; tin department, 10 mills on, 10 idle; standing turn men plenty; prospects unknown.

Newport Lodge No. 6, Newport, Ky.—Newport Rolling Mill Company; sheet and jobbing department, all idle.

Springdale Lodge No. 30, Youngstown, O.—Mahoning Valley plant of the Republic Iron & Steel Company; bar and guide department plate mill working; 7, 9, 12, 16 and 18-inch idle; orders scarce; prospects unknown.

Sylvan Lodge No. 15, Moline, Ill.—Republic Iron & Steel Company, bar and guide department, two; 12-inch and 8-inch continuous on; prospects good.

Prosperity Lodge No. 5, Wheeling, W. Va.—LaBelle plant of American Tin Plate Company; 10 tin mills, all on; prospects uncertain.

North End Lodge No. 33, Reading, Pa.—Reading Iron Company; boiling department, on full; bar and guide department, skelp, universal and puddle mill working full turn, men plenty; prospects fair.

John Collins Lodge No. 5, Bessemer, Ala.—Plant Tennessee Coal & Iron Company; boiling department, nine puddling and two sand-bottoms; on four turns this week; bar and guide department, guide mill worked three turns; bar mill off; sheet and jobbing department, five had worked three turns; prospects brightening.

Brandywine Lodge No. 33, Lebanon, Pa.—American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company; 11-mill plant, puddle, guide and bar; boiling department, 23 furnaces worked 4 days double, 10 or six days double; bar and guide department, five guide and two bar on five days double turn, one guide mill idle for general repairs; prospects uncertain.

Pride of McKees Rocks No. 47, McKees Rocks, Pa.—Lockhart Iron & Steel Company, boiling department idle; bar and guide department, guide mill on double turn, bar mill on half time.

Cambridge Lodge No. 17, Connellsville, Pa.—Humbert plant, American Tin Plate Company; six tin plate mills, all idle.

W. C. Davis Lodge No. 1, East Chicago, Ind.—Inland Iron Works of the Republic, puddle mill off; two doubles going to busheling mill; 12 doubles off; standing turn men plenty; prospects poor.

Aikins Lodge No. 31, Cleveland, O.—Cleveland Hardware Company; bar and guide department, 10-inch worked full this week, prospects brighter.

Bird Lodge No. 47, Birdsboro, Pa.—E. and G. Brock Iron Company; six puddling and two scrap furnaces and sheet mill idle until Monday; factory idle, prospects uncertain.

Banner of the West Lodge No. 18, East St. Louis, Ill.—Tudor Iron works; boiling department working; lost one day, no coal; bar and guide department all on; prospects fair.

Park City Lodge, Ashland, Ky.—Ashland Steel Company; blooming, Bessemer converting department all on two days; standing turn men plenty; prospects unknown.

Pride of New Castle Lodge No. 2, New Castle, Pa.—Greer's mill, American Tin Plate Company; working full, with good prospects for a steady run; plenty of standing turn men.

THE PAINTERS' TROUBLES ENDED

Arrangements Being Completed for Reorganization of the District Council.

The dissension in the ranks of the Pittsburgh district council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers was ended during the week. President J. C. Barnhorn came here and held a number of conferences with the result that all differences were satisfactorily adjusted. The district is now under the control of one representative from each of the 19 local unions, and the district council will be reorganized when the voting on the new by-laws is completed.

Unless the system is changed officers for the coming year will be elected at a mass meeting of the local unions on the first Sunday in January. A proposition, however, is under consideration to elect by a mailed referendum vote. So far there are seven candidates for the office of business agent, with three to elect. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes will be the senior business agent, and those receiving the next highest vote will be the two assistants. The candidates are: Al. Firth, financial secretary of Local Union No. 72; D. F. McCarthy, financial secretary of No. 6; William E. Bryson, financial secretary of No. 531; Thomas B. McDonald of No. 282; Homer Schreckengost of No. 100; Frank Curran of No. 6; W. E. Palmer of No. 282. Frank E. Smith, the present senior business agent, will retire after two years of service, and from present indications will be chosen sixth vice president and a member of the national executive board of the brotherhood. The election is now going on, but a sufficient number of votes have been cast by locals all over the country to insure Mr. Smith's election. This will be the first time for the Pittsburgh district to have a direct representative on the general executive board. It is believed that Al. Firth will succeed Mr. Smith as senior business agent in this district. The candidates for secretary of the district council that have been announced are: Edward A. Eisel of Local Union No. 100, the incumbent; A. P. Ziegler of No. 72 and L. F. Haberstroh of No. 417.

AL. FIRTH, Candidate for Business Agent of the Painters' District Council.

FRANK E. SMITH, Retiring Business Agent of the Painters' District Council.

BARBERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Local Unions in Both Cities Are Rapidly Increasing in Membership.

Local Union No. 20 of the Journeymen Barbers' union has gained a strong hold in Pittsburgh and now is composed of 300 members, or about 70 per cent of the craft in the city. Local Union No. 241 has recently been formed in Allegheny and is rapidly increasing in membership.

The Pittsburgh organization held its annual election during the week. William J. Trischler was chosen president and A. L. Overcashier recording secretary. These men rank among the most energetic trade unionists in the Pittsburgh district. Following is a list of the other officers elected: Vice president, E. J. Hare; financial secretary, George J. Trischler; treasurer, T. B. Braugwynne; guardian, H. Albert; guide, Peter Giesberger; trustees, John Rousher, George Auth and Calvin Welsh; finance committee, H. J. Zwiegart, J. Sautee and V. E. Hauks.

WILLIAM J. TRISCHLER, President Local Union No. 20 of the Journeymen Barbers' Union.

THE NEW ALLIANCE.

W. J. Spencer Explains the Objects of the Structural Trades Organization.

William J. Spencer, general secretary-treasurer of the Structural Alliance of Building Trades, has issued a statement giving the objects and intentions of the new organization. He says in part:

The Structural Building Trades alliance has been organized for the purpose of perpetuating the basic trades in their particular industry. By it no conflict with existing institutions is aimed at—no antagonism to necessary authority is intended, but possessing, as each integral part does, certain indisputable rights, we guarantee with each other that proper regard shall be shown these rights, and that we shall separately or collectively defend them whenever they may be assailed and wherever we may be called upon.

In some quarters the new organization will be regarded as a movement looking to the destruction of present central bodies, and it may be difficult to disabuse this opinion from the minds of those who prefer to follow it. Indeed it may even be unwise to attempt it, since a continued discussion will certainly detract from the main purpose of the alliance, which is avowedly to stand for the recognized trade rights of each other.

Plainly speaking, we mean that wherever the ramifications of the structural iron workers' trade shall lead, when boundary lines are submitted to and ratified by this alliance, he shall be privileged to follow them without objection; and what is true of the trade of the iron worker is also true of every other affiliated trade.

Nor is it the intention to make a war of aggression against existing trades or sub-trades upon the structure; on the contrary we hope to continue in the friendly relations that have always been our main characteristic in the past.

We do insist, however, that we shall be consulted as to the proper and legitimate division of each department and changes in existing primary trades as may be made in the future; but in this we feel a consciousness of performing a duty we owe to our members in the several affiliated trades, since we are pledged to protect those who have devoted their lives to the trade they follow in elevating it to the highest possible standard and in making such personal sacrifice as their continued connection with their respective organizations demanded, instead of turning over to the industrial adventurer a ready-made trade or calling that he neither had a hand in making or developing.

In other words, we believe that the men following the basic trades are by right the natural heirs of such tributary trades as may be developed from time to time from the main trades, and it is the purpose and aim of the new alliance to enter claim for future branches or divisions and defend each other in attempting to secure them.

Of no less importance is the intention of the new alliance to discourage and drive from its quarters dual unions in existing trades.

The trade union movement of this country will never be what it was intended for until the last of the dual locals in every branch of industry is attacked and driven from its lair.

That any member of an organization can call himself a union man and stand for the continuance of a dual organization in any craft is inconceivable, and it is as much for the purpose of annihilating any that may remain that the basic trades in the building industry have banded themselves together and pledged to each other every support in killing the microbe known as the dual union.

A. OVERCASHIER, Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 20 of the Journeymen Barbers' Union.

WILL TEST THE LAW.

Trade Unionists Preparing to Oppose an Act of the Last Congress.

Trade unionists throughout the country are making preparations to test the constitutionality of the law enacted at the last session of congress which prohibits persons suspected of having views opposed to organized government from entering this country. The arrest and threatened deportation of John Turner, the English trade unionist, have called attention to the law, as his case is the first to come under it. The unions of New York, Chicago, and other cities have taken the matter up. Clarence S. Darrow has offered to go before the supreme court and plead the case of Turner.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has adopted resolutions on the case and copies are being sent to central trade bodies in other cities. The resolutions read as follows:

Whereas, Some weeks ago Mr. John Turner, one of the most prominent trade unionists of the British Islands, came to this country for the purpose of bringing about a greater unity of feeling and activity between the clerks of Great Britain and Ireland and the retail clerks of the United States and Canada; and

Whereas, Mr. Turner is one of the leaders of his craft, and has also been honored by the London Trades council, being a member of the executive board; and

Whereas, Mr. Turner made a tour of this country some years ago, and wherever he went left a deep impression on the minds of those he met of his gentleness and ability; and

Whereas, His success at that time and the friendships then formed, supplemented by his natural passion for the freedom of his fellow workers the world over, was the inspiration of his present visit to our shores in pursuit of the activity of his craft; and

Whereas, He is an enthusiastic believer in the "general strike" as a means of effective defense of wage workers against the ever-increasing power of arrogant monopoly and governmental usurpations, and this fact, according to the counsel for the government, is the sum and substance of his offending and the fact of his being known as a believer in the philosophy of Proudhon, and Spencer, Jefferson and Emerson, Kropotkin and Tolstoi, Ibsen and Zola, simply furnished Secretary Cortelyou's department with the necessary excuse for his arrest, and the entire case framed up by the government convinces us that the blow is aimed not at Turner, the anarchist, but at Turner, the trades unionist and advocate of the general strike—at Turner, the energetic organizer and intelligent believer in the solidity of wage workers; and

Whereas, The act of congress under which Turner was arrested is a recent one, enacted at a time of tremendous excitement following the killing of President McKinley, and is practically a duplicate of the alien law of 1798, and if submitted to is bound to be followed by a sedition act which will prevent the American citizen from even criticising a public official, so that once in office a mayor, judge, governor, president, or other public official, can do as he pleases without fear of adverse popular disapproval; and

Whereas, The men of a century ago rose in their political power, made the man that wrote the Declaration of Independence president, and wiped the evil laws from the statute books. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon all liberty-loving trades unionists, as well as all liberty-loving citizens of other organizations, to unite for the purpose of resenting this outrageous arrest under this unconstitutional act.

A MILL WORKERS FEAT.

The Champion Wire Drawer Lifts Forty Thousand Pounds Every Day.

An instance of where brute strength triumphs with the modern wire drawer as a wage-earning factor, as compared with the skill of the old-time wire drawer, who had to make his own dies as well as draw his wire, is shown in the case of the champion of the Worcester works of the American Steel and Wire Company, who draws 10,000 pounds of three-draft wire a day. This man is a Finlander of enormous strength and endurance. To draw 10,000 pounds of wire means to lift 40,000 pounds a day, 200 pounds at a time. The wire is drawn from No. 5 to 12½. He must lift the rod on the reel, then lift the coil off the block on the reel, for the second draft; repeat this operation, and finally lift the coil off the block on a barrow. This is heavy work and few men are strong enough to endure it. Many men handle greater tonnage, for example, in these same works where men shovel coal from cars at seven cents a ton and earn $2 a day, which means that they handle close to 30 tons a day or 60,000 pounds, as against the wire drawer's 40,000 pounds. But they do not handle the coal in 200-pound lumps, and the strain is not so great.

THE GAZETTE'S DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

UNITED LABOR LEAGUE OF WESTERN PENN'A

Second and fourth Sundays, Knights of Labor hall, 535 Smithfield st. W. T. Hamilton, president; E. A. Maginn, vice president; John J. Toole, recording and corresponding secretary; B. W. Hamilton, financial secretary; George Miller, treasurer; Joseph L. Evans, J. J. Kane and Neil Courts, trustees.

IRON CITY CENTRAL TRADES COUNCIL

First and third Thursdays, Arnfeld hall, 1119 Penn ave. G. A. Ross, president; A. B. Alston, vice president; W. J. Kelly, recording secretary; H. J. Carey, financial secretary; J. M. Fink, treasurer; C. E. Winslow, A. B. Alston and R. J. L. Black, trustees.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL

First Friday, Moorhead hall. T. H. Dolan, president; J. J. Dolan, vice president; W. L. McAfee, secretary-treasurer, Beaver st., Allegheny; T. A. Means, Robert Lewis and W. Riley, trustees. Organizations affiliated with the council follow:

International Typographical Union.
No. 7—Headquarters, room 53, Shannon building, 326 Fourth ave. J. B. Culley, sec. First Sunday, 238 Fourth ave.
No. 14 (German)—Last Tuesday, Moorehead hall. Herman Patten, sec., 130 Merrimac st.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.
No. 9—First Wednesday, Cherry av. and Sixth ave. T. A. Means, sec., 7312 Kelly st.
No. 81 (Feeders)—Second and fourth Saturdays, 535 Smithfield st. Thomas C. Neeson, sec.
No. 64—Fourth Saturday, Moorehead hall. Ed Joyce, sec.

International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America.
No. 56—Second Monday, Cherry av. and Sixth ave. W. A. McCullough, sec., 37 Chestnut st.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Headquarters, 225 Fourth ave. H. W. Legleitner president, Edward F. Welsh, secretary; Saturdays. Board of business agents daily at 9 a. m. Organizations in the building trades follow, but all are not directly affiliated with the council:

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.
No. 27—Headquarters, 225 Fourth ave., Tuesdays. James J. McKee, business agent.
No. 218—Steam Fitters. Headquarters, 112 Fourth ave., Mondays, Old City hall. E. A. Maginn, business agent.

International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' Union.
No. 4—Tuesday, 302 Grant st. T. J. Williams, business agent.
No. 26—(Helpers.) Mondays, 225 Fourth ave. G. Schraffrath, business agent.

International Union of Steam Engineers.
No. 66—Mondays, 412 Smithfield st. H. F. Smith, business agent.
No. 95—Saturdays. C. L. Hosack, sec., 2120 Fifth ave.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.
[illegible]

... nerchor hall, Southern ave. August F. Peterson, 9 Williams st., Mt. Washington.

Building Trades Laborers' Union.
No. 10737—First and third Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' hall, Arthur st. E. Chambers, business agent, 7 Carrie st.

Cement Finishers and Helpers' Union.
No. 10937—Second and fourth Mondays, 6004 Center ave. H. A. McCollim, sec., 7047 Fletcher st.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.
No. 167—Mondays, 952 Penn ave. Evert Finicum, sec.

Pile Drivers' Union.
No. 10768—Thursdays, 9 Market st. J. E. Dee, sec., 217 Goodrich st., Allegheny.

Hod Carriers' Union.
No. 7341—First and third Mondays, Odd Fellows' hall, Allegheny. G. W. Stoner, sec.

Bricklayers and Masons' International Union.
No. 2—Headquarters, 510 Wylie ave., Fridays. Daniel Gildernew, business agent.
No. 4—Mondays, McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock sts., Allegheny. Jos. P. Rice, sec.
No. 33—Second and fourth Tuesdays, Arnfeld hall, 1119 Penn ave. Geo. Jones, sec.
No. 34—414 Diamond st. Jacob Wadle, secretary, 608 First street, Allegheny.
No. 35—South Twelfth st. Isadore Moetler, secretary, 2420 Sarah st.
No. 82—Moorhead hall. Antoine Cureador, secretary, Bothwell st., Allegheny.
No. 83—O'Brien hall, Braddock. Alex. Ramsey, secretary.
No. 84—626 Whittier st. Angelo Scarves, secretary, 13 Orphan st.

Operative Plasterers' International Association.
No. 31—Wednesdays, 225 Fourth ave. James M. Culp, business agent.
No. 18—Tuesdays, Wallace block, Wilkinsburg. L. A. Hovis, sec.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
No. 3—Headquarters, 510 Wylie ave., Thursdays. W. C. Bennett, secretary; George Boyd and J. C. Thomas, business agents.

Stone Cutters' Association, Western Pennsylvania.
First and third Tuesdays, McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock sts., Allegheny. James Laird, sec., box 230.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
No. 5—(Inside wiremen.) Fridays, 302 Grant st. E. P. Allman, bus. agt., Chatsworth ave.
No. 14—Thursdays, 302 Grant st. George Schmatinetz, business agent, 3 Heman st.
No. 319—Second and fourth Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. J. J. Horner, sec., 225 Lothrop st.
No. 161—Uniontown. J. F. Monon, sec.
No. 326—Connellsville. Frank Buttermore, sec., New Haven.
No. 33—New Castle. W. A. Bryan, sec.
No. 342—New Brighton. Geo. J. Wolf, sec.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.
Smoky City lodge 154—Thursday, 225 Fourth ave. Wm. O'Hara, bus. agt., 11 Camp st.
Duquesne lodge 31 (Helpers)—Tuesdays, 952 Penn ave. Charles Jenkins, business agent, 1721 Penn ave.

National Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers of America.
No. 15—First and third Mondays, Ann st. and Eighth ave., Homestead. [illegible]

No. 571—Wednesdays, Carnegie. J. B. Sumney.
No. 699—Mondays, Sewickley. G. W. Rastley, 607 Broad st.
No. 713—Mondays, Russell hall, Braddock. A. J. Fisher, Locust st.
No. 827—Tuesdays, Fifth and Market sts., McKeesport. F. P. Boyd, 2101 Sylvan ave.

[illegible]

Peter Lang, 7 Ottilia st., Mt. Oliver.
Turtle Creek 574—Saturdays, Hunter's hall, Turtle Creek. N. H. Coxon, box 316.
Wilkinsburg 575—First and third Fridays, Penn ave. and Wood st., Wilkinsburg. John [illegible]

[illegible]

No. 177—Second and fourth Fridays, G. A. R. hall, West Diamond st., Allegheny. L. F. Weyman, 307 School st.
No. 272—First and third Wednesdays, 535 Smithfield st. Ed McElroy, Bellefield ave.

[illegible]

South Twenty-seventh sts. J. H. Campbell, sec., 2329 Sidney st.
Iron City lodge 119—First Sunday, 7 p. m.; third Monday, 10 a. m., Moorhead hall. J. G. Kennedy [illegible]

[illegible]

Anchor Line Division 217—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., K. of P. hall, Federal st., Allegheny. P. J. Kane, sec., Warren, O.

[illegible]

Patrick Dolan, pres.; Uriah Bellingham, vice pres.; Wm. Dolan, sec.-treas.; Frank McKeaga, Jasper Watchorn, Matthew Kerrigan, Thomas Brown and J. W. Fisher, executive board.

International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of United States and Canada.
No. 2—First and third Mondays, [illegible] Fifth ave. Albert N. Welder, sec.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.
Pittsburgh Association—Wednesdays, [illegible] Smithfield st. A. B. Alston, business agent, 134 Jefferson st., Allegheny.

Longmen's Union of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
First and third Sundays, 2 p. m., Moorhead hall. Martin Rabenstein, sec.

Carpet Layers' Union.
No. 9661—First and third Fridays, Moorhead hall. T. L. Bowen, sec., 6839 Lyric st.

Distributers' Union.
No. 10023—Ed. Richards, sec., 340 Third ave.

Plumbers, Gas, Steam, Mine and Mill Supply Men.
No. 10604—Edmund N. Dever, sec., 1 Pearl st.

Elevator Conductors' Union.
No. 11162—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 436 Wood st. James A. McLaughlin, sec., 1602 Center ave.

American Federation of Musicians.
No. 60—Headquarters, 436 Wood st. First and third Fridays. Executive board first and third Tuesdays. Charles Young, sec.

Journeymen Barbers' International Union.
No. 20—First and third Tuesdays, 226 Fourth ave. A. L. Overcashier, sec.
No. 241—Allegheny. John Hester, sec.

Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.
Division 85—Second and fourth Thursdays, 1119 Penn ave. H. C. Williams, business agent. Office, 411 Ferguson building.

Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' Union.
No. 120—Headquarters, 1529 Penn ave. Alternate Saturdays. Rudolph Schwarzherr, sec.
No. 224—Fridays, Franklin and Elm sts.

International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers.
No. 32—George Blackhill, sec., McKees Rocks.
No. 51—W. J. Bishop, sec., McDonald.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.
No. 953—Tuesdays, 952 Penn ave.

PUNISHMENT.

Social progress has done away with a great many forms of punishment once administered under the laws of enlightened people. But nature never changes or modifies her penalties. She still has the same punishment for the man who neglects or abuses his stomach as she had in the far off days "when Adam delved and Eve span."

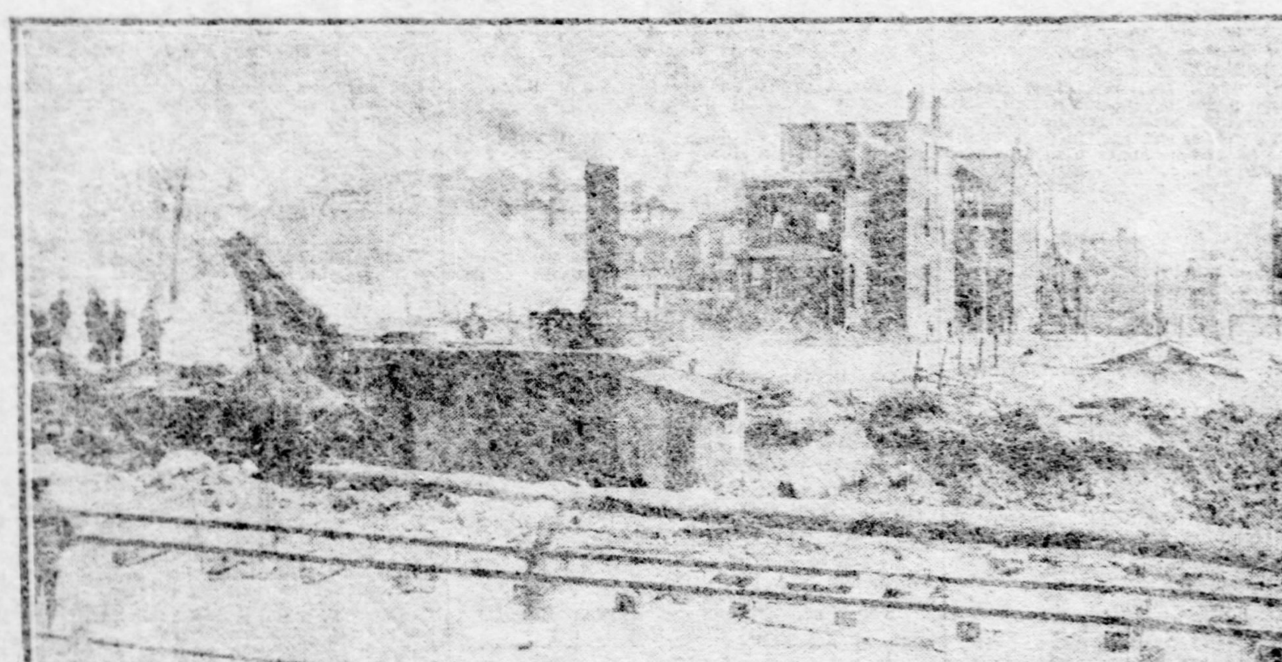
The physical discomfort, dullness, sluggishness, irritability, nervousness and sleeplessness which are visited upon the man who eats carelessly or irregularly have been from the beginning the evidences of disease of the stomach and its associated organs of digestion and nutrition.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the diseased stomach and enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, so that the sluggishness, irritability, nervousness and sleeplessness which result from innutrition are cured also.

"I was taken sick nine years ago with fever," writes Mr. M. M. Wardwell, of Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kansas. "Had the doctor and he broke up the fever all right, but I took diarrhea right away; he couldn't cure it and it became chronic, and then he gave up the case. I got so weak with it I had piles so badly I couldn't lie down nor hardly sit up. Was that way two or three months; thought I would never be well again; but picked up one of Dr. Pierce's Memorandum Books one day and seen a description of catarrh of the stomach. I thought it hit my case. We had a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the house that was got for mother. You recommend it for catarrh of the stomach, so I went to taking it. The one bottle nearly cured me. I got two bottles next time and took one and one-half and was well. I haven't been bothered with diarrhea since."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

Large Force With Steam Shovels at Work on Site of Additions to Carnegie Institute



This picture discloses some of the mysteries hidden behind the tall fence that surrounds the ground purchased for the additions to the Carnegie institute. The prominent building in the right background is the house occupied by Mrs. Mills, who has refused to move out on the ground that her lease has some months to run. The slight blur in the outlines is said to be caused by the vibration created by the steam shovel machinery that works until late at night, jarring the ground and perhaps making sleep for the occupants of the house difficult, despite persistent wooing. At least some of the occupants have made such complaints, although their inconvenience is also shared by the patrons of the reading rooms of the library. They say the jarring prevents concentration of thought.

The fenced-in inclosure has been illuminated every night by bonfires kept burning by the workmen to thaw out the ground and facilitate excavation. The shovel has already scooped out a hole 300 feet long, 15 feet wide and of considerable depth. In the left middle ground are seen the steam shovel and cars loaded with dirt. A temporary track is in the foreground.

CASH ROLLING IN FOR BUTLER

Yesterday Was Marked by Contributions from All Parts of State.

TWO MORE DEATHS REPORTED

Eight Cases of Fever in Chicora Were Contracted by Visits to Butler—But Two New Cases Reported Yesterday Causes Hope of Epidemic Subsiding.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BUTLER, PA., Dec. 19.—Two more deaths have occurred from typhoid fever. Alice Spohn, who contracted the disease while on a visit with friends in Butler last month, died Friday night at her home in Chicora. John D. Myers, aged 29 years, a switchman employed at the Standard Steel car works, died this morning. His home was in Jersey Shore, Pa.

There are eight cases of the fever in Chicora, and nearly every one of the victims is supposed to have contracted the fever while on a visit to Butler. At tonight's meeting of the executive committee two new cases were reported. Eleven hundred people are still down with the disease. Men of means who have had two, three and four cases in their own families have been heard to remark that the epidemic has cost them $500. The average cost of each fever case, allowing for doctors' bills, nurse's wages, medicine and sick room supplies is estimated at about $100.

This means that the actual cost of the epidemic to Butler will be at least $130,000, while the loss in business and in wages amounts probably to $1,000,000. Already 66 lives have been claimed and an average of two deaths a day is being maintained. The expenses of the relief committee are $1,000 a day. Over $36,000 has been contributed, $10,000 of which has been given by the people of Butler. The total expenses of the relief work to date will aggregate about $22,000.

Among the larger contributions received today were: Broadhead Contracting Company, Wilkesbarre, Pa., $100; Young Ladies' Sewing society, Pittsburgh, $100; citizens of Oil City, $650; Mrs. W. H. Hyde, Ridgeway, Pa., $500; employes of the Ridgeway Dynamo & Engineering Company, $181 25; Philip Daubenspeck, Butler, $100; Grace Reformed church, Philadelphia, $60; A. J. Wile, Jefferson, Pa., $50; Reformed church, Pittsburgh, $103; W. B. Shaffer, Nazareth, Pa., $50; Rev. I. M. Motter, Frederick, Md., $25; John J. Carter, Titusville, $200; Fox estate, Foxburg, $100; Elks of Blairsville, Punxsutawney and Uniontown, each $50; Monongahela Times, $126; National Supply Company, $100; Hon. Joseph B. Showalter, $50; E. E. Sloan, Emlenton, $50; citizens of Tarentum, $110.

A citizen of Emlenton offers to send $500 if the rest of the town will send as much and a mass meeting was held there tonight on the matter. On Friday afternoon Mary Henshaw and Genevieve Welsh, two children came to Secretary Broadhead's office and handed him $2 25 for the relief fund. The girls wanted to do something for the sufferers and had made the money selling pop corn. The nurses employed in the city will be given an extra good Christmas dinner in the Second Presbyterian church on that day. This evening J. Dice Jackson was elected a member of the executive committee.

CHECK FROM CARNEGIE.

Butler Relief Fund Increased by $5,000 From the Multi-Millionaire.

Andrew Carnegie's check for $5,000 for the Butler relief fund was sent to Mayor Hays yesterday. The mayor was notified several days ago by W. N. Frew, president of the Carnegie Institute board of trustees, that the check would be forthcoming. Mr. Carnegie's contribution, with others added to the fund yesterday, raised the total amount to $8,429 50.

Other contributions received yesterday were as follows: L. H. Hirsh $10; R. R., $10; E. F. Rusch, $25; Lautner Hardware Company, $25; Standard Underground Cable Company, $25.

SEASON WAS SUCCESSFUL.

Sewickley Fresh-Air Home Entertained Many Children and Their Mothers.

Mrs. Robert Wardrop, secretary of the Sewickley Fresh Air Home, reports a successful season just closed. The home was open from June till October and a large number of poor persons were entertained, many of the children being accompanied by their mothers, the latter of whom were kept at the home. In all $1,836 was spent.

The officers and board of directors are: President, Mrs. Alexander Laughlin; first vice president, Mrs. Frank Semple; second vice president, Mrs. George H. Clapp; treasurer, Mrs. Samuel L. Gilson; secretary, Mrs. Robert Wardrop; directors, Mrs. George H. Anderson, Mrs. George H. Clapp, Mrs. Henry Buhl, Mrs. John D. Carson, Mrs. S. L. Gilson, Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, Mrs. Finley Lloyd, Mrs. Frank Hutchinson, Mrs. George E. Tener, Mrs. James Todd, Mrs. Halsey Williams, Mrs. Robert Wardrop, Miss Cora Thompson, Miss Wardrop, Miss Jean Hendrie. The home is beautifully situated on Big Sewickley creek, near Leetsdale.

Clear Track for Shoppers.

Christmas shoppers in McKeesport are not to be incommoded if City Engineer T. W. White can help it. Yesterday he ordered the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Telephone Company to cease work on its underground lines at Locust street and Fifth avenue until after the holiday rush.

THE DEATH ROLL

Robert J. C. Walker.

Robert J. C. Walker, former congressman and councilman, died yesterday morning at his home, 1336 Walnut street, Philadelphia. He had not been strong since operated upon for appendicitis five years ago. Mr. Walker was regarded as one of the wealthiest men in Philadelphia. He had been a lawyer, banker, editor, merchant and politician. He was married to Annie Maria Weightman, who survives. His son died in 1891 and another child in infancy.

He was born in Cochranville, Pa., in 1838, and was graduated from the law school of Harvard university. In 1859 he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. As a Republican he was elected a member of Philadelphia councils and served as chairman of the finance committee. For several years he was the owner and editor of the Saturday Evening Post. In the latter 70s he removed to Williamsport and was elected to congress from there in 1880. He declined a renomination because of ill health and returned to Philadelphia in 1890.

Peter Friesell.

Peter Friesell, 67 years old, father-in-law of Maj. A. P. Burchfield, vice president of the Joseph Horne Company, is dead at his home, 158 Flavel street, East End, of dropsy and heart trouble. Mr. Friesell was born near Stewart station, Westmoreland county, Pa., and removed to Pittsburgh nearly half a century ago. His mother was a sister of the late Jacob Henrici, known as Father Henrici, of the Economite society. During the civil war Mr. Friesell was a member of the Sixth Pennsylvania heavy artillery. He was a member of the Fourth United Presbyterian church, of Post 3, G. A. R., and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lydia Friesell, one son, William H. of the Joseph Horne Company, and four daughters, Mrs. A. M. Goodwin of Toledo, O.; Mrs. J. V. Stewart of Columbiana, O.; Mrs. A. P. Burchfield of the East End and Miss Margaret, at home.

Glen. H. Bentley's Funeral.

Funeral services over the remains of Glen H. Bentley were held last night at his late home, 5025 Osceola street. The remains will be taken to Monongahela, Pa., for interment tomorrow. Mr. Bentley, who was 31 years old, was a well-known member of the Eighteenth regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He joined Company D in 1895 and he was with his company when it was mustered into the United States service during the Spanish war. He was rated high in the regiment's ranks of sharpshooters. A few months ago his health broke down and he went to Colorado. Mr. Bentley's family were pioneer settlers in Washington county, Bentleyville and Courtney having been settled and named by his family. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Carrie Gaul Bentley and one child.

Senator Harrison's Funeral.

Speaker Walton of the house has appointed the following named members as a committee on the part of the house of representatives to attend the funeral of the late John T. Harrison, senator from the Fourth district of Philadelphia: John Riebel, chairman; Joseph Calla, Daniel Sherm, Arthur B. Eaton, Samuel W. Salus, John O. Scheatz of Philadelphia; Fred T. Ikler, Columbia county; Frank B. McClain, Lancaster; Ward R. Bliss, Delaware county; James G. Fox, Chester county; Michael E. Stroup, Dauphin county; Patrick F. Enright, Northampton county, and Frank G. Edwards, Bucks county.

Mrs. Luther H. Rugh.

Mrs. Emma Jane Rugh, 52 years old, wife of Luther H. Rugh, died yesterday at the family home, 6106 Penn avenue, after a long illness. Her maiden name was Emma Springer. She was a member of the German Lutheran church and is survived by her husband, two sisters, Mrs. A. T. Miller of Emsworth and Mrs. W. H. Smith of Kansas City, and two brothers, William Springer of Mammoth, Pa., and John Springer of Greensburg. Her remains will be taken to Saltsburg for interment tomorrow.

Thomas Rutter.

Thomas Rutter, aged 54, died at his home, No. 134 Eighth avenue, Homestead, early yesterday morning, after a short illness of pneumonia. He was born in England and came to America 20 years ago. He resided for several years in Braddock avenue, where he was employed at the Edgar Thomson steel works. For the last three years he had been employed at Homestead. He is survived by his widow, four sons and one daughter. He was a member of St. Mary's Magdalen's Catholic church, Homestead.

Mrs. James McLaren.

Mrs. Ida M. Walter McLaren, wife of James McLaren, died yesterday morning at her home in Beringer place, Ben Avon. Mrs. McLaren had been under the constant care of a nurse for some months and last week during the absence of the nurse and her husband from the sick room Mrs. McLaren took a tablet which contained poison among the other ingredients and this caused her death.

Albrecht Sickeler.

Albrecht Sickeler, aged 68, died yesterday morning at his home in Edgeworth, after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was born in Germany and resided in Sewickley for 15 years, removing to Edgeworth recently. His wife died some time ago. He was a harness-maker. He is survived by three children.

Mrs. Thomas Cooper.

Mrs. Jennie Cooper, aged 20, wife of Thomas Cooper, died at her home, No. 114 Fifth avenue, Homestead, late Friday night, after a long illness, of consumption. With her husband, she moved to Homestead from Newark, N. J., one year ago.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Mary Cassady, wife of John E. Cassady, died yesterday morning at her home, 7155 Mt. Vernon street, after a year's illness.

Thomas McCaffrey sold for Mary J. Allen to Mary F. Goetz lot 24x100 feet, with two-story frame dwelling, 3509 Penn avenue, for $3,050.

Isaac Noyes, state senator, and for several years prominent in Nebraska politics, died at his home in Elk City, an Omaha suburb, yesterday.

Thomas Farmer, aged 58 years, a well-known resident and a veteran soldier with a splendid record, is dead at his home at East Liverpool, O.

Albert Daggett, contractor for the printing of the United States postal cards, died at Rumford Falls, Me., yesterday, aged 60 years. He was formerly prominent in Republican politics in New York state.

Miss Florence E. Conrad, aged 22, a teacher at the Lincoln sub-district school, is dead of typhoid fever at her home, 6227 Tennis street. Her parents and one sister, Mrs. John M. Davies, survive.

R. J. C. Walker, a member of the firm of Powers & Wightman, manufacturing chemists, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday of bronchitis. He was a member of the Forty-seventh congress from Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Catherine Wagner, aged 79 years, is dead at West Middlesex, Pa., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Matthew Gilliland. She is survived by three sons, Peter of Sharon, Jacob of Canal Dover, George of Ellwood and one daughter, Mrs. Gilliland.

Bond Issue Is Dead.

McKeesport's proposed $500,000 bond issue is dead, owing to the obstruction of the ordinance until now. It cannot be brought before the electors at the February election, as provided in the bill.

The Three Rivers

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 17.—The stage of the river at 6 p. m. today marked 7.5 feet and falling, making a fall of .4 of a foot during the past 24 hours. Weather cloudy and warmer. The gorges above and below the city have not been broken and navigation is still suspended. The weather is moderating some, and that may help things within the next few days. The management of the Big Sandy Packet Company has ordered the captain of the Courier, which is ice-bound at Hanging Rock, to cut his way out and get into an ice harbor. He has been working all day with a force of men who are cutting and blasting the ice.

WHEELING—River, 4 feet 7 inches, rising. Weather cloudy, cold. River closed.

LOUISVILLE—River stationary: canal, 2.9 feet; falls, 7 inches; locks, 4.8 feet. Colder and raining.

GREENSBORO—River, 6 feet 3 inches, stationary. Weather cold and threatening.

HUNTINGTON—River, 6 feet 3 inches, rising. Light rain all afternoon. Very little ice passing here.

STEUBENVILLE—River, 4 feet and rising. Ice breaking up. Weather cold, sleeting.

GALLIPOLIS—River, 3 feet 2 inches and falling. The Neva is in the Gallipolis and Point Pleasant trade until after Christmas.

OIL CITY—River, 2 feet 8 inches and rising. Weather cold and light snow.

PARKERSBURG—River, 3 feet and stationary. Weather rainy.

MORGANTOWN—River closed. Weather cloudy and warmer.

GEN. SCHWAN IS TIED UP.

Weather Has Interfered With Improvements as Well as With Navigation.

Capt. J. L. McFeeters of the government snagboat Gen. Theodore Schwan returned yesterday from lock 13, where the vessel has been at work a few days. It was the first boat to go that far up the river. Capt. McFeeters says the boat cut ice six and seven inches thick at different places above Morgantown. There is good skating in that part of the country, "The kind," said Capt. McFeeters, "that we used to have when I was a boy."

The Schwan has been tied up and will do no more work until weather conditions are more favorable. She is now near lock 13, where some work is being done. Capt. McFeeters was at lock 15 on Friday and says considerable progress is being made on the pool work above Morgantown.

River prophets are of the opinion that a rise in the rivers is not far away. Davis island dam showed 3.3 feet at 2 p. m. yesterday. Ice in the Ohio is gorged below the dam and is so piling up that the water is a few inches higher. Thin ice was floating about in the Monongahela harbor yesterday. Ice is moving out of the Allegheny slowly.

News of the Rivers.

The stage of water at Davis island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 3.4 feet, and the river was stationary.

Capt. Max Sebolt of Louisville was in the city yesterday on business.

Capt. T. M. Rees and Capt. James H. Rees are expected home soon from a trip east.

The new steamer C. Jutte, being built at Howard's shipyards, Jeffersonville, was launched Friday.

There was a well-attended meeting of Harbor No. 25, Masters and Pilots, yesterday morning. Business preparatory to the national convention to be held at Washington next month was discussed.

Capt. James McHaffey, health officer at Wilkinsburg, was at the headquarters of Harbor 25 yesterday morning. His son, Lewis Mehaffey, was master of the steamer City of St. Louis, which burned recently.

PERSONALS

The Very Rev. Father John Hickey, pastor of St. Thomas' Catholic congregation of Braddock, is slowly recovering from his recent illness and he is expected to be able to leave his room within a few days, although he may not celebrate mass for several weeks. Father Hickey was taken seriously ill on November 15, one week before the new church building, which Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Schwab erected for St. Thomas' congregation in honor of Father Hickey, was dedicated, and he has been confined to bed since. He is suffering from a complication of nervous diseases and was unable to attend the dedication of the new church, which will not be opened for services until Father Hickey is well.

The Pittsburgh chapter of the Phi Cappa Sigma fraternity held an informal smoker in the rose room in the Henry last evening. The Rev. A. C. Diffenbach acted as toastmaster and several addresses were made. About 30 enjoyed themselves in reviewing their college days.

Thomas B. Scandrett, director of public safety of Allegheny, is expected home today from the east. He was there on a business trip.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

The nearby residents registered at the local hotels last night were as follows:

Duquesne—S. G. Allen, Franklin; A. G. Dunlap, Monessen; B. P. Kinney, Cleveland.

Griswold—C. H. Fine, Fairmont; J. G. Rainey, Ellwood City; J. H. Carey, Oil City.

Henry—J. E. Lingenfelter, Altoona; W. A. Sargeant, Coraopolis; W. S. Mitchell, Imperial; C. F. Welland, Ellwood City; Dr. John J. Singer, Connellsville.

Monongahela House—C. B. Wilkey, Uniontown; W. J. Weakland, Meyersdale; W. H. Johnson, New Castle; R. D. Stein, Kittanning.

Lincoln—F. Wood, Johnstown; John E. Parker, York; W. G. Lyons, Warren.

Seventh Avenue—John M. Yoe, Youngstown; J. W. Munnell, Waynesburg; Harry Stein, Meadville; D. M. Jones, Columbus.

Anderson—T. L. McKean, Oil City; L. Z. Lemade, Altoona; G. E. Graff, Beaver.

Colonial—H. W. Morgan, Greensburg; E. B. Parker, Uniontown; James H. Hannon, Wheeling.

Newell's—T. W. Jones, New Castle.

PROVIDENCE MUST SETTLE DAMAGES FROM FLOODS

Members of McKeesport's finance committee of councils yesterday decided that the city could in nowise be held responsible for the acts of Providence. Claims for damages to property, amounting to more than $1,000, had been filed by a number of taxpayers as a result of the flood that occurred last July, alleging negligence in not providing adequate sewers. No claims will be paid.

Two Men Hurt in Runaway.

In attempting to stop a runaway horse in the Emsworth road, near Ben Avon, yesterday afternoon, Charles Brown, a colored teamster, was dragged, thrown and trampled by the horse, receiving internal injuries. E. C. Balphy, a retired real estate dealer of Sewickley, who was driving the horse, was thrown from the buggy and was badly cut and bruised about the face and head. After the injured men received medical attention they were taken to their homes.

AN UNWELCOME PRESENT FOR FOUR THOUSAND MEN

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Four thousand men, employed by the Illinois Steel Company in South Chicago, will be laid off for an indefinite period on the day before Christmas, according to a notice sent out by the officials of the company today. Workers in the open hearth, the slab and plate mills received notice that these departments would shut down today but at noon the men were told that they would be given work until next Thursday, when the mills would close for repairs. The duration of the shutdown is indefinite.

PAULSON

FURS

Doesn't your daughter want a set of furs more than anything else—

Most girls and young women do—

Chinchilla Sets—$16.50.

Large Flat Chinchilla Muffs—$25.00.

Squirrel Sets—$25.00.

Flat Squirrel Muffs—$16.50.

Fox Boas (Sable or Isabella)—$9, $15, $18.

Also—the season's newest models in Russian, Hudson Bay Sable and Baum Marten pieces—muffs to match—

Seal and Persian Lamb coats in all styles—

PAULSON BROS. CO.,

New Store.

515 WOOD ST.

6 doors above Fifth ave—not below as before.

Open Evenings All Next Week.

We send you regularly on the first day of each month a

Check for Your Rents

No worry—no bother—no waiting.

UNION REALTY COMPANY.

Owned and operated by Iron City Trust Company.

Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000.

Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

We offer to anyone who contemplates changing their present position, or anyone seeking employment, the best of services, and shall be pleased to have you call or write. Now is the accepted time.

EMPIRE BUREAU, 428 FOURTH AVE.

WANTED.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

Agents.

AGENTS—Wanted, ladies and gentlemen for the greatest success ever known. "The Farnham Gauge Shears" cut with unerring accuracy bias folds and every figure or pattern desired; any child can operate; best shears and only gauge attachments in existence; three styles, straight, bent, buttonhole; made for right or left-handed people; patented 1903; 60,000 sold in 90 days; three agents sold 95 dozen in 5 days; no such success was ever known; genuine merit produced it; our new introductory plan makes it possible for every home to secure it; write today for free booklet, samples of work done and 25-cent coupon free, if you apply immediately. Exclusive territory, splendid terms. Reed Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.

Male Help.

BOY—A good boy, about 16 years of age, to work in drug store. Apply Forbes and Meyran ave.

BOYS—100 boys to work on Wednesday and Thursday; please report at once. RED STAR LINE SERVICE, 212 Fourth ave.

CARPENTERS—Wanted—Local union 211 to attend special meeting on Wednesday, December 23.

Female Help.

CHAMBERMAID, wages $5; for small family. Mrs. Kennington, 18 Ninth st., Pittsburgh.

LADIES wanted everywhere, copying letters at home, evenings or spare time, and return to us; no mailing or canvassing; $9 weekly earned; materials free. Enclose self-addressed envelope for particulars. Guarantee Co., S. 152 Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAKE and keep your skin that rich, healthy color; send 25c for the four celebrated Chicago skin beautifiers. Box D, Forbes Station, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—Proofreader; lady for newspaper work; state experience, if any. Address M 2, The Gazette.

100 CASH GIRLS AND BOYS

Salary $3 per week. Apply eighth floor office.

KAUFMANN'S

WOMEN—Five bright young women, who are capable of interviewing people; good salary. Apply at The Pittsburgh Gazette classified adv. department.

WOMEN—$8 to $15 paid weekly, doing plain sewing at home; experience unnecessary; material sent free everywhere. Send stamped addressed envelope for particulars. Weber Manufacturing Co., 1155 Broadway, New York.

WOMEN to sew at home, $9 per week; material sent everywhere free; steady work; plain sewing only. Send addressed envelope for full particulars. S. G. W. Du Pont, Philadelphia, Pa.

6 SALESLADIES FOR CANDY

Department. None but experienced need apply, at grocery department, fourth floor.

KAUFMANN'S

WOMEN—Any woman sending us address of 10 good dressers and 10c silver will receive free a handsome article for neckwear. Kewanee Fur Co., box 188, Kewanee, Ill.

WANTED.

Male and Female Help.

WOMEN AND MEN—We pay $15 per 1,000 copying at home; send stamp. Standard Supply Co., box 178, Worcester, Mass.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP supplied. Walk on, 341 Smithfield st. 'Phone 2...

Situations—Female.

HOLIDAY SCHOLARSHIPS

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

City and Suburban.

FRIENDSHIP PARK, 4548, two nicely furnished rooms, 24, 24 Forbes; ... newly furnished.

GIBSON ST., 1621—Large front room; for two, $3; one, $2; housekeeping.

GRANDVIEW AVE., 2..—Nice rooms, furnished or partly furnished; ... light housekeeping if desired.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

East End.

THE INGLESIDE—Elegantly furnished rooms for housekeeping, all conveniences, ... 5417 Penn ave.

THE IMPERIAL, 17 Frankstown ave.—Under new management; European or American plan; ... James M. Dougherty, formerly of the Hotel Sheridan, proprietor.

WALNUT ST., 5...—Nicely furnished rooms, every convenience; splendid location.

Allegheny.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISERS INVARIABLY USE THE GAZETTE, BECAUSE

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

East End.

FRANKSTOWN AVE., 8128—Three unfurnished rooms; bath, gas, water; reasonable.

PENN and Thirty-sixth, McKee mansion; two unfurnished rooms; all conveniences.

Allegheny.

CALIFORNIA AVE., 373—Two large connecting unfurnished rooms; both gases, bath, laundry; also furnished housekeeping room.

PERRYSVILLE AVE., 2501—Two connecting unfurnished rooms, first floor, bath, gases, hot water; $14.

PERRYSVILLE AVE., 2727—Three unfurnished rooms; bath, gas; couple without children.

RIDGE AVE., 1135, Allegheny—Two or three choice rooms, unfurnished or partly furnished, on first floor; all conveniences.

RIDGE AVE., 1135, Allegheny—Three choice rooms, unfurnished, on first floor; all conveniences.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

CAROLINA ST., 334, two furnished rooms, with board; conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

CHATWORTH AVE., 4815, Hazelwood, three large furnished rooms, all conveniences; board if desired.

FIFTH AVE., 2130, third floor—Furnished large front room, board, two gentlemen.

FORBES ST., 3434—Nicely furnished room; board if desired; gentlemen; all conveniences.

LIBERTY AVE., 5018—Good boarding; terms reasonable; nicely furnished rooms; convenient.

MAPLETON, 210 CRAFT AVE.—Nicely furnished room with best board; every convenience.

REBECCA AVE., 837, Wilkinsburg—Two nicely furnished well-located rooms; conveniences; near boarding.

REBECCA AVE., 1017, Wilkinsburg—Nice front furnished room; board; every convenience.

SCIOTA ST., 4810, two furnished rooms, with or without board; conveniences; gentlemen.

SOUTH AVE., 1110—Three nicely furnished; board; all conveniences; handy location.

THE SWEARINGEN.
Craft ave., below Forbes—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class table board; every convenience; Bell 'phone 973 Park or P. & A. 244 Park.

East End.

FIFTH AVE., 6614—Two large, nicely furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with private bath; suitable to married couple or gentlemen; good table board.

LIBERTY AVE., 5169—Three nicely furnished rooms, every convenience; board if desired.

OAKWOOD ST., 521—Large front room, board, bath, gas, furnace heat; gentlemen only.

PACIFIC AVE., 406—Three large front rooms; board; corner house; near Christ M. E. Church.

Allegheny.

ANDERSON ST., 207—Nicely furnished rooms or en suite, with best of board.

ESPLANADE ST., 1213, near North ave.—Elegantly furnished front rooms, with board; every convenience; very reasonable.

RIDGE AVE., 1000—Furnished or unfurnished room with excellent table board; 15 minutes walk to city; four different car lines; splendid location; references exchanged.

SANDUSKY ST., 806—Wanted—Roomers and boarders; every convenience.

WANTED—ROOMS.

A LARGE manufacturing concern desires to arrange with a cafe or boarding house within two squares of the Westinghouse building, for noon lunch to be served in a private room to eight or ten of their officers and managers. Address P. O. Box 1888.

WANTED—Young man, clerk, wishes board in nice, quiet private family; Pittsburgh; reasonable; fifteen minutes' walk to P. O. Address H 2, The Gazette.

WANTED—An unfurnished room in private house in Allegheny by an elderly man, for himself; can give good reference; give location and price. Address R 84, The Gazette.

WANTED—Small furnished rooms for light housekeeping, near East Liberty station; no children. Address B 1, The Gazette.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT.

PITTSBURGH DWELLINGS.

Penhoud st., 5 rooms	$ 15.00
Willow st., 6 rooms	18.00
Cherokee st., 10 rooms	35.00

EAST END DWELLINGS.

Lenora st., 4 rooms	$ 8.50
Bouquet and Frazier, first floor	16.00
Niagara st., 6 rooms	30.00
Juliet st., 8 rooms	35.00
Sylvan ave., 9 rooms	35.00
Race st., 8 rooms	35.00
Hermitage st., 9 rooms	40.00
Race st., 10 rooms	45.00
Collins ave., 9 rooms	45.00
Monticello st., 9 rooms	50.00
S. Lang ave., 9 rooms	55.00
N. Highland ave., 10 rooms	80.00
Rebecca st., 12 rooms	100.00
West End ave., 17 rooms	100.00
Stratford ave., 12 rooms	100.00
Winebiddle ave., 11 rooms	100.00
Center ave., 14 rooms	100.00
Bartlett st., 12 rooms	100.00
Forbes st., 11 rooms	125.00
Craig st., 14 rooms	125.00
Stanton ave., 12 rooms	150.00

ALLEGHENY DWELLINGS.

Thomas st., 2 rooms	$ 7.50
Thomas st., 5 rooms	14.00
Garrison st., 6 rooms	20.00
35 Stayton st., 6 rooms	20.00
Lamon st., 4 rooms	22.50
Morrison ave., 7 rooms	30.00
Federal st., 8 rooms	40.00
California ave., 9 rooms	45.00
Sheffield st., 9 rooms	52.50
Marshall ave., 9 rooms	60.00
Perrysville ave., 12 rooms	75.00
Allegheny ave., 12 rooms	100.00

SUBURBAN DWELLINGS.

McKees Rocks, 5 rooms	$ 12.00
Idlewood, 6 rooms	20.00
Wilkinsburg, 5 rooms	22.50
Glenshaw, 8 rooms	25.00
Bellevue, 10 rooms	34.00
Avalon, 8 rooms	35.00
Bellevue, 8 rooms	40.00
Swissvale, 12 rooms	50.00
Edgewood, 11 rooms	75.00

Also furnished houses in both cities and suburbs from $40 to $200 per month. Send for complete rent list issued weekly.

UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

KEARFOTT, LINDSAY & CO.,
304 Frick Building.
Bell Phone, 1443 Court.
REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.
We will be closed Christmas day only.
If you need us, come in any other day.

FOR RENT.

ROBINSON ST., 1st floor flat, 3 rooms	$ 14
ANN ST., 3 rooms and kitchen	16 50
OVERHILL ST., 3 rooms, bath, gas, etc.	20
FORBES ST., 2 rooms and storeroom	21
ELM ST., 2d flat of 3 rooms	22
WEBSTER AVE., 7 rooms, bath, gas, etc.	25
MORNINGSIDE ROAD, 10 rooms, hall	26
CENTER AVE., store and 8 rooms	30
FIFTH AVE., 8 rooms, bath, gases	30
BEDFORD AVE., 6 rooms; large yard	30
[illegible] ST., 3 office rooms, light and heat	30
WASHINGTON AVE., 8 rooms and store; bath and gas	30
VINE ST., 8 rooms, gas and water	35
WESTERN AVE., 8 rooms; modern	55
BLUFF ST., 10 rooms and modern	75
FIFTH AVE., nr. C. H., 3d flr.; per yr.	525
FIFTH AVE., downtown, 2d flr.; per yr.	1,500

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BUILDING, 646 FIFTH AVENUE.

FOR RENT.
Suburban Property.
Brick house, 8 rooms, modern; bath, w. c., hot and cold water; stable, barn and other outbuildings; orchard, garden, 2 acres ground. At Undercliff station, P. & W. R. R., not far from terminus of Etna trolley line. $25 a month to good tenant.
GEORGE BROS.,
Tradesmens Building.

$25—Wallace ave., frame, 9 rooms and bath; steam heat.
$45—Franklin ave., brick, 10 rooms and bath; steam heat.
$50—Whitney ave., brick, 10 rooms and bath; all modern.
3 and 4-room apartments, $15 to $26.
WILKINSBURG REAL ESTATE & TRUST COMPANY,
Wood and Penn, Wilkinsburg.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT.
Choice new 9-room house, reception hall style; hot and cold water throughout; furnace, cabinet mantels, beautifully decorated, handy to car line; 20 minutes from city; $30 per month till April 1.
MILLS & KEARY,
Room 614, 331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR RENT—New 10-room reception hall brick, all modern improvements, fine bath, combination chandeliers, laundry, furnace, hardwood throughout; four squares from electric and steam cars; must be seen to be appreciated; possession at once. Apply to H. B. Ford, on premises, 423 Whitney ave., Wilkinsburg.

FOR RENT.
$50 PER MONTH—Fifth ave., a very desirable store room and eight dwelling rooms; bath, hot and cold water; both gases, good cellar.
ADAMS, HEMPHILL & CO.,
318-320 Park building.
Both 'Phones.

FOR RENT.
$21.00—A number of new four-room brick dwellings; bath, gas for fuel and light; papered; on Allegheny st., near Second ave., Glenwood. Also a number of other desirable dwellings.
H. O. HORNBERGER,
4737 Second ave., Hazelwood.

HOUSES FOR RENT.
Esplen, 303 Glenmawr ave.—New frame house; 10 rooms; rent $22.
Mt. Washington, Southern ave.—Brick house, 6 rooms and bath; just new; rent $25.
A. C. M'CORD & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

TO LET—Six acres on Squirrel Hill, having eight-room house and outbuildings.
See THE BEECHWOOD IMPT. CO., LTD.,
307 Times Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.
Rebecca st., Wilkinsburg, frame, 9 rooms; will rent to families; $32.00.
LIBERTY REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
6128 Penn ave.

FOR RENT—
Two eight-room brick houses in Wilkinsburg.
MORTGAGE BANKING COMPANY,
423 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—In Swissvale; new 6-room frame; bath, cabinet mantel; $20 to April 1; 8-room brick, near depot, $28. R. S. FARIS & CO., Carl Bldg., Wilkinsburg.

FOR RENT—Brick dwelling of 4 rooms, inside w. c.; near the court house.
JAMES H. THOMPSON, 441 Fourth ave.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR RENT.
172 Charles st.
Two-story frame dwelling.
Seven rooms, both gases, water; $19.
See
PEARSON & FRIES,
209 West Ohio st.,
Allegheny, Pa.

HOUSE—For rent, 1919 Vermont st., Allegheny; five rooms, $15.
North Side Branch
CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
307 Federal st., Allegheny.

FINE ROOMING HOUSE FOR RENT.
$60 per month at 1223 Sheffield st., near Fulton st., Allegheny, Pa.; 12-room brick dwelling, bath, water heater, both gases, furnace, cemented cellar and porch; possession at once.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth Ave.

$25—East st., flat, 4 rooms, bath, gases, etc.
$18—Snowden st., 6 rooms, gas, etc.
$16—Charles st., 4 rooms, water.
Bellevue, 8 rooms, bath, gas, etc.
T. C. ALLISON,
509 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR RENT—142 West End ave., 2-story frame dwelling, 6 rooms, with natural gas, water; $20. See
PEARSON & FRIES,
209 Ohio st., W., Allegheny, Pa.

BURGESS ST., Allegheny—Six-room modern brick, bath, cabinet mantels, etc.; rent $20.
A. B. HAY, JR.,
909-10 Farmers Building.

East End Residences.

FOR RENT.
East End Houses.

Susquehanna st., 4-room brick, bath	$22 50
Hermitage st., 5-room brick, bath	$21 00
Race st., 9-room reception hall brick	$40 00
Race st., 8-room reception hall brick	$35 00
Montecello st., 3-room flat, bath	$17 00
St. Clair st., 3-room flat	$12 00
Penn ave., 4-room flat, bath	$25 00
Penn ave., large store room	$55 00
St. Clair st., 11-room reception hall brick	$75 00

Stop and get our list.
HARTFORD & JONES,
107 Sheridan Avenue, East End.

TO LET—In one of the best locations in East End, large store room, with two four-room flats. Will rent separate or as a whole. See
THE BEECHWOOD IMPT. CO., LTD.,
307 Times Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT—House, 7 rooms and bath, $30; No. 7313 Hermitage st. Inquire 1507 Arrott Bldg.

SEND postal for complete rent list of East End houses. J. W. SHERRER, 6106 Penn ave.

Business Properties.

BUSINESS LOCATION IN OAKLAND.
FOR RENT—No. 3906 Fifth ave., good store, 20x90 feet, with basement and second floor; suitable for saloon, restaurant or any other retail business; $100 per month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—SEVENTH ST.
$50 month; two floors 20x40; suitable for salesroom or manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply to
H. R. SCOTT,
1401 Farmers Bank building.

Storerooms.

RETAIL STORE ROOM FOR RENT.
At 706 Penn ave., store room 25x100 feet; high ceiling; good basement; steam heat and electric light free. Immediate possession.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

STORES FOR RENT.
At 1605-7 Fifth ave., near Vine st., two good store rooms and room in rear; commodious cellar, in good condition; rent asked is low and immediate possession can be given.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth Ave.

Apartments.

FOR RENT.
East End Apartment.
Mathilda st., second floor, six rooms, bath, range, front and rear porches; all modern; rent $37.50; immediate possession.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR RENT—1627 Penn avenue—Apartments, with water, gas and bath; two rooms, $11 per month; three rooms, $14 per month. See Commonwealth Real Estate & Trust Co., 327-329 Fourth ave.

MAJESTIC APARTMENTS—Six rooms, bath, private hall; front and back porches; hot water, heat in hall. Inquire on premises, 221 Milvale ave., East End.

Elegant Homer Apartment, 5542 Homer st., East End, corner Negley ave., $25.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT—Very desirable outside rooms and bath; rent $40. Apartment 6 B, Geneva, 316 Mathilda st.

Flats.

FOR RENT—Flat, 4 rooms, pantry, hot water, janitor service; new; possession February 1; $29.00. Address R 1, The Gazette.

E. E. FLATS—Negley ave., cor. Homer st., $26.

Desk Room.

FOR RENT—$10—Best desk room offer in Pittsburgh; call for particulars.
HOME TRUST BUILDING,
541 Wood st.

DESK ROOM—Desk, both phones, stenographer, vault; finest office room in city. No. 407 Arrott Bldg.

DESK ROOM, immediately or January 1; possession. Apply Room 506 Publication building.

DESK ROOM—For rent with desk. 506 Fourth ave.

Offices.

A few of those very desirable offices in the Home Trust Building, Wood and Sixth Ave. are for rent at rates much below that of other buildings that give less for the money. Service first-class in all details. Possession now or April 1st.

FOR RENT—$750; two fine offices; best offer in Pittsburgh; Home Trust building, Sixth ave. and Wood st.; large office, 7x17; private office, 9x11; vault, 5x8; closet, 3x8; heat, light, elevator and janitor service first class; building modern; location most convenient in city; close lease for possession now or at any time up to April 1.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE JEWELERS.
We have for rent a large second-story room in the Penn bldg., Penn ave., near Seventh st.; West, White and Christy, the well-known wholesale jewelers, have just closed lease for rooms on this floor and others are negotiating for rooms. The rent is low and location is ideal for this business.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Account consolidation Rock Island-Frisco offices, room 415 Park building for rent, effective January 1. Apply 708 Park building.

FOR RENT—Office. 506 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.

Special.

LANDLORDS AND OWNERS OF PROPERTY
Take Notice.
We serve January "quit notice" on your tenants
Free of All Costs and Charges.
Send or 'phone names and location of tenants
To Rent Department
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
Aronson Building, 646 Fifth ave.

Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT—To good reliable tenant, furnished residence, Lincoln ave., Allegheny, near park. APPLY TO HORACE J. MILLER, No. 413 Grant st.

FOR SALE.

City and Surburban Residences.

ARONSON REALTY CO.
REAL ESTATE and INVESTMENTS.
ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.

TAKE THESE MEANS
IN EXTENDING THEIR BEST WISHES
for a
MERRY CHRISTMAS
and a
HAPPY NEW YEAR
To the thousands of the Readers of these columns.

If you were not among the HUNDREDS of the readers of our daily (Ads.) WHO HAVE MADE MONEY THROUGH OUR OFFICES in the past year, be among them in the coming year.

WATCH OUR DAILY OPPORTUNITIES as announced in these columns and be among the

HAPPY ONES NEXT YEAR.
TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR DAILY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THERE IS MONEY IN IT FOR YOU.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
REAL ESTATE and INVESTMENTS.
ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.
THEY MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS.
THEY WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

FOR SALE—$4,500; $200 cash, balance $35 per month; best home offer in Pittsburgh; a brand new 8-room brick, on a fine paved street, worth $5,500; offered at $4,500 on above easy terms; note what you get—hardwood reception hall, sliding doors, hardwood cabinet mantels and tile hearths, cemented cellar, laundry with tubs and h. and c. water, furnace, chandeliers, gas range, bath room with bath, inside closet and washstand; papered throughout; front and rear porches; cement sidewalks; fine level lot 25x93 feet; neatly graded and sodded; this house guaranteed well built of best material and workmanship; fine neighborhood; best offer in Pittsburgh. Take Frankstown ave. or Hamilton ave. cars to Homewood ave., walk north on Homewood ave. to our office on Upland st.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

KEARFOTT, LINDSAY, & CO.
304 Frick Building.
Bell Phone, 1443 Court.
REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.
We will be closed Christmas day only.
If you need us, come in any other day.

HOUSE—For sale, $13,000; a lovely suburban home, lot 100x157; the finest paved street in Bellevue; best neighborhood; one square from street cars; large 10-room frame and shingle, new modern Queen Anne house; laundry, two w. c.'s, instantaneous water heater; at present price of ground and building, this property could not be duplicated for $18,000; only $4,500 cash needed; a bargain.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

FOR SALE—$3,250; $250 DOWN; balance $19.25 per month; How is this? A new house of five rooms and large finished attic, besides bath room, with bath, hot and cold water, inside water closet, hardwood mantels, tile hearths, water heaters; one square from cars and city school; strictly good neighborhood. This property will sell.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

BARGAIN.
HUMP DISTRICT.
FOUR BLOCKS FROM COURT HOUSE.
ONLY $2,200.
$700 cash, balance to suit; eight-room brick house; house renting for $240 per year; this must be sold within the next 4 days in order to settle an estate.
C. C. HAMILTON,
314 Fourth ave. Bell 'phone 155 Court.

A SNAP
ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN.
OPHELIA ST., new; 6 rooms and bath brick residence.
Price $4,100. Cash $300 down and $25 month as rent.
ARONSON REALTY CO.,
ARONSON BLDG., 646 FIFTH AVE.
THEY MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS.
THEY WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

READY TO MOVE IN.
$7,500.
A new 9-room reception hall brick house in East End. This is a well-built and ideal house for a home; it's not a fake you often read about; let me show it to you and be convinced. C. H. Siedle, 414 Park buldg.

FOR SALE—Very cheap; no cash down and $24 per month, 6 rooms and bath on Grove st., West Park plan. Inquire 1507 Arrott Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOMBARD ST.
$5,500—Two brick houses near High school; six rooms each; the biggest bargain on the market. See me at once.
C. G. MITCHELL,
510 Arrott Bldg. Bell 'phone 1257 Court.

FOR SALE—LAWRENCEVILLE.
Near Penn ave.; four new brick houses; six rooms each. This is the gilt-edge investment of Lawrenceville. Price $9,000. Act quick.
C. G. MITCHELL,
510 Arrott Bldg. Bell 'phone 1257 Court.

FOR SALE—At $22 per month; house in Crafton, 5 rooms, bath; $2,500. Owner 1507 Arrott Bldg.

FOR SALE—Nearly new 7-room frame house; modern conveniences, Wilkinsburg; one square from several car lines; lot 40 feet front; price $3,700, easy terms. Address M 84, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—$25,000—Baum Grove, colonial 12-room brick house, first floor hardwood, 2 bath rooms, 3 w. c.'s, gas, electric light and every convenience; large corner lot, 110x100; price a sacrifice. P. D. Nicols & Co., Arrott Building.

$3,800—Webster ave., three houses, all rent for $38 per month. Here is a 12 per cent investment for someone. See us at once.
GEO. C. NORRIS & CO., 430 Fourth ave.

East End Residences.

EAST END COLONIAL RESIDENCE.
Absolute High Grade.
Handsome center hall residence; first floor having four rooms, butler's pantry, two massive hardwood arches in hall; dining room, ornamental wainscoting, relief ceiling finished in oil; library ornamented, mahogany wainscoting, all furniture finish; all floors, window frames, etc., hardwood; second floor has four rooms, one finished in mahogany, one in oak, one in bog and one in white; tile bath and dressing room; third floor has two bedrooms, billiard room, pool room and bath, all in original wood; fourth floor, two servants' rooms, hot water heat, laundry, stationary tubs, automatic water heater, best open sanitary brass plumbing, automobile apartment, etc.; must be seen to be appreciated; large lot, neighborhood perfect.
A. Z. BYERS & CO.,
436 Fourth ave.

HOUSE, No. 310 Lang ave., directly opposite residence of Mr. George Westinghouse.

Pressed brick, 18-inch solid walls, slate roof, center hall with 12 large rooms, butler's pantry, kitchen pantry, refrigerator room, 4 bath rooms, laundry, cellar under whole house with cemented floors, ceiling of cellar lathed and plastered; hardwood floors in parlor, library, dining room, 4 bed rooms on second floor and first and second story halls; plate glass windows with metal weather stripping, speaking tubes and electric bells; parlor finished in solid mahogany, dining room, library and halls in solid oak; automatic water heater, furnace with 13 heating pipes, gas range, fine hardwood mantels with Taylor burners; combination gas fixtures; lot 57x121½ feet; price $24,000.
J. W. SHERRER, 6106 Penn ave., E. E.

$4,750—HERE IS A BARGAIN—$4,750.
HIGHLAND DISTRICT.
Eight-room brick home, with all the latest improvements; paved street; nice lot; large porches, etc. See J. W. Sherrer, 6106 Penn ave.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

KEARFOTT, LINDSAY & CO.,
304 Frick Building.
Bell Phone, 1443 Court.
REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.
We will be closed Christmas day only.
If you need us, come in any other day.

FOR SALE—$10,500—Shadyside—New 10-room Queen Anne brick; two squares from Fifth ave.; strictly first-class surroundings; considering its ease of access, the neighborhood and special neatness of the house, this is one of the best offers in Shadyside; reception hall and dining room have hardwood floors; mahogany parlor; neat decorations in hall, parlor, dining room and library, and all other rooms neatly papered; cemented cellar, with laundry, closet and water heater, white tile bath room, front and rear porches; cement walks; yard neatly sodded and graded; a charming little home.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

SHADYSIDE—Near Ellsworth ave., frame house, 8 rooms; all conveniences; only $3,200.

INWOOD ST.—Frame house of six rooms, attic; open stairs, bath, etc.; only $3,300.

HASTINGS ST.—Frame house of 5 rooms; nice lot; good location; only $2,000.

SHADYSIDE—Frame house, 8 rooms, bath, etc.; nice lot; $4,000; easy terms.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

SACRIFICE PRICE.
A very substantial 8-room solid brick house on South Negley ave., near Fifth ave.; house has modern bath room, furnace, etc., and stands on a lot 54 feet front on the corner of a nice paved street; the lot alone, based on recent sales, is worth over $8,000; we can sell you this property for $9,700 on easy terms.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE.
BELMAR PLAN.
Fine 8-room modern veneered brick house, cemented cellar, furnace, range, h. and c. water, cabinet mantels, chandeliers, papered throughout; level lot, 25x100 ft. to 20-ft. alley, street paved, stone sidewalks; price $4,500; will sell for $500 cash and balance $35 per month; this is a chance to get a fine home on easy terms.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

$16,000.
SQUIRREL HILL MODERN RESIDENCE.
For Sale—Stone and shingle house on corner of two paved streets, 11 rooms and large reception hall; hardwood finish and floors in first story; all rooms large and cheerful and in perfect condition, instantaneous water heater, furnace, combination chandeliers, artistic mantels. Will sell for $16,000, with lot 50x150 feet, or for $21,000 with lot 100x150 feet.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

SQUIRREL HILL COLONIAL HOME.
$23,000, on terms to suit purchaser, for beautiful new colonial center hall residence; 12 rooms, 3 tiled baths; first and second stories finished in hardwood; hardwood floors, combination chandeliers, instantaneous water heater, two hot air furnaces; roomy front porch, cement walks, terraced lawn; lot 80x250 feet, immediate possession.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

IN BELLEFIELD DISTRICT.
For Sale—Large house and lot affording an excellent opportunity for conducting a high-class boarding house; house contains 10 bed rooms, parlor, dining room, library and large kitchen; downstairs finished in hardwood; all conveniences; stable for 3 horses, with room for hostler; lot 40x175 feet. Will sell for $15,000.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR SALE—Very cheap and easy terms, house No. 7303 Hermitage st., East End; take Frankstown ave. or Liberty ave. cars to Sterrett st., in Belmar; walk up Sterrett st. 4 blocks; house has 7 rooms.

CENTER-HALL HOUSE.
Biggest bargain in East End; stone house of 10 rooms and two baths, furnace, instantaneous water heater; all conveniences; lot 50x151 feet; located on one of the best streets; price only $12,500; terms easy; this is an exceptional chance to buy a fine house at a sacrifice; present owner took the property for a debt and must get rid of it at once. Address 522 Park Building.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.
NO. 130 BAXTER ST., near Frankstown ave. street car line; lot 25x150; frame house, 7 rooms, attic, slate roof, porches; price only $2,750; cash, $550, balance to suit.
W. LINHART,
Safe Deposit and Trust Co.,
Corner Wood and Fourth ave.

SHADYSIDE.
Attractive 9 room brick residence near Amberson and Fifth aves.; choice location, and good sized lot.
Owner will sell for 10 per cent less than cost if sold quickly. Only $2,500 cash required, balance easy.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

LOOK HERE
For your bargain in an East End house. We have a good house of 10 rooms and all conveniences, lot 37x150 feet; stable on rear, for $8,000.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FOR SALE—EAST END.
Come out of the smoke to a beautiful district. A new ten-room reception hall brick house; modern in every respect; wide paved street. This house can be bought at a low price this month only.
C. G. MITCHELL,
510 Arrott Bldg. Bell 'phone 1257 Court.

FOR SALE—$7,500—College ave., near Ellsworth, neat modern 10-room reception hall house; immediate possession; this property is in a good neighborhood and bargain at that price.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

FOR SALE—$4,200 for a fine property worth $5,000; this is located on Collins ave., in the Highland district, contains 8 large rooms, bath, both gases, w. c., pantry, china closet, front and side porches, bay window, lot 28½x135, street and sidewalk paved and all other improvements made; a bargain. Call quick.
F. W. HAAS, 6214 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—$2,000; Blackadore, near Frankstown ave., neat cottage of 3 rooms, with almost an acre of ground, has shade trees, shrubbery and flowers, good place for chickens, 8 minutes' walk to cars.
See F. W. HAAS & CO., No. 6214 Penn ave., E. E.

FOR SALE—$1,650, Kincaid st., near Atlantic ave., 2 squares from Penn ave., frame, 4 rooms, water, sewer; lot 22x110 feet.
D. BEHEN & SON,
No. 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—$3,500—A rare bargain; brick, 8 rooms, hall, front and rear stairs; complete bath, laundry, range, furnace, cemented cellar; Forty-fourth st., near Penn ave.
D. BEHEN & SON,
No. 4200 Penn ave.

Allegheny Residences.

MAKE US AN OFFER.
An Allegheny Residence Bargain. For Sale—Beautiful residence in one of the best streets of Allegheny; built of stone and brick; contains 13 rooms and 2 baths; first and second floors finished in hardwood; modern in every respect. This house must be sold at once. Easy terms to purchaser. Possession January 1.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR SALE.
Second ward, Allegheny, frame house of 7 rooms, on paved street, fronting on car line; all in good repair; newly painted and papered; lot 25x100 feet; only 10 minutes' ride from Market house; price $3,100; will make easy terms.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
1209 RIDGE AVE., Allegheny City—Lot 45x90; 4 frame houses; rent for $528; price only $7,500.
W. LINHART,
Safe Deposit and Trust Co.,
Corner Wood and Fourth ave.

FOR SALE cheap, 7-room brick house, No. 54 Hazel st., Troy Hill, Allegheny.

HOUSE—For sale; $1,650 for a 5-room frame on Mt. Troy; $100 cash, balance to suit; lot 25x100. C. H. SIEDLE, 414 Park bldg.

Lands and Acreage.

FOR SALE—Gilt edge acreage as a whole or half interest to settle estate; lots selling at $300 to $800. Address Box 224, Rochester at Conway.

FOR SALE.

Farms.

FARMS FOR SALE.
86 acres N. Strabane township, Washington Co., Pa., ½ mile from Morganza, P., C., C. & St. L. R. R.; all improved; underlaid with Pittsburgh coal; water in abundance; fine land, in a high state of cultivation; brick house of 14 rooms, with water and gas all through the house; bank barn 40x60; tenant house and all outbuildings; some fruit; price $15,000; terms to suit. 314D.

100 acres, Chippewa township, Beaver Co., Pa., 4 miles from Beaver Falls, Pa.; near church and school; 80 acres excellent soil; 20 acres good oak and chestnut timber; plenty of water; brick house of 7 rooms; bank barn 40x56; all outbuildings; good orchard; all kinds of fruit; terms to suit; price $6,000.
A. C. M'COMB & CO., 328 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 45 ACRES underlaid with coal, 3 room house, small stable; $1,000.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 103 ACRES, new 6 room house; also stone house, large barn, several acres in orchard and grapes. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE—125 ACRES, underlaid with coal, fair buildings; ½ mile from Apollo and Vandergrift. The coal open. Price $8,000.

FOR SALE—70 ACRES of good land, gas well on the place, 1¼ miles from Apollo; underlaid with coal. Price $4,500.
We have other farms.
J. Z. LEVY & CO.,
411 Ferguson building, 320 Fourth ave.

33¼ ACRES, Indiana Co.	$1,200
82 acres, Somerset Co.	$2,500
70 acres, Mercer Co.	$3,000
100 acres, Mercer Co.	$4,000
47 acres, Mercer Co.	$3,000
120 acres, Venango Co.	$6,000
54 acres, Mercer Co.	$7,000
150 acres, Mercer Co.	$7,500

Send for list for terms, location, etc.
MILLER, MASON & IRVINE,
505 Hamilton Bldg.

FARM.
75 ACRE FARM, located in Westmoreland county, Pa., limestone soil, underlaid with coal; bank barn, 40x80 ft., 5-room house and all necessary outbuildings.
Price $6,500.
W. L. SHEETS,
YESTER BUILDING,
M'KEESPORT, PA.

BARGAIN.
100 acre farm 1 mile from P. & W. R. R. station. Improved with a 7 room brick house, barn and all other outbuildings. Oil and gas on the property. Now bringing in a 20 per cent investment and can be made to yield 30 per cent. Owner has moved to Pittsburgh, reason for selling.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FARM.
65 acres, 15 minutes' drive from court house, Greensburg, Pa., paved street half way; fine 8-room house, finished attic, heated with hot water, bath and closet; 6-room tenant house, barn, etc.; plenty of fruit; fine country residence; price $9,500.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FARM.
30 acres, good level land, 1½ miles from Valencia, P. & W. R. R.; good orchard and water; 5-room house, stable, etc., $2,600.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

143 ACRES near Youngstown; modern 8-room house; large bank barn; choice fruit; spring water; plenty timber. Send for list other farms.
MURRAY BROS.,
Youngstown or Warren, O.

FARM.
100 acres, good land, 2 miles from P. & W. R. R., 18 miles from city; fireclay and coal, fruit, etc., 6-room house, fine barn, etc., a great bargain at $5,500.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

NINE-ACRE poultry farm, worth $5,000; located one mile from Latrobe, Pa.; good 5-room dwelling house; large chicken house; price to quick buyer, $3,500.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

A CHRISTMAS present for your family; buy 80 acres fine farming land; 9-room house; dairy, 10 cows; complete line farming implements; 100 miles from Pittsburgh; will exchange for Pittsburgh or Allegheny property. N 2, The Gazette.

FARMS.
Modern well improved farms and country homes. Write or call to see F. C. Wray, one mile west of Scottdale, Pa.

SEND for free illustrated Ohio farm list. Neill & Blakeslee, Oakmont, Pa.

Coal Lands.

COAL.
35 ACRES OF COAL, Pittsburgh seam, located on Monongahela river; can be reached by river and railroad.
Price $350 per acre.
W. L. SHEETS,
YESTER BUILDING,
M'KEESPORT, PA.

FOR LEASE—A tract of coal land on a branch of the P. R. R.; reasonable royalty and minimum.
BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave.

Lots.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS.
BENNETT ST.—Near Lang ave., two fine lots, 30x135 feet; only $1,575 each; a cinch.

LANG AVE.—Near Hermitage st., fine lot; good business location; only $775.

HAMILTON AVE.—Near Murtland ave., splendid lot, 25x125; fine location; only $1,300.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—EAST END LOT.
Negley ave., near Friendship, 37x112, at $145 per ft.; eastern exposure; best bargain in East End; easy terms to builder.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

FOR SALE—A $900 lot for $500; this lot would be a bargain at $900; 30x171 feet on graded and curbed street; in choice location; building restrictions; sewered; two modern houses on each side of lot.
D. BEHEN & SON,
No. 4200 Penn ave.

FIFTH AVENUE,
NEAR HOTEL SCHENLEY.
Fine building lot, almost 175 feet front. Might consider good income property as part pay.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FOR SALE—Lot in Allegheny cemetery in good location; improved with good stone fence; will sell for what it cost 12 years ago.
KANE, PAGE & CO.,
5104 Penn ave.

Real Estate—Special.

NOTICE TO LANDLORDS.
I have had 18 years' practical experience in renting and collecting of rents, and give it my personal attention.
CHECKS WITH ITEMIZED STATEMENTS MAILED MONTHLY. You can save money by having a responsible agent to collect your rents. GIVE ME A TRIAL AND SEE.
THOS. M'CAFFREY, Notary, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Broker,
No. 3509 Butler st.
Both 'phones. Office open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.
Our specialty is renting and collecting rents. We guarantee prompt collections and remittances; personal attention; years of experience; best location; best results.
E. A. HESS & CO.,
403 Federal st. (first floor), Allegheny.
Quit notices served free; send list.

BE INDEPENDENT.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE WHO WANT A HOME OF THEIR OWN.
You can buy one acre (level) for what an ordinary lot will cost two years from now.
MT. LEBANON DISTRICT.
Two minutes' walk from street cars and 35 minutes' ride to the city on the new Pittsburgh & Charleroi street railway.
Can sell one to five acres, with fruit if desired.
INVESTIGATE THIS BEFORE BUYING.
Price $400 per acre and up, or will consider an exchange for good city property.
S. A. DIXON,
411 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Penn ave., near Winebiddle ave., house 10 rooms and storeroom, bath, both gases and all latest improvements; stable in rear of lot; lot 20x100 feet to an alley. Price $7,500.
KANE, PAGE & CO.,
5104 Penn ave.

BE INDEPENDENT—Buy a farm; we have a large list. 505 Hamilton bldg.

Oil Lands.

FOR SALE.
OIL PRODUCTION.
We have some of the very best oil production in Pennsylvania and West Virginia; we have pipe line and sworn statements for each; we have an especially good one in West Virginia for anyone who can swing a large amount of money.
RELIANCE REAL ESTATE CO.,
117 Fourth ave.

For Sale or Exchange.

WHY NOT!
GET improved for that vacant on which you are paying taxes and losing interest; I have improved you can use, prices $1,500 to $25,000. Send a description and price of your vacant and what you want for it.
F. P. M'GOVERN,
331 Fourth ave., Rooms 614-15.

FOR SALE.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE.
$8,200—Kendall ave., Bellevue, new frame dwelling, 9 rooms, reception hall, bay windows, china closet, cabinet mantels, bath, 2 porches, papered, furnace, laundry, instantaneous water heater, range, gas, slate roof, paved, sewered; lot 40x150 ft. Wants good vacant in Allegheny.

$9,000—Sprague ave., Bellevue; brick, 10 rooms, reception hall, hardwood floors, bay windows, cabinet mantels, bath, vestibule, 2 porches, papered, furnace, laundry, instantaneous water heater, range, gas, slate roof, paved, sewered; lot 50x120 ft. Wants farm.

$6,000—Glenmore st., Sheridan—2-story frame, 10 rooms, reception hall, hardwood floors, cabinet mantels, bath, vestibule, 2 porches, papered, furnace, laundry, instantaneous water heater, range, cellar and laundry cemented, gas, slate roof, paved, sewered; lot 50x150 ft. Wants farm.

$4,500—Beamer ave., Carnegie; frame, 6 rooms, reception hall, 2 porches, papered, tin roof; lot 200x175 [illegible]. Wants Hilltop or East End improved.
BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave.,
Opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In heart of city, four acres on two prominent streets, with three good brick houses; 20 minutes' walk from court house and 7 minutes on cars; builders or operators take notice; desperate demand for small houses for sale or for small apartments or houses for rent; 100 renting houses can be placed, which, on small cash outlay, will produce comfortable competence for life; $25,500 equity, $8,500 on which easy terms can be made; balance 5 per cent, present revenue $600 per year; greatest opportunity of the city.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
47-acre farm 9 miles from city, 5 minutes' walk from Charleroi car line; land rolling and level; 6-room frame house; barn not good, good orchard, grain house, etc., good well and spring water; this farm is well located and in good section of county; will sell for $200 per acre or will exchange for improved city property; adjoining farm is held at $300 per acre.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

FARMS, FARMS, FARMS
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
If you are a prospective buyer it will pay you to keep in touch with us; our list has some special bargains.

45 acres fine soil; running stream; nice house, barn and outbuildings.
MURTHA & BROWN,
Room 2, 339 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$15,900—For 31 clear lots, 3 squares from car line and ½ square from paved street in E. E. Will exchange for improved and assume mortgage.
D. BEHEN & SON,
No. 4200 Penn ave.

35 ACRES, 5-room house, outbuildings, orchard, near R. R., school, church, market; will exchange for home and lot in Pittsburgh.
MILLER, MASON & IRVINE,
505 Hamilton Bldg.

REAL ESTATE—For sale or exchange; write or call and see me if you want to buy, trade or sell; I am in the business to help you and you help me. C. H. Siedle, 414 Park bldg.

WILL exchange improved for farm of 30 acres, southwestern part of Allegheny county.
BRIDGEVILLE REAL ESTATE CO.,
BRIDGEVILLE, PA.

Atlantic City.

FOR SALE.
ATLANTIC CITY HOTEL
111 Bed-rooms, communicating with 27 Bathrooms. In the most fashionable quarter, central location and on corner with all modern conveniences and improvements. Passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, two dining rooms. Is in first-class condition; only built two years. Will sell cheap and on easy terms to quick buyer. For further information address Oliver H. Gettridge, 1336 Atlantic ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

Investments.

INVESTORS, TAKE NOTICE.
The Haskins Ditch & Mining Co.,
Of the World-Famous
Port Clarance Mining District
Of Alaska (near Nome)
Will offer for a few days a limited number of shares in its company, which they guarantee will pay—positively pay—within one year dividends of at least 50 per cent; this company is capitalized at $1,000,000 and has but very few shares to sell; these coming first will have the preference, as this stock will sell very rapidly; the price of this stock is only
20c Per Share.
Par Value $1.
Officers of the company are:
Chas. D. Haskins, Pres't, capitalist.
Henry S. Noon, Sec'y, attorney at Seattle.
W. A. Philips, Treas., Sixth Diamond Nat. Bank, city.
For further particulars call on
MRS. L. B. KERWOOD,
Monongahela House, or
Julius D. McCabe,
Fidelity Title & Trust Building, 341 Fourth ave.

Fine Apartment
proposition
as an
investment.
O. C. HURST,
Farmers Bank Bldg.

Business Opportunities.

HALL, EVANS & CO.,
347 Fifth ave., Room 411.

Rooming and Boarding House—Nicely situated in Oakland; 10 rooms, newly furnished; filled with a good class of boarders; clears $100 a month over and above all expenses; is big value at $300

Confectionery and Cigar Store—On one of the best streets in the E. E.; fine stock, 4 nice living rooms; first-class fixtures; does a business of $15 daily; a bargain at $800

Butter and Egg Store—Nicely located on good city street; well fitted up, good, clean stock; averages $200 a week; on account of death will sacrifice for $750

Confectionery Store—Centrally located on one of the best and busiest streets in Allegheny; good soda water fountain; fine fixtures; 4 good living rooms; rent only $35; if you are looking for a good little stand, do not fail to investigate this; price $500

Grocery—Nice stock of goods, neat fixtures, rent only $20; large size store room and 4 living rooms; does a $100 cash business weekly, on account of death will sacrifice for $450
HALL, EVANS & CO.,
347 Fifth ave., Room 411.

BUSINESS.

GENTS' Furnishing and Shoe Store; 5-cent fare from the city; in the best iron town in the world. Stock will invoice $4,500.

For Sale—Grocery on South Side, near Tenth st.; doing good business; stock and fixtures, $1,000; will sell for $800.

For Sale—Barber shop in good town; $250.

For Sale—Newspaper route in the city; netting $100 per month; price $1,050.

For Sale—Brick yard in running order; brick can be made for $8 per 1,000; only $6,200; orders for more than they can make.

For Sale—Rooming house on Fifth st.; netting $124 per month.

For Sale—5 and 10-cent store; located in good town, 10-cent fare from city; stock invoices $1,200, will sell for $1,000.
J. Z. LEVY & CO.,
411 Ferguson block, 320 Fourth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE—10 rooms, nicely furnished; located on Arch st., Allegheny, rent $40; house realizes $125 a month; this is a fine house and a bargain; price $800.
HOWICK, THOMPSON CO.,
326 Fourth ave. Office 616 Times Bldg.

STATIONERY, notion, confectionery and cigar store; good location, in Wilkinsburg, doing a business of over $125 a week; 2 fine living rooms; rent $30; this is a good one; price $500.
BURNETT, BOSSART & CO.,
430 Fourth ave.

THERE is only one absolutely perfect, safe and sure system of beating the races; the "Ledger System" alone has accomplished this, and it is the sole property of the Kentucky Mutual Sweepstakes Ass'n, Temple court, New York city. Write for particulars.

WE make a specialty of selling and exchanging large stores of all kinds. If you want to dispose of your business see us at once.
MILLS-SLAUGHENHOUPT CO.,
425 Fourth ave.

THREE-STORY brick hotel in one of the best towns in the state; 30 rooms, electric light, natural gas, a bargain if sold [illegible].
Also downtown restaurant doing good business; must be sold quick.
MILLER, MASON & IRVINE,
505 Hamilton Bldg.

RESTAURANT—First-class fixtures; six living rooms; centrally located; will sell cheap; doing $40 per day business; more business than can attend to; will sell one-half interest or the whole for $850.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
326 Fourth ave. Office 616 Times Bldg.

ROOMING HOUSE in downtown district, 12 rooms nicely furnished; rooms always filled; rent only $30; a snap to a quick buyer, price $225.
BURNETT, BOSSART & CO.,
430 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

MILLER-HAMILTON CO.,
Room 404 Chronicle Telegraph Bldg.,
347 Fifth ave.

Meat Market—Located on Penn ave., doing $250 a week, everything in good condition, good trade, cheap rent; price $750.

Restaurant—Splendidly located, clearing $100 a week, price $1,800.

Grocery Store—Located in Allegheny, six living rooms; rent only $30 a month, owner is sick and will accept $450.

Office Business—$350 will buy well-paying office business.

One-half interest in wholesale business, old established, to increase trade; price $1,200.

Rooming and Boarding House—12 rooms, well furnished and full of boarders and roomers; this is a money maker and will be a bargain at $[illegible].

We have all kinds of business places for sale or exchange, such as rooming houses, groceries, restaurants, confectioneries, hotels, etc., too numerous to mention; it will pay you to see us before you buy.
MILLER-HAMILTON CO.,
Room 404 Chronicle Telegraph Bldg.,
347 Fifth ave.

BROKERAGE BUSINESS.
We Have For Sale an Established Brokerage Business.
To those interested in the stock and grain business an opportunity like this to buy a fully organized and equipped company, with a growing business, is not found every day; price $5,000.
KEARFOTT, LINDSAY & CO.,
304 Frick Building.

A FEW Special Opportunities we have for sale:
Gents' Furnishing Store in good manufacturing town, $4,600.
Novelty Manufacturing Plant at a special bargain—$6,000.
Distillery, all modern, doing a good business, 18,000 gal. whisky in bond—$21,000.
Saloons and Hotels, ranging in price from $3,500 up. We are specialists in this line and can suit you in any kind of business opportunity.
[illegible]-room brick dwellings. Will exchange for a business or vacant.
Five 6-room new modern brick houses in East End. Only $150 down, balance like rent. Splendid chance for short time only.
M'CUTCHEON, 64 Fidelity Building.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING store; fine location, fine room, in Youngstown, O.; clean stock; sales $25,000 a year; will exchange for improved property, invoice $8,000.

GENERAL STORE
At station on Bessemer R. R., 20 miles from the city; elegant location and neighborhood; clean stock, good trade, low rent; will accept real estate; invoice $2,700.

GROCERY STORES.
At $500, $850, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS.
Rooming Houses.
Isabella st.—Eight rooms and bath $700
Arch st.—Ten rooms and bath 600
W. L. SCOTT & CO.,
200 Federal st.,
Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Well established furniture and housefurnishing business in a good manufacturing town of 25,000 in Western Pennsylvania. Now doing a business of $60,000 a year. Will be sold at a sacrifice.
Good chance for right party. Good reasons for selling.
Address Gazette Office, Z 54.

EUREKA,
HERE'S THE PLAN
ALL INVESTORS NEED.
THE "LEDGER" SYSTEM.
Positively riskless business proposition; persistent winner all the year round; affording absolute security to all concerned. Illustrated book of charts fully explaining every particular, FREE on request. Jas. F. Farrell, Temple Court, New York City.

HOTEL.
HOTEL AT GLASSPORT, PA., 28 rooms, furnished throughout, near depot, place will be licensed next spring.
Price to quick buyer, $2,400.
W. L. SHEETS,
Yester Building,
McKeesport, Pa.

HOTEL.
LICENSED HOTEL on the main street of Duquesne, 24 rooms, doing a business of $50 per day.
Price $6,0[illegible].
W. L. SHEETS,
Yester Building,
McKeesport, Pa.

HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
326 Fourth ave.,
Room 616 Times Building.

One of the nicest, neatest little grocery stores in Glenwood; not a dollar's worth of old stock in the store; first-class in every respect; reason for selling, proprietor is in hospital; price $[illegible].
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
326 Fourth ave. Office 616 Times Bldg.

RESTAURANT—NAME YOUR OWN PRICE.
A splendid paying, well-located restaurant, with complete and first-class equipment and the furnishings of three rooms in addition; owner must leave this week; see this place and make an offer. If it's reasonable at all, you can buy it; we recommend this place. Come on Monday.
MURTHA & BROWN,
Room 2, 339 Fifth ave.

ADD TO YOUR INCOME—We offer men in many towns positions as local managers; a business your own; requires little time, $50 to $200 monthly; all on small investment; we start you for $15 and up, according to number of machines. Be your own boss. National Automatic Cigar Vender Company, suite 154, E. Dearborn st., Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—Best location on East Ohio st., doing a business of $150 week; rent only $20 for store and three living rooms; proprietor has been in same business for three years; good cash register and fixtures are first-class; this place will stand investigation; price $1,000.
HOWICK, THOMPSON CO.,
326 Fourth ave. Office 616 Times Bldg.

WE have for sale Grocery Stores,
Confectionery and Cigar Stores,
Stationery, Notion, Confectionery and Cigar Stores, and other kinds of stores.
Restaurants, Rooming Houses, etc., in all parts of both cities and suburbs, from $300 up.
See us before buying.
BURNETT, BOSSART & CO.,
430 Fourth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE in good location in Allegheny; 12 rooms, furnished complete, clearing over $100 a month; rent $30; a bargain to a quick buyer for $[illegible].
BURNETT, BOSSART & CO.,
430 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE.
GROCERY STORE on Main street, Duquesne; will invoice $1,200. Doing an elegant business.
W. L. SHEETS,
Yester Building,
McKeesport, Pa.

I TRUST YOU!
$20 earned $300 a month for a year, no risk; only $20 required; something out of the ordinary; [illegible] your own city, handling money yourself; after profits are realized, I trust to your honor to remit small percentage. Write me. M. S. [illegible], 180 [illegible] st., Chicago.

BILLIARD AND POOL ROOM—[illegible] tables, [illegible] pool tables; doing an average monthly business of $[illegible]; rent only $15, located in one of Pittsburgh's best suburbs; would accept partner; the proprietor is interested in other business; will sell the entire business for $1,500 and give some time for part of the money, or exchange for good real estate. This is a good business and very cheap.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
326 Fourth ave.
Office, 616 Times Bldg.

MEAT MARKET—Doing $[illegible] per week, located in the East End; [illegible] and wagon; will sell for cash, or exchange for real estate; make us an offer.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
326 Fourth ave.
Office 616 Times Bldg.

IF you want to buy or sell any business see
BURNETT, BOSSART & CO.,
430 Fourth ave., second floor.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

SEND NO MONEY.
But write us for full information regarding an absolutely safe investment that is now paying 24 per cent dividends and will soon pay more. A. L. Wisner & Co., 32 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—Butcher shop on Penn ave., near Winebiddle ave.; doing good business; will sell cheap.
KANE, PAGE & CO.,
5104 Penn ave.

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET—In Allegheny, doing cash business $300 week; rent $15 mo.; price $1,800.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

FREE three months—Illustrated mining paper; full news from all camps; invaluable to investors. Write today. North American Miner, 24 Broadway, New York.

RESTAURANT AND CIGAR STAND.
Central location, practically new fixtures; doing a good business; price only $450 if sold quickly.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 609 Times Building,
326 Fourth ave.

THE drug store now occupied by William Hughes, 1142 Beaver ave., Allegheny, having been leased for the coming year, the stock and fixtures are offered for sale; if sold at once no reasonable offer will be refused.

GROCERY, doing a big business, in the East End; good room and location, rent $18; see this one before you buy; price $500.
BURNETT, BOSSART & CO.,
430 Fourth ave.

GROCERY AND FEED STORE—In city, doing business $100 day, rent $50 mo.; price $4,000.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STAND—Excellent location, sales $1,500 per month, rent $25; fresh, clean stock; nice stand; city; business increasing; will sell at invoice.
ROYAL REALTY CO., room 609, Times Bldg.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A BUSINESS? DON'T BUY until you see what we can offer you. Some good ones to offer Monday morning.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 609 Times Building,
326 Fourth ave.

GOLD MERGER, 60 select gold properties; shares now 70 discount from par; ground floor prices. Address Returns, 100 Bowling Green Bldg., New York.

FOR SALE—Morning, evening and Sunday newspaper route; about 800 daily and 300 Sunday; sickness cause of selling; price only $350 if sold at once. Address T 1, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Rare chance; the finest cafe and saloon in Cape May City; everything complete; business established 12 years.
E. W. DALE,
Cape May, New Jersey.

GROCERY STORE—In Wilkinsburg, established 8 years, doing business $30 day; rent $35 mo., including 8 living rooms; price $1,200.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE on Robinson st., Allegheny, 12 rooms, all complete and filled with roomers; making $135 a month; rent $35; price to a quick buyer, $360.
BURNETT, BOSSART & CO.,
430 Fourth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE on Robinson st., Allegheny; 11 rooms, well furnished and filled with roomers; making $120; rent $35; a bargain to a quick buyer for $350.
BURNETT, BOSSART & CO.,
430 Fourth ave.

DRUG STORE in good manufacturing town; best store; best location; must be sold at once, owing to other business of present owner; one hour's ride from city. W 1, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Newspaper route in good town 10,000 inhabitants; a good chance for right party. Address C 2, The Gazette.

BUSINESS of all kinds bought and sold; partners secured for established business, etc.; all transactions strictly confidential.
KIRK & VOGEL, 1109 Arrott Building.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BEST business store in healthy town; no better chance; only $2,000. Write D 1, The Gazette.

Machinery.

GET YOUR BOY A CHRISTMAS PRESENT
THAT WILL BE PLEASING, USEFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE
—A FOOT LATHE—
We have seven in stock, comprising all the modern ideas of the larger power lathes with hollow spindle, compound rest, etc.; positively the most beneficial present you could give him if at all mechanically inclined.
Low in price.
CARLIN MACHINERY AND SUPPLY CO.,
Locust and Sandusky Sts.,
Allegheny, Pa.
Both 'Phones—233 North.

MACHINERY.
AIR COMPRESSORS, for all duties.
ROCK DRILLS.
GAS PUMPS.
STEAM PUMPS single and duplex.
POWER PUMPS.
DEEP WELL PUMPS.
In stock and built to order.
HALL STEAM PUMP COMPANY,
218 Grant ave., Allegheny, Pa.
Near Union Bridge.
Bell 'Phone 324 North.
P. & A. 'Phone 125 North.

MACHINERY.
15" Lever Shear, capacity 5/8" bar.
1 Rotary Shear.
1 Hydraulic Billet Shear.
60-lb. Bradley Helve Hammer.
150-lb. Bradley Helve Upright Hammer.
28" Back Geared Drill Press.
12" Lewis Bolt Lathe.
48" Bell Lathe.
6" Pipe Threading Machine.
Boilers, Engines and Pumps.
WICKES BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Both 'phones. Warehouse, 26th st. & A. V. R.

4 300 horse power tubular boilers.
1 150 horse power tubular boiler.
20 80 horse power tubular boilers.
High pressure, absolutely perfect.
1 second-hand steel stack, 60 in. dia. by 134 feet high; will erect any place in U. S.
We have all sizes of good second-hand boilers at lowest prices.
R. MUNROE & SON,
Pittsburg.

RAILS AND MACHINERY.
New rails, 8 to 60 lbs.; quick delivery.
Rails, beams, angle and channel bars, cut to size.
Gas engines, boilers, grate bars, etc.
J. H. JONES & CO.,
Phones 122 North.
Office and yards, 112-116 E. Lacock st.,
Allegheny, Pa.

TWO horizontal tubular boilers, 60"x16'.
One 12"x16" center crank steam engine.
Two 10"x12" vertical steam engines.
One 20"x30" steam engine.
One 42"x42"x16' iron planer.
One 4½-foot radial drill press.
One single drum hoisting engine, [illegible].
CAUSMAN MACHINERY AND METAL CO.,
927 and 929 Rebecca st., Allegheny City.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.
250-light generator with 25 h. p. Buggs gas engine, all complete and run less than two years; can be bought right; also one 7½ and one 40 horse power gas engine, in fine shape.
M. M. TEGARD,
Twenty-sixth and Liberty sts.

New——GAS ENGINES——Second-hand.
THE FAIRBANKS CO.
230——Third Ave.——230.
4—2 h. p.; 1—4 h. p.; 1—30 h. p., second-hand.
Horizontal and Vertical.
THE GOODSON IGNITER.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, stone crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, coal machinery, threshers, engines, threshers, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies.
R. D. KEFF, 72 First st., Pittsburgh.

HOISTING ENGINES, [illegible].
[illegible], double drum, with boiler.
[illegible], double drum, with boiler.
[illegible] single drum, with boiler.
Derricks, timbers and devices.
CONTRACTORS' SUPPLY CO., PARK BLDG.

FOR SALE—Leather, rubber and canvas belting, new and second-hand; bargain prices. J. Z. Young, 128-130 Park way, Allegheny, Pa.

GAS ENGINES, steam engines and boilers; setting up engines, shafting, pulleys, hangers, a specialty. Wm. Fraser, 130 Market st.

CASH PAID FOR SCRAP IRON, machinery and metals. HOMER POWER, 421 Penn ave., Pittsburgh. 'Phone 347 Grant.

HOISTING engines at bargains, for sale or rent. [illegible] Manufacturing Co., Penn ave. and Third st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES for sale, [illegible] [illegible] machines from $250 up; [illegible] $250 to $5 [illegible] [illegible] at about [illegible] of their actual value; come and see them, and you will buy and take [illegible]; bring us your second-hand [illegible]; we [illegible] the largest and [illegible]. ATLAS AUTOMOBILE Co., [illegible] Penn ave., Pittsburgh. [illegible] for rent. Repairs and [illegible].

FOR SALE—Gasoline automobile engines, new, [illegible] bargains. ATLAS AUTOMOBILE CO., [illegible] Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

$[illegible]—NEW [illegible] [illegible] than cost to manufacture; must be sold at once; bargain to quick buyer. [illegible], The Gazette.

GAS ENGINES, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
BRIGGS MACHINERY CO., 4th and Liberty.

IT IS NEWSY, INFLUENTIAL AND POPULAR---JUST GIVE IT A TRIAL

FOR SALE.

Horses and Vehicles.

FOR SALE.

Winter Rockaways (second hand), all in perfect paint and condition; rubber tired; can use one or two horses to any one of them (being light in weight). The best collection we have ever had to offer of fine, "up-to-date" family carriages. Quality the best, style the very latest.

No. 2457—Original cost $575, price now $325.
No. 2481—Original cost $550, price now $125.
No. 2543—Original cost $525, price now $200.
No. 2422—Original cost $650, price now $250.
No. 2467—Original cost $375, price now $125.
No. 2546—Original cost $600, price now $250.
No. 2566—Original cost $450, price now $175.
No. 2426—Original cost $450, price now $175.
No. 2448—"Brougham," cost $1,000, price now $300.

Don't miss seeing these rare bargains.
L. GLESENKAMP, SONS & CO.,
820 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANYONE having horses, vehicles or harness of any description to sell will find ready sale for them at our regular auction sales every Tuesday; next sale December 22. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

A CHOICE lot of extra heavy draught horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, December 22. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange.

A GOOD selection of all classes of horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, December 22. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

TWO HUNDRED head of all classes of horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, December 22. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

FOR SALE—A FINE SADDLE HORSE, THOROUGHBRED; WILL SELL CHEAP. ADDRESS B 2, THE GAZETTE.

A LOT of fine horses and mules for sale. MILLER'S LIVERY & BOARDING STABLE, 5995 Center ave.

ONE HUNDRED head of choice pit and draught mules constantly on hand. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

Musical Instruments.

ORGANS—For Sale—We will sell at great sacrifice about 50 good organs; some almost new; range in price from $10 up; here is your chance.

WATERLOO ORGAN—Six octaves, walnut case; mirror in top	$45 00
STERLING ORGAN—High top, no mirror, but music cabinet in top; good tone and in good repair	35 00
BRIDGEPORT ORGAN—Five octaves; in good condition	25 00
NEW ENGLAND ORGAN—Neat cabinet work; five octaves	30 00
ITHACA ORGAN—Six octaves, cabinet	35 00
ESTEY ORGAN—Five octaves; cabinet	30 00
LAWRENCE ORGAN—Seven octaves; piano case	75 00

Several other good organs, ranging in price from $15.00.
CHAS. M. STIEFF,
618 Penn ave.

FINE high-grade pianos with player; a bargain; don't miss this chance for a Christmas gift. Henry Braun, 500 and 502, Federal st., second floor, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—Some fine music boxes at your own price, for cash, or can arrange for terms to suit you. Don't fail to get one of these bargains for an Xmas gift. Henry Braun, 500-502 Federal st., 2d floor, Allegheny.

MUSIC BOXES from 35c to $75 00; talking machines from $3 50 to $65 00; musical picture albums from $3 50 to $10 00; violins, guitars and mandolins from $1 00 to $150 00. Becker Music House, 601 Ohio st., corner of Middle st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Double bass, four strings, three-quarter size; good as new. 6318 Station st., E. E.

Pianos.

A MAGNIFICENT Mahogany Upright Piano, used only six months, $145, cost $350. Here's a great piano bargain for Christmas. HOFFMANN'S, 537 Smithfield st.

PARLOR ORGAN, walnut case, good condition, $25; cost new $100; easy terms. HOFFMANN'S, 537 Smithfield st.

CRITERION MUSIC BOXES play over 1,000 tunes; the loudest and most tuneful music boxes made; 15 styles; reduced prices. HOFFMANN'S, 537 Smithfield st.

A GOOD SQUARE PIANO, fine tone, responsive action, carved feet, only $50; easy terms; cost new, $400.
HOFFMANN'S,
537 Smithfield st.

MAHOGANY upright piano, used as sample; will sell cheap; take organ in exchange and give time to good party. Address P. O. Box 1408, Pittsburgh.

PIANO—Fine upright piano, $225; mahogany case, three-string treble, overstrung bass, spruce sounding board; guaranteed; a good investment.
LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER,
340-2 Fifth ave.

PIANO—$125, an ebony case upright piano, exceptionally good tone; $125.
LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER,
340-2 Fifth ave.

MUSIC BOXES—Several slightly shopworn music boxes at half price; good as new.
LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER,
340-2 Fifth ave.

PIANO—A fine upright piano, slightly used; good make; dark rosewood case, $150.
LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER,
340-2 Fifth ave.

PRIVATE party will sell his $500 piano for $135; $35, balance on time; have no use for it. Address R 2, The Gazette.

Jewelry.

NOT GOVERNED BY THE TRUST!

For above reason we quote you following prices on our standard watches:

A 20-year gold-filled gent's Deuber case with genuine Elgin or Waltham movement for $10.75.

A solid gold lady's watch with genuine diamond center, movement warranted 5 years, $18.75.

Our genuine diamonds we sell at 40 per cent less than any other jeweler in the city. All goods sold, if not as represented, money will be refunded. Remember, these prices will hold good until December 26. Present this card in making a purchase.
KEYSTONE JEWELRY COMPANY,
510 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75

Just received New Model No. 8 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; Models A and B Manhattan at $30.00; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $3 to $5 per month.
F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop.,
No. 432 Diamond st.

LARGEST stock of miscellaneous machines in the city; rentals, $2 up. PHILADELPHIA TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 323 4 Lewis building.

REMINGTON typewriter, in perfect order, for sale at very low price. 32 McCance block.

Birds and Dogs.

ANDREASBURG ROLLERS—New lot of these wonderful singers just received; also Hartz Mountain canaries, $2 each; large stock of parrots and all kinds of song birds; birds selected now held until Xmas; catalogue free; both 'phones. New York Bird Store, 615 Smithfield st.

GREYHOUND—Full blooded, mouse colored; 6 months old; male; beautiful animal; price $25. M. C. Stitt, 936 Washington ave., or 300 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Fox terrier puppies, smooth coated, thoroughbred; nice for Xmas presents; can be seen at Crafton. Write O. W. McLain, R. F. D. No. 2, Carnegie, Pa.

FOR SALE—Japanese spaniels from imported stock; age 10 months. 724 North Negley ave.

Safes.

A LOT of second-hand safes I am closing out at a bargain, from $18 upward.
C. W. FRANKLIN, 126 Fourth ave.

SAFES—Bought, sold and exchanged; safe hauling a specialty. Wm. Prager, 110 Market street.

Financial.

FOR SALE—Rapidly advancing stock; will give buyer big bargain; must sell.
G. B. GRAHAM, 604 Times Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

Market Street Loan Office OFFERS Unredeemed Diamonds One-fourth Original Cost.

The following list of unredeemed goods will convince you that we can save you from 50 to 60 per cent:

FOR SALE—PLEDGE NO. 9217:
Solitaire diamond Gypsy ring, fine brilliant stone, weighing about ¾ carat; original cost $115; will sell for $58.

FOR SALE—PLEDGE NO. 9160:
One pair solitaire diamond eardrops, pure white and perfect stones, weighing over 1 karat; original cost $450; will sell for $225.

FOR SALE—PLEDGE NO. 9140:
Solitaire diamond ring, pure white and perfect stone, weighing about ½ karat; original cost $60; will sell for $34.

FOR SALE—PLEDGE NO. 9132:
One 3-stone diamond ring, each stone weighing about ⅓ karat, all pure white and perfect stones; original cost $125; will sell for $67.

FOR SALE—PLEDGE NO. 9175:
One 2-stone diamond ring, pure white and perfect stones, weighing over ½ karat each; original cost $172; will sell for $110.
Call at once.

MARKET STREET LOAN OFFICE,
214 Market St.

FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous.

$25.00 $25.00

If it comes from DeRoy's it's as represented.

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS! a beautiful assortment—ask to see our special $25 GENUINE DIAMOND RINGS.

DeROY'S,
643 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Near Seventh Ave.
Established Over 50 Years.

$25 $25

NOT GOVERNED BY THE TRUST!

For above reason we quote you following prices on our standard watches:

A 20-year gold-filled gent's Deuber case with genuine Elgin or Waltham movement, for $10.75.

A lady's solid gold watch with genuine diamond center, movement warranted 5 years, $18.75.

Our genuine diamonds we sell at 40 per cent less than any other jeweler in the city; all goods sold, if not as represented, money will be refunded. Remember, these prices will hold good until January 1, 1904. Present this card in making purchase.
KEYSTONE JEWELRY COMPANY,
510 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.
If you want a snap call at
418 Ferry st.
TOMORROW MORNING.
These goods must be sold:
Coffee Urn, Range,
Cash Register,
Grocery Outfit,
Counters, Showcases, Shelving,
Coffee Mill, Scales,
4 Office Outfit,
Desk File Cabinet,
Letter Press, Chairs and Safes,
Linoleum.

FOR SALE—We do a wholesale business in diamonds, watches, silverware and all kinds of holiday novelties. That is why we can afford to sell at lower prices than the retail dealers. You should get our new catalogue. You will then have an idea of the bargains you are getting. Compare our prices, if you like, with these of other jewelers. If it is not convenient to pay cash we will sell you anything on credit whether you live in Pittsburgh or Africa. Isaacs, Wholesale Jeweler, 404 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. G. LAUER'S
TOY HOUSE,
620 LIBERTY STREET.
TOYS AND GAMES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MASKS AND FALSE FACES FOR MASQUERADES.
A FULL LINE WILL BE OPENED AND DISPLAYED IMMEDIATELY AFTER CHRISTMAS DAY. SANTA CLAUS MASKS NOW UNTIL CHRISTMAS DAY.

ANTIQUES—Christmas presents, Indian relics, mounted and framed in quartered oak; 10 large frames, 100 to 350 specimens each; will sell entire collection 3,000 pieces, or single cabinet at half former price; suitable for club room, office, den, library, hall. Address C 1, The Gazette.

FINE bedroom sets, folding beds, solid brass beds, beddings, carpets, rugs and all kinds linoleum and oilcloth. Also fine wall cases, steam table, pancake griddle and boiler; must be sold at once. JOE SACKLOWSKY, 1410 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—Complete office outfit in Keystone Bank Building, consisting of roll top desk and revolving chair, fine office table, two reception chairs; rug, 9x12; safe and washstand in office; entire outfit $50; office rent $25 per month. Address P 1, The Gazette, or telephone 265, ring 3, Crafton.

FOR SALE—Send or write for samples of our new materials of suitings and overcoatings. You will then realize that we are giving you a bargain in a suit or overcoat made to your order for $15. Pressing and repairing free for one year. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

POKER PAINTING—For sale—Glove, handkerchief and jewel boxes; also a beautiful cabinet for parlor or for a child's Christmas present. Call Gurth Baldwin, 903 Park st., Allegheny.

DESKS—Small roll-top desks for Christmas gifts; also flat tops, filing cases, armchairs, rockers, bookcases, billiard cues, bowling supplies; cheap. 418 Diamond st.

$5,000 CASH.
To buy second-hand furniture, carpets and stoves; highest cash price paid. See us first.
HEARN AUCTION CO., 938 PENN AVE.

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, counters, desks, refrigerators, chairs, stools and pool tables. Delp's, Fourth and Liberty.

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, counters, desks, refrigerators, chairs, stools and pool tables. Delp's, Fourth and Liberty.

I HAVE a few shares of Marconi Wireless of America to dispose of at a sacrifice. Address E 1, The Gazette.

TICKETS to Florida and West Indies; all coastwise lines; special rates. Frank Zotti & Co., 609 Smithfield st.

FILTER STONES for all kinds of filters kept constantly for sale. 'Phone 710 Court. Joseph Rice, 120 Fourth ave.

TWO LARGE MIRRORS for sale; will sell cheap. 305 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Twenty new billiard and pool tables. 1606 Beaver ave., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Rolltop desk, letter press and partition. 418 Ferry st.

FINE SHOE REPAIRING; fully guaranteed. P. CUTLER, 338 Third ave.

CHEAPEST PLACE to buy toilet sets, upstairs in Diamond Market.

POOL TABLES, safe, office furniture; make your own terms. 235 Diamond st.

FINANCIAL.

I BUY and sell all listed and unlisted securities; mining, oil and industrial a specialty; all New York and Chicago stocks dealt in; write for my list and market letter and make money. HORACE J. PHILIPS, banker and broker, 704-705 Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh.

CORPORATIONS CHARTERED at small cost, under the new, liberal laws of the District of Columbia, recently passed by Congress; no annual tax; write for free book on corporations. The Corporation Trust Co., 1110 F st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—$6,000 on first mortgage; Crafton property; will pay 6 per cent; term five years; principals only; no agents. Address P. O. Lock Box 450, Pittsburgh, Pa. Interest and part of principal payable semi-annually.

A FEW shares Marconi Wireless (full shares) for sale at 40; will sell one share or all. Write today. Address L 1, The Gazette.

50 SHARES stock in large trust company on Fourth ave. Gilt edge investment. Address N 90, The Gazette.

6 TO 13 per cent cash income. See financial ad. W. J. BLACK, Tradesmens Building.

LOST.

LOST—Keeping a suit or overcoat pressed and repaired will keep it looking new. We will make you a suit or overcoat to order for $15 and keep it pressed and repaired free of charge for one year. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

LOST—On December 17, small black leather bag, silver mounting, chain and belt hook, containing night latchkey and lady's gold watch; name engraved on inside case, "Jennie M. Shaw." Reward for above will be paid. S. S. Stewart, 914 Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOST—December 19, between 12 and 1, on Fifth avenue, between Stevenson and Elm, on Magee st., between Forbes and Fifth ave., a large Diamond earring. Liberal reward will be paid for the same if returned to X 1, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Three large egg beaters. 418 Ferry st.

FOUND.

FOUND—It is a good deal more economical to let us make you a good suit of clothes or an overcoat to order for $15 than spend your money on ready made clothing. A suit or overcoat made by us for $15 is the kind other tailors charge $30 for. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

WE buy any old thing; we do all kinds of repairing; bring your second-hand goods to us. Scott & Alston, Cairo alley, Federal st., Allegheny.

FOUND.
Only pen maker in city. Huhn repairs gold fountain pens. 228 Fifth ave., second floor.

FOR SALE—Grocery outfit, counters, bins, shelving. 418 Ferry st.

FOUND—Cups, plates, 2 cents apiece; upstairs in Diamond market.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

VALUABLE and salable patents secured; report as to patentability and commercial value free. Write for Inventor's Hand Book. Shepherd & Parker, 176 Revenue Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

H. C. EVERT & CO., Patents.

A Merry Christmas
To All Our Clients
And Prospective Clients.

Patents
The Wealth of Nations.

A Patent Gives You the Exclusive Right To Your Invention For A Term Of Seventeen Years.

You Can Sell, License, Mortgage It, Assign Portions Of It, And Grant Licenses to Manufacture Under It.

Our Patent System Is Responsible For Much Of Our Industrial Progress And Our Success In Competing In The Markets of the World.

In Order To Obtain A Patent It Is Necessary to Employ A Patent Attorney To Prepare the Specifications And Draw The Claims.

This Is a Special Branch Of The Legal Profession Which Can Only Be Conducted Successfully By Experts.

For Nearly Twenty Years We Have Acted As Solicitors For Thousands of Clients In All Parts of This Country. Our Work Is One of Quality, And Our Rates Are Reasonable. Consultation and Advice Free. Inventors' Guide Free.

H. C. EVERT & CO.
Leading Patent Lawyers,
305 Smithfield St.,
Opp. Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Left margin of advertisement: "Patents" repeated down the column.)

PERSONALS.

THE MOST VALUABLE XMAS GIFT.
A SAVINGS ACCOUNT
with a
HOME SAVINGS BANK
ARONSON BROS. COMPANY
BANK.
ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.
Makes a XMAS GIFT long REMEMBERED.
Accounts received from one dollar upward.
4 per cent INTEREST on all Deposits payable semi-yearly.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT TOMORROW.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS
is assured
THOSE who have Bank Accounts
with
ARONSON BROS. COMPANY,
BANKERS.
ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.
(OVER 2,200 DEPOSITORS).
BE AMONG THE MERRY ONES.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT TOMORROW.

PERSONAL—If you wish to buy a real nice present get a diamond ring. We are selling a genuine diamond ring, beautiful stone, for only $24. It is a rare bargain at that price. You would probably have no trouble in disposing of it for $35 at least. Set in elegant mounting for either lady or gentleman. We will sell you this ring or any article on easy payments. Isaacs, Wholesale Jeweler, 404 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIAMONDS, jewelry, musical instruments for holidays.

Gold filled Elgin-Waltham watches	$6.00
Diamond rings	5.00
Guitars	2.00
Mandolins	1.50

All goods guaranteed.
Open evenings.
GALLINGER,
1200 Penn ave.

PERSONAL—If you are going to buy new clothing for the holidays get our samples of materials and see how much we can save you in a suit or overcoat; $15 is our price. We will keep your clothing pressed and repaired free for one year. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.
Moles, warts, blackheads, etc., destroyed forever without pain or scar; 12 years' experience; consultation free at office or by letters.
HARRY H. GILMORE,
806 Bijou Building, Pittsburgh.

THE Pittsburgh Entertainment Company is pleased to announce that it is now in a position to furnish amusements for all occasions; best of service at moderate cost; for dates and particulars address Pittsburgh Amusement Co., 11 Stevenson st. James E. Kelly, mgr.

YOU WILL FIND
A room of nice wall paper for Xmas present is practical and very acceptable; our prices make it easy. 919 and 921 Penn ave., next door to Keech. A. Clark Bane, Manager.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, moles, warts, etc., removed forever without pain, scar or trace; the Van Dyck Electric Needle Method; work guaranteed. J. R. BROWN, OPERATOR, direct from Philadelphia. 708 Bijou Bldg.

PERSONAL—Reliable watch repairing. Cash paid for old gold. CHRIST HAUCH, 541 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

EARN fame and fortune—Learn hypnotism; our book teaches it thoroughly; you can learn it; a very fascinating study; 10c. Boyd Novelty Co., 1104 Oak st., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—News agents to know that we have the best labor-saving collection card in the market; job printing, etc. J. E. Carroll & Sons, 714 Sarah st., city.

WEATHER PROPHET—The little wonder, postpaid, 10c silver; 5,000 sent out last week. W. A. Prior, 1313 Farmers Bank bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR TEETH—Use our thread-cutting thimble; it is the only perfect thimble ever invented; postpaid 10c. Success Supply Co., 8350 28th st., San Francisco, Cal.

CLAIRVOYANT READINGS—Any person in trouble consult Lynch, 228 Isabella st., Allegheny.

CIGARPHONE—Musical wonder; looks like a cigar; played by anyone; sample, 10c. U. S. Supply Co., Bird building, Wilmington, Del.

PERSONAL—Miller's doll repairing; Cinderella dolls for less than anywhere else; natural hair wigs a specialty. 224 also 1422 Fifth ave.

MISS E. YOUNG, hair parlor; scalp treatment, $5 three months; hair switches, $1 up. 128 Sixth st.

SPECIAL—ALL CORNS, BUNIONS removed this coming week, 50c. DR. HEASLEY, Foot Specialist, 543 Smithfield.

PERSONAL—Levy's book store buys, sells and exchanges books. 820 Liberty ave.

MME. CLARK, famous clairvoyant; readings truthful. 210 Sandusky st., Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Razors honed; hair cutting, 25c each. Park Building Barber Shop.

FOR SALE—70 feet of dry goods shelving; lot of linoleum. 418 Ferry st.

BEGINNERS on piano; lessons 25c; teach pieces first quarter. 1715 Irvin st., Allegheny.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE.

Duquesne Transfer & Storage Co.

OFFICE,
17-18 Water St., Cor. Penn Ave.
Will do your moving.
Will store your goods.
Will do your hauling.
Will pack your goods for shipment.
All work guaranteed.

Duquesne Transfer & Storage Co.
Bell phone 1139 Court.

Shanahan Transfer & Storage Co., Furniture Movers,
Furniture Packers.
Furniture Storage.
Clean Separate Apartments for Household Goods.

Shanahan Transfer & Storage Co.,
Office and Warehouse,
Magee st., near Fifth ave. Tel. 1840 Grant.

Allegheny Transfer and Storage Co.
MOVING. STORAGE.
PADDED VANS, LARGE WAGONS, SEPARATE ROOMS, CLEAN AND DRY, LOWEST PRICES, LOWEST INSURANCE RATE.
ALLEGHENY TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.,
840 West North Ave., Allegheny.

WHITE TRANSFER CO.
Furniture movers,
Teams for hire
For all kinds of work
By day, week or year.
WHITE TRANSFER CO.,
768 Duquesne way.
Both 'phones.

MUSICAL STUDIOS.

FREE LECTURES EVERY THURSDAY. VOICES EXAMINED FREE OF CHARGE.

H. R. CARR.

VOCAL STUDIO,
244 FIFTH AVE.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

Furnishment of an East End Residence. Fine Pictures, Curtains, Clocks and Bric-a-Brac, Two Fine Folding Beds, Brass Bed, Hair Mattress, Plush Parlor Suites, Carpets, Portieres, etc. Also a stock of Ladies' Suits, Coats, Children's Clothing and Millinery, moved to the store For Sale Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, at the rooms of the Henry Auction Co., 124 and 126 Ninth Street.

Upright Piano, Mahogany Music Cabinet, Parlor Suite, Fine Lace Curtains and Portieres, Pictures and Engravings, Clocks and Bric-a-Brac, 2 fine Folding Beds, Brass Bed, Chamber Suites in Oak and Mahogany, Hair Mattresses, Pillows and Bedding, Leather Couch, Leather Library Suite, Chairs and Rockers, Sideboards, China Closet, Extension Table, Dishes, Glass and Silverware, Hall Rack, Mirror, Mahogany Floor Cabinet, Fancy Chairs and Rockers, Brussels and Velvet Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Linoleum. Also at 2 o'clock entire stock of a Ladies' Clothier going out of business; about 50 Tailor Made Suits. Lot of Cloaks and Coats, large line of Misses' Suits ranging from 8 to 14 years; Children's Clothing, Jackets and Millinery. Goods will be on exhibition Monday and sold positively Tuesday as owner is leaving the city.
HENRY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

MOUNTED JEWELRY AT AUCTION.

A dealer going out of business offers his stock of mounted goods at auction at 527 Smithfield st., Monday, Dec. 21, at 2 p. m. Genuine stock, genuine sale, and a genuine sacrifice. Brooches, pins, watches, studs; all to go at any cost no matter what the sacrifice.

**MONDAY, DEC. 21, 2 P. M.
527 Smithfield St.**

**AUCTION SALE OF MOUNTED JEWELRY
527 Smithfield St.**

A stock of mounted jewelry unequaled by any in the city will be auctioned off at 527 Smithfield st. on Monday, Dec. 21, at 2 p. m. A dealer going out of business has placed his stock on the counter and proposes to close it out at any sacrifice. Come in and see the goods—brooches, rings, watches, studs, etc., and not a false piece in the stock. Remember, 2 p. m., Monday. Sale will continue until stock is disposed of.

NOTICES.

KEARFOTT, LINDSAY & CO.,
304 Frick Building.
Bell Phone, 1443 Court.
REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.
We will be closed Christmas day only.
If you need us, come in any other day.

SPECIAL.

KEARFOTT, LINDSAY & CO.,
304 Frick Building.
Bell Phone, 1443 Court.
REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.
We will be closed Christmas day only.
If you need us, come in any other day.

INVESTMENTS.

KEARFOTT, LINDSAY & CO.,
304 Frick Building.
Bell Phone, 1443 Court.
REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.
We will be closed Christmas day only.
If you need us, come in any other day.

EDUCATIONAL.

King's School of Oratory.
Elocution and Dramatic Culture,
204 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Byron W. King, A. M., Ph. D., President.
Class and private lessons in Voice, Physical Culture, Fencing, Languages, Literature and Dramatic Culture. Special classes in Physical Culture, Elocution, Shakespeare, English and Dramatic Culture in the evening. Cure of stammering and speech defects a specialty.
Plays coached and costumes rented. Send for circulars.

REWARD.

REWARD—It is extravagance to pay the prices demanded by the high priced tailors. We will make you a fine suit of clothes or overcoat to order for $15. Send for samples. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—Two 5-feet show cases; outside case; two six-feet cases. 418 Ferry st.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

JAMES P. BROOKS' Dancing Academy, 1010 Penn ave. Beginners' classes Mondays and Fridays. Advanced class, Thursday evenings.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS made on HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
A QUICK LOAN IS OFTEN A NECESSITY.
THE
GREATER PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY,
406 SMITHFIELD ST.
We loan Money on Household Goods, Pianos, Horses and Wagons.
Strictly Confidential.
Easy Payments.
Cheapest rates in the city.
We charge nothing for papers, nor do we charge anything in advance, but give you the full amount asked for. TO BE PAID IN SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. LOANS MADE UPON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE. If you owe another loan company and want more money call on us without delay and we will pay it for you and advance YOU ANY AMOUNT YOU WANT.
Call or write and get our rates if you WANT MONEY CHEAP AND QUICK.
THE PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY,
THE PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY,
406 SMITHFIELD STREET,
406 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Second floor front.

MONEY LOANED salaried people, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, without security; easy payments; largest business in 48 principal cities.
TOLMAN, 408 Smith Block.

MONEY TO LOAN on easy payments. Business loans on same terms.
B. B. BLACK, 243 Fourth ave., Second Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN.

EASTERN SECURITY CO.

(Border: "EASTERN SECURITY CO" repeated down both sides.)

STOP! LOOK AND LISTEN!!!
STOP! LOOK AND LISTEN!!!
STOP! LOOK AND LISTEN!!!
STOP! LOOK AND LISTEN!!!
STOP! LOOK AND LISTEN!!!

To borrow money from
THE EASTERN SECURITY CO.
is like finding it,
Because IT COSTS YOU SO VERY LITTLE.

Why patronize HIGH-PRICED LOAN COMPANIES and SO-CALLED TRUST COMPANIES, and pay their high rates, when you can borrow from us at the REGULAR BANKING rate of

ONE-HALF-PER CENT A MONTH

WHICH MEANS—

$1.00	on	$200.00
.50c	on	100.00
.25c	on	50.00
.13c	on	25.00
.05c	on	10.00

Our QUICK-SYSTEM loans run from $10.00 to $500.00 on this plan, on Household Goods, Bonds, Insurance Policies, and any good security, left UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION.

Why—it is better to borrow from the
EASTERN SECURITY CO.,
Because we do not go to your FRIENDS and NEIGHBORS to inquire as to your credit STANDING in the NEIGHBORHOOD, and thereby expose YOUR TEMPORARY embarrassment to them.

YOUR business with us is STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Parties who owe loan companies can have their loans transferred into OUR BANK

WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGES

More money advanced and given all the advantages of our
INSURANCE SYSTEM.

Every borrower, large or small, receives EQUAL courtesy. No deserving customer turned away.

EVERYONE has the SECURITY on which we lend.

COME TODAY—NEVER PUT OFF UNTIL TOMORROW WHAT YOU CAN DO TODAY.

Winter is here and you need money to pay a thousand and one bills—some of which are—

COAL
DOCTOR
FURNITURE
RENT | Bills

REMEMBER—Do not hesitate. IF YOU OWE OTHER COMPANIES, FOR THAT IS OUR SPECIALTY—PAYING OFF THESE LOANS AND THE INSTALLMENT MAN.

Do not forget the name and address—
EASTERN SECURITY CO.,
307 Peoples Savings Bank Bldg.,
Fourth and Wood st.

If you cannot call, phone 175 Main P. & A., and our special agent will call.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.00.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.00.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.00.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.00.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.00.

EASTERN SECURITY CO.

XMAS MONEY

YOU CAN BORROW MONEY FROM US ON your FURNITURE, PIANO or SALARY at the following cost:

$25 for $1.00 a month.
$30 for $1.25 a month.
$35 for $1.40 a month.
$40 for $1.50 a month.
$50 for $1.75 a month.
$75 for $2.25 a month.
$100 for $2.75 a month.
$125 for $3.50 a month.
$150 for $4.25 a month.
$200 for $5.50 a month.

If you have ever borrowed money on this class of security you will appreciate these exceedingly low rates; compare with what others charge and see the great saving; all applications given prompt attention; no delay or publicity; the property remains undisturbed in your possession.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY TRUST CO.,
Room 201, 407 Fourth ave.,
Over Baltimore Dairy Lunch Co.
'Phones—P. & A. 2281 M.
Bell 2216 Court.

**MONEY
The Assassin of Sorrow
to Tickle You With**

IF YOU HOLD A PERMANENT SALARIED POSITION ON YOUR PERSONAL NOTE WITHOUT MORTGAGE, ENDORSER OR KNOWLEDGE OF FRIENDS AND EMPLOYER.

YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

WE ALSO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., THE GOODS REMAINING IN YOUR UNDISTURBED POSSESSION, WRITTEN GUARANTEE GIVEN TO THAT EFFECT. You get the full amount of loan in cash, no charges deducted, and allow a LIBERAL REBATE if loan is paid before due, only paying for the time you have the money. LOWEST RATES, QUICK SERVICE, CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT, AND PRIVATE OFFICES SPECIALLY ARRANGED to AFFORD YOU PRIVACY.

PITTSBURGH CREDIT CO.
ROOMS 303-310 HAMILTON BUILDING,
335-337 Fifth ave., opposite Grand Opera House.

MONEY TO LOAN.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed."
MECHANICS' LEASE & TRUST CO.
611 Penn Ave.

OPEN DAILY
UNTIL 9 P. M.
TILL AFTER
CHRISTMAS.

A
$1,000,000
TO LOAN

At once to honest
WORKMEN,
MECHANICS,
MERCHANTS,
GENERAL PUBLIC.

At less than one-half the usual rates of interest charged by any other Lease, Trust or Loan Company in Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

WE MAKE LOANS ON
Furniture,
Organs,
Horses,
Pianos,
Store Fixtures,
Wagons, Etc., Etc.

WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO ON COLLATERAL SECURITY.
OUR EASY AND SIMPLE PLAN
of repaying a loan will suit you, as it has thousands of others.
YOU CAN HAVE THE MONEY
the same day you apply for it.
WE PAY OFF LOANS OF OTHER COMPANIES AND ADVANCE MORE MONEY.
TRANSACTIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
SPECIAL ROOM FOR LADIES.
COURTEOUS AND KIND TREATMENT ACCORDED TO ALL.

In cases of sickness or other misfortune we grant extension.

If you cannot conveniently call at our office, fill in the following blank and mail to us, and we will send to you.

MECHANICS LEASE & TRUST CO.,
401-402 Bijou Bldg., 611 Penn ave.
Bell phone—299 Grant. P. & A.—Main 2331.

Please have your confidential agent call on me.

When ....
Name ....
Address ....
Directions—Car line, etc. ....
....
Married or single ....

LEASE AND TRUST CO.

FINANCIAL
UPHEAVAL
Caused by our introducing into
MONEY LOANING
of our
TRUST COMPANY METHODS
and legal rates,
6 PER CENT A YEAR.
HIGH-PRICED LOAN COMPANIES
STAND AGHAST
before the public approval of our methods, as evidenced by the
UNPRECEDENTED RUSH OF
BORROWERS
to avail themselves of our
SIX (6) PER CENT INTEREST RATES.
No Advance Charges or Publicity.

$2,000,000.00
to loan in sums from
$10 TO $1,000
on our celebrated
BUILDING ASSOCIATION PLANS
which give borrowers easiest weekly or monthly payments to suit their income.

$100 can be repaid	42c	weekly or	monthly
75 " " "	32c	"	"
60 " " "	25c	"	"
50 " " "	21c	"	"
40 " " "	18c	"	"
35 " " "	16c	"	"
25 " " "	12c	"	"
20 " " "	10c	"	"

Payments can be made in larger amounts and account paid up—with cash discount—at any time.

If you owe any LOAN CONCERN we are prepared to loan you money to pay them, and additional if you need it.

This Company, by reason of its ENORMOUS CAPITAL and immense business, can afford to LOAN YOU MONEY at a LOWER RATE than loan concerns who have a limited capital.

This Trust Company only wishes a fair and legal rate for its money. We extend accommodations to responsible people at low interest rates, with absolute privacy, and an account with us once opened gives the borrower every privilege of our bank, and money whenever he needs it.

WITHOUT RED-TAPE METHODS.

Separate reception offices. If you cannot call, send letter or telephone and our representative will see you.

NEW YORK LEASE & TRUST CO.,
608 Park Bldg.,
Fifth ave. and Smithfield sts.
Telephones—Bell 976 Grant.
P. & A. 2400 Main.

All the Money You Need, at
Rates Lower Than the Lowest,
On Your Diamonds, Watch or Jewelry.
JOS. De ROY & SONS.
In One Location Nearly Half a Century.
607 SMITHFIELD ST.
Directly Opposite Postoffice.
N. Pawnbroker sign displayed.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ALLEGHENY LOAN & TRUST CO.,
ROOM 715, TIMES BLDG.

$1,000,000
TO LOAN.

MONEY FOR CHRISTMAS.
MONEY FOR SHOPPING.
MONEY FOR ALL YOUR WANTS.

WE LOAN MONEY

ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, WITHOUT REMOVAL FROM YOUR POSSESSION; ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE ON THEIR PERSONAL NOTE.

In sums from $10 to $500, the property to remain in your possession. We loan more money than any other concern on the same security and at much cheaper and easier rates than elsewhere.

YOU CAN GET THE CASH TODAY AND KEEP IT AS LONG OR SHORT A TIME AS YOU WISH. THE LOAN CAN BE PAID OFF IN EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS, AS YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES WILL PERMIT, THUS ENABLING YOU TO PAY WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE OR WORRY.

If you have a loan elsewhere, or owe a balance on your Furniture or Piano, and the payments are too large, we will pay it up for you and carry it as long as desired.

We also make Loans to working people holding a steady position on their own name without indorser, mortgage or security.

Our plan is the CHEAPEST, BEST and MOST PRIVATE in the city.

WE GUARANTEE THE CHEAPEST AND FAIREST TERMS OF ANY LOAN, LEASE OR TRUST COMPANY IN PITTSBURGH. WE WILL FORFEIT $100 IF OUR TERMS ARE NOT THE LOWEST OFFERED BY ANY OTHER LOAN INSTITUTION.

WE WILL LOAN MONEY AT 3 PER CENT RATHER THAN BE UNDERBID.

WE EXTEND TO ALL A CORDIAL INVITATION TO CALL AT OUR OFFICE AND GET OUR TERMS. IT WILL COST NOTHING FOR PARTICULARS. INFORMATION CHEERFULLY GIVEN.

ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. PRIVATE INTERVIEW ROOMS.

IF UNABLE TO CALL, PHONE P. & A. 2282 MAIN, OR FILL IN THE FOLLOWING BLANK AND MAIL TO US AND OUR CONFIDENTIAL AGENT WILL CALL ON YOU:

NAME ....
ADDRESS ....
CAR LINE ....

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO ALL SUBURBAN CITIES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

ALLEGHENY LOAN & TRUST CO.,
ROOM 715, TIMES BLDG.,
336 FOURTH AVE., BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STS., PITTSBURGH. TAKE ELEVATOR.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

CHRISTMAS MONEY.
WE WILL LOAN MONEY
at 3 per cent per annum
RATHER THAN BE UNDERBID
on small loans.

WHY PAY BIG INTEREST
When you can borrow money on FURNITURE, PIANOS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, without removal, at the above low rates.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
WE GIVE YOU
THE LONGEST TIME,
THE CHEAPEST RATE,
THE EASIEST PAYMENTS.
THAT IS WHY IT PAYS TO BORROW
FROM THE
AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
AND ALSO BECAUSE

We make private loans to working people, without their friends and neighbors knowing anything about it. We have the money to loan and you have the security; so come in and let us talk it over. We will loan you the money on your Household Furniture, Piano, Organ, Horse and Carriage, etc., etc., without removing same from your possession. You therefore have the use of both goods and money.

WE TURN NO DESERVING APPLICANT AWAY,
so do not be afraid to come in, as it costs you nothing.

INVESTIGATE OUR METHODS.

We will loan at 3 per cent per annum rather than be underbid on small loans by any Loan or Trust Company in the city.

We make a specialty of loans from 10 to 500 dollars, and can give you the money the same day you ask for it.

We have the largest and best equipped offices in the city, with private rooms for lady customers.

Call, write or telephone, P. & A. 2767 Main.

402 HAMILTON BLDG.,
335 FIFTH AVE.,
OPP. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
TAKE ELEVATOR, GET OFF FOURTH FLOOR.

(Left margin of advertisement: a column of amounts from $10 to $500.)

Will You Enjoy The Holidays?

Probably it depends upon whether you have sufficient money to celebrate. Our rate is only 6 per cent, the lowest in Allegheny county, and we will loan you any amount of money you wish at that rate. Anything of value, such as diamonds, watches, silverware, furs, etc., accepted as security. Our fireproof vaults are protected from burglars by electricity.

**Six Per Cent
Market Street Loan Office,
214 Market Street,
Near Third Avenue.**
CAPITAL, $250,000.00.

WE have plenty of MONEY for good mortgages; bring deed. Fidelity Home & Realty Co., 212 Fourth ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR
ARE HANDY
IF YOU HAVE ANY BACK
DEBTS WHY NOT LET US
PAY THEM FOR YOU AND
START THE NEW YEAR
WITH A CLEAN SLATE.

OF
INTEREST TO MONEY SAVERS.
THE
UNION LOAN & DEPOSIT CO.,
of
602 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.,
is a BIG MONEY SAVER
to all who find themselves in need of
A LITTLE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

WE LOAN FROM $10 TO $500
on furniture, pianos, wagons, or any kind of personal property (LEAVING SAME UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION).

We arrange repayments to suit your income and convenience.

Giving you from one month to two years' time (this does not stop you from paying off loan and stopping interest at any time during your contract).

INTEREST 6 PER CENT A YEAR.

OUR SPECIALTY IS ADVANCING THE MONEY TO PAY OFF LOANS TO HIGH-PRICED LOAN COMPANIES. OUR INTEREST IS 6 PER CENT ON THE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The same rate applies to everyone who borrows from us.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED
that we save you from
$2.00 to $10.00
on your loan (you will admit that we do this if you have ever borrowed from any other company).

If unable to call, write or 'phone P. & A. No. 11 North, and we will call on you.

PRIVATE RECEPTION ROOMS.

UNION LOAN & DEPOSIT CO.,
Room 6, Gray Bldg.,
601-602 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.

MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY

WHEN IN NEED OF MONEY DEAL WITH THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO.

411 FOURTH AVE. WE WILL MAKE YOU A LOAN OF ANY AMOUNT.

On household goods, pianos, organs, horses and wagons, or any form of personal property, left in your possession, in any part of Allegheny county. You can pay the money back in amounts to suit yourself, either weekly or monthly. Having plenty of money at all times, we can make you the loan on a few hours' notice, and thus avoid any loss of time on your part. If you have debts of any kind we will pay them for you and advance you more money. If you owe a balance on your furniture we will pay it for you. Loans made for any length of time desired. If you have not time to call, drop us a card and our agent will call on you and explain our plan. Loans made to salaried people on their plain note.

THE "ONLY" OLD RELIABLE,
THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO.,
411 FOURTH AVE.,
SECOND FLOOR.

MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY

MONEY LOANED
TO ANY AMOUNT
ON DIAMONDS. ON WATCHES.
ON MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
ON FIREARMS.
Special Rates—At less than others advertise.
GALLINGER'S, 1200 Penn Ave.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit on household furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also on good collateral security; easy payments; confidential.
J. Q. H. SMITH, 418 Fourth ave.

Mortgage Loans.

$2,500 TO LOAN on first mortgages, will divide loan.
W. LINHART,
Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Corner Wood and Fourth ave.

WANTED—Mortgages; money ready; 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. Pittsburgh Mortgage and Investment Co., 431 Fourth ave.

MONEY—To Loan On First Mortgage—MONEY. Do you want a quick loan on your realty? See J. W. Sherrer, 6108 Penn ave.

WANTED—$3,500 for two years at 6 per cent; gilt-edge security; principals only. Address W 40, The Gazette.

MONEY TO LOAN—In small or large amounts. 1328 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$500,00 to loan, 4½ to 5 per cent; mortgages or collateral; private party. P. O. box 603.

MONEY to loan on mortgages.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 717 Ohio st., Alle.

PARTY will loan on mortgages, 6 per cent, or collateral any amount. P. O. box 1891.

MONEY loaned, 6 per cent, second mortgages and heirs or estates. Box 1685.

PRIVATE party will loan large fund 4½ to 6%; mortgages or collateral. P. O. box 362.

THE GENIAL IDIOT

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

"MR. IDIOT," said Mr. Pedagog, the other morning, as the guests gathered at the breakfast table, "do you believe in presentiments?"

"It all depends upon the presentiment," replied the Idiot. "Sometimes I believe they are the instinctive prophecies of a nature peculiarly receptive to exterior impressions. Sometimes I think they are mere fakes. When a girl falls upstairs and immediately has a presentiment that she won't be married that year, in nine cases out of ten it isn't so much superstition that impels her to that belief as a sad realization that she hasn't any man in her grip, and there isn't anything in it. If a man is up in a balloon 10,000 feet above the earth and the thing bursts, and he has a presentiment on his way back that something is going to happen to him when he lands I'm inclined to think there is something in it. And so it goes. There are presentiments and presentiments. Do you happen to be suffering from anything of the sort this morning?"

"In a way, yes," said Mr. Pedagog, with a slight shiver. "For several days now—in fact ever since Thanksgiving, I have been much worried by a vague apprehension that something is going to happen to me. I don't know precisely what the thing is, but somehow or other when I'm walking in the street there is a persistent feeling inside of me that a sign is going to be blown off a building and drop on my head, or something of that sort."

"Mercy," cried the Idiot. "Really? Well, you want to get rid of it right away, Mr. Pedagog, for it is one of the most dangerous presentiments a man can have."

"Is it likely to come true, then?" enquired the school master, anxiously.

"No, indeed," said the Idiot. "That's the queer thing about that special presentiment. It never comes true itself, but in spite of that it is a most perilous apprehension in its general effect upon the victim. I had a friend once who suffered from it, and the things he went through because of it were enough to kill any ordinary man. Fortunately he was constitutionally a giant and he survived, but until he got the presentiment under control his life wasn't worth five minutes' purchase."

"You interest me hugely," said Mr. Pedagog, uneasily. "Would you mind outlining your friend's case for my benefit?"

"Certainly not," said the Idiot. "Only too glad to because it may help you out of your own predicament. The chap's name was Swallerbox. He was a New Englander by birth and came of mighty sturdy stock. When he was in college he played center on the 'varsity eleven, and rowed number three in the crew. I tell you that to give you some idea of his physique, and to explain how in spite of all that happened to him he survives to this day. After taking his bachelor's degree he became a book-agent and sold 'The World's Deepest Thought,' in one volume, in the west for two years, after which he came to New York and became a member of the Curb exchange on Wall street. Everything went well with him until three years ago when he was suddenly seized with this awful feeling that on his way to business some morning a sign would be blown off a building, would fall on his head and knock him out. Try as he would he couldn't rid himself of that apprehension, and when he went to bed at night he was almost afraid to go to sleep for the obsession was so strong he dreamed the thing was happening all the time. Tommy Wiggins, one of his class-mates, roomed with him at that time, and he told me it was awful the way Swallerbox yelled in his sleep, and jumped out of bed at all hours of the night to escape the signs he thought were falling on him."

"Your description is terribly graphic," cried Mr. Pedagog, breathlessly. "I have all those symptoms. Only last night, while asleep on the divan in my den, to get away from a great gilded sign bearing the legend 'Minzesheimer & Jones, Undertakers,' that I thought was falling upon me, I leaped from the couch and landed sprawling upon my work table, upsetting the ink and mucilage pots upon a series of mathematical drawings it had taken me two weeks to make."

"That's sure proof that you've got a bad case of it," said the Idiot. "And I'm sure the story of Swallerbox' experience will profit you. He got so he didn't dare walk on the sidewalk, taking instead the middle of the street. Well—you know what that means. The first thing that Swallerbox knew he was knocked out by a trolley car, and enjoyed a period of three weeks in the hospital. While looking for flying signs he had forgotten all about the flying Juggernaut, with the result that when everything was cleaned up he was minus two toes and had a dent in the back of his head big enough to hold a walnut. Of course he made money by the episode, because the railroad people paid him $2,500 for his toes and allowed him $500 extra for the dent, and he drew $50 a week from the accident insurance companies for the time he was laid up; but, as he put it afterward, money isn't everything. He told me he'd rather live in the lap of woe for a year than limp about for a minute with a pocket full of money and no toes to speak of. Swallerbox had been a divine dancer, you know, and the loss of his toes gave him a lurch that spoiled him for the two-step and it made him sensitive. 'The Boston dip is the only dance I can do,' he wailed, 'and that has gone out everywhere except in Boston, and I don't know enough to live there.'"

"I cannot sympathize with an empty mind," said the Bibliomaniac, who had never danced.

"Nobody asked you to," said the Idiot. "It's the empty shoes we're talking about. But Swallerbox learned his lesson. Presentiment or no presentiment, there he was. The pedestrian must walk on the sidewalk, whatever his premonitions, or take the consequences. It hadn't been rammed home to Swallerbox that the sidewalks belonged to walkers, and the streets to the trolley companies until he had had the argumentum ad hominem presented to him with a bone-breaking force. So, after he left the hospital, although his presentiment remained with him, he walked like a sensible man upon the sidewalk."

"I'm glad to hear you say that," said Mr. Pedagog. "I always do that, for, unlike your friend, Mr. Swallerbox, I have never yielded to my fears sufficiently to try to escape them through greater dangers."

"Good!" said the Idiot. "Your case is not so extreme as was that of Swallerbox, which is a point in your favor. Well, Swallerbox came back to the sidewalk. Experience had taught him that a premonition was one thing, but that the conscious seeking of danger was another. As between signs and trolley cars, he had learned that the latter had been proved by human experience to be inevitably the more dangerous, whatever his nervous system prompted him to avoid. But now whenever he espied a sign he kept his eye on it. If it seemed rickety he turned aside to avoid it, but his caution proved his downfall. One morning he left his apartment up town to go to his office in the street, and his premonition was so strongly upon him that he made up his mind the thing he most feared was due to happen that very day. 'Today is the appointed hour,' he muttered to himself as he left his home. 'No matter by what means I seek my office, the sign will fall.' He went so far that morning as to make his will, in which he left his debts to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and whatever was left to his roommate, Wiggins, and then he set out—"

"And no sign fell upon him all the way down," interrupted the Bibliomaniac. "I know the kind of story you're going to tell."

"No, you don't," said the Idiot. "It is true that no sign fell from the beginning to the end of his walk, but what did happen was that while keeping his eye peeled for loose signs, he overlooked a great yawning coal hole beneath his feet. The result was that Swallerbox fell through the chute into a bin below the sidewalk, just in time to receive a couple of tons of pea coal, which was in process of delivery as he disappeared, in the small of his back. It took one hour for him to get out, for in spite of his yells for help, nobody was aware of his presence below until the janitor came to see if the bins were full. Meanwhile Swallerbox had had about eight more tons of granulated anthracite poured over him, and when discovered was the living picture of a badly used up stoker of African descent. I don't believe he has got the coal dust out of his system yet. So, you see, Mr. Pedagog, that that presentiment, while the thing itself may never come true, for what it involves along other lines, is one of the most dangerous in existence."

"And was Swallerbox ever cured of this nervous apprehension?" asked Mr. Pedagog.

"No," said the Idiot. "But he's got it under control. Finding himself unable to get rid of it he determined to make the best of it, and now it has become one of the greatest pleasures of his life. He goes about seeking signs to fall on him. When he heard that the windiest corner in New York was down by the Flatiron building, he deliberately went down there and stood until he saw there were no signs on the block to blow on him. Then, disappointed, he went across to the other side of Broadway, or Fifth avenue, and whenever a sign really was blown off a building, he would try to get under it, but without success. The nearest he came to being hit was when one passed within three feet of him one day last March. He butted it with his head as it came down, but he didn't consider that that counts as a fulfillment, because it was he and not the sign that did the business. Lately he has taken up sign-chasing just as a good many people go in for golf or fox hunting. Whenever he has a holiday he starts out early in the morning looking for one to fall on him."

"He must be crazy," ejaculated Mr. Brief.

"No—he enjoys the sport of it just as Mr. Bib. here enjoys the chase for a rare first edition of the New York city director, or some other choice bit of literary property," said the Idiot.

"But there is no physical danger in book-hunting," alleged the Bibliomaniac. "I should be a fool to endanger my head for the sake of my fad."

"Swallerbox has arranged all that," said the Idiot. "He is prepared for any emergency. In the first place, he has practised being hit by a sign in his room. He has a huge board suspended from the ceiling by a length of clothesline. By touching a spring the board is made to fall, and, by long practice, Swallerbox has got so that he can catch it on his shoulders, on the back of his neck, on the crown of his head, without hurting himself a bit. You see he has made a game of it and has become not only an expert but a real enthusiast on the subject."

"Bish," said the Lawyer. "Some day when a real sign falls on him all his science won't save his cranium. One good crack will give him his quietus, however expert he may be."

"Nope—you're wrong," said the Idiot. "For he is all ready for it. Whenever he goes out he wears a football headguard, so you see——"

"We see what you are coming to, Mr. Pedagog," laughed the doctor, "if you follow the Swallerbox methods."

"I should not choose it, I must say," smiled the Schoolmaster, "if there were an alternative."

"There is," said the doctor. "A little less pumpkin pie and a little more pepsin will cure you of any presentiment you may have. These numerous apprehensions and terrible dreams are the result of bad digestion. You don't need to go sign-chasing, but to take better care of your stomach."

There was a pause for a moment, and the Idiot rose to leave.

"Say, Doctor," he said as he reached the door, "I wish you'd give me one of those pepsin prescriptions for nervous presentiments. I have a terrible one of my own this morning, and I want it cured."

"Well, I don't know whether one of your hallucinations will respond to normal treatment," said the Doctor. "What is the presentiment?"

"That on the first of the month I'll find my letter box full of bills," said the Idiot. "It keeps me awake nights."

"That," said the Doctor, "is beyond the reach of pepsin. I've tried it myself and I know. There is but one remedy for that, Mr. Idiot."

"What is that?" asked the latter.

"The add cure," said the Doctor. "And even that is not permanent."

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Feminine Superstitions

By DOROTHY DIX.

MOST people are superstitious. We deny this as a general charge, although most of us are willing to admit that we cherish some pet theory in regard to luck. One individual thinks that it is simply flying in the face of Providence to turn back after you start anywhere. Others are confident that there is some occult connection between finding a pair and good fortune. Women are particularly given to a belief in signs, and in good truth there are a number of feminine superstitions that generally come true. For instance:

To go to a ball is a sign that a strange man will cross your path who may have a great influence on your life.

For a man to tell you that he loves you the first time he meets you is an unfailing sign that you are about to engage in a pleasant flirtation.

If a man feeds you on chocolate creams it is a sign that he has no intentions, but if he insists upon your eating wholesome beefsteak his attentions are serious.

When a rich and eligible widower begins to tell you about how much you resemble his sainted Maria it is a sure sign that fate has destined you to become somebody's second wife.

When a man quotes poetry when he makes love it is a sign that he has had much previous experience.

When a man proposes in the evening it may, or may not, be a binding contract, but if he proposes in the broad light of day he means business.

To marry a little man is a sure sign that you will be bossed all the balance of your life.

To marry a big man who boasts of how he will manage his wife is good luck, for it is a sure sign that you will be able to wrap him around your finger.

To marry a husband who knows how to mix a salad dressing and make Welsh rarebit is a sign that a man is coming into your life who will cause you much housekeeping trouble.

It is bad luck to marry a poor man, for after the love wears out you will still have to do the cooking.

To marry a rich man for his money is a sure sign of divorce and alimony.

It is good luck to have a peachy complexion, a classical profile and a baby stare, for it is a sure sign that you will marry a husband who is wealthy, wise and devoted to you, and that you will be happy ever after.

After you are married it is always good luck to read the stock market reports before you get out of bed in the morning. This will prevent domestic difficulties, as it will show whether it is a time to sneak the children out to school without making any noise or to strike him for a new dress.

If there are grounds in your coffee cup it is a sure sign that your husband is going to say that he doesn't know why he never can have anything but slop to drink at home, and tell you about the nectar he gets at the club.

To have the bills come in on the first of the month is a sure sign of a cloud on the domestic horizon.

To have your husband's mother pay you a visit is a sure sign that there is a woman coming who will cause you much trouble.

To tell a woman anything in confidence is a sign that it will be all over town before night.

To hire a new chambermaid is a sign that a tall and athletic woman will do you much damage.

To go to a bargain sale is a sign that you will purchase many things that you don't want.

To take a house for the summer on the seashore is an unfailing indication that you will become suddenly and enormously popular.

To pass under a waiter's tray of dishes in a restaurant is a sign that a misfortune will befall your best dinner gown.

To lend money to another woman is the sign that you will lose both your money and your friend.

To eat a lunch of ice cream and lobster salad after a hard day's shopping is a sign that you will have a mysterious and inexplicable illness.

The opening of the Palm Beach hotel is a sure sign that you will be afflicted with a cough that will require a long journey.

To have your dearest enemy tell you how well you are looking is a sign that you need to consult a complexion specialist and get a new dressmaker.

To try to make over your last winter's frock is a sure sign that you will spend more on it than a new one would have cost.

To know how to do things is a sure sign that you will have them to do.

To have a large and masculine figure, a homely face and an aggressive air is an unfailing sign that there is no husband on the cards for you.

These signs never fail.

(Copyright, 1903, by W. R. Hearst.)

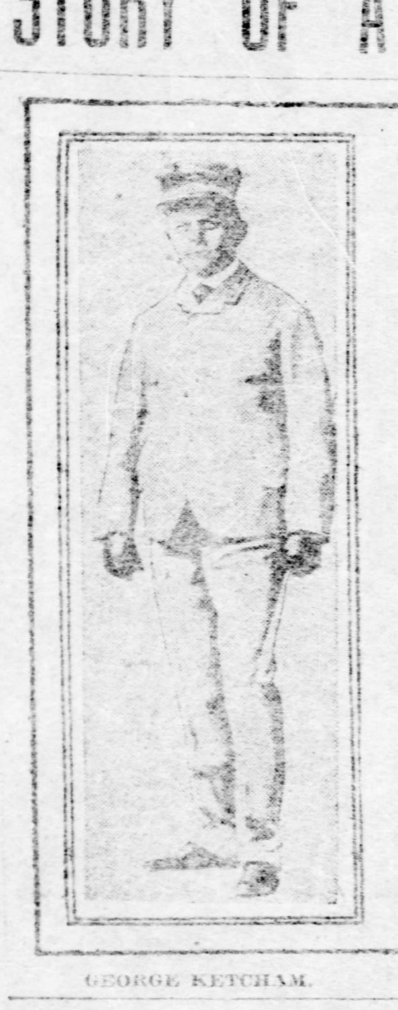
CRESCEUS—THE STORY OF A GREAT HORSE AND HIS TRAINER

How the World's Record Was Lowered as the Crowning Achievement of a Wonderful Career.

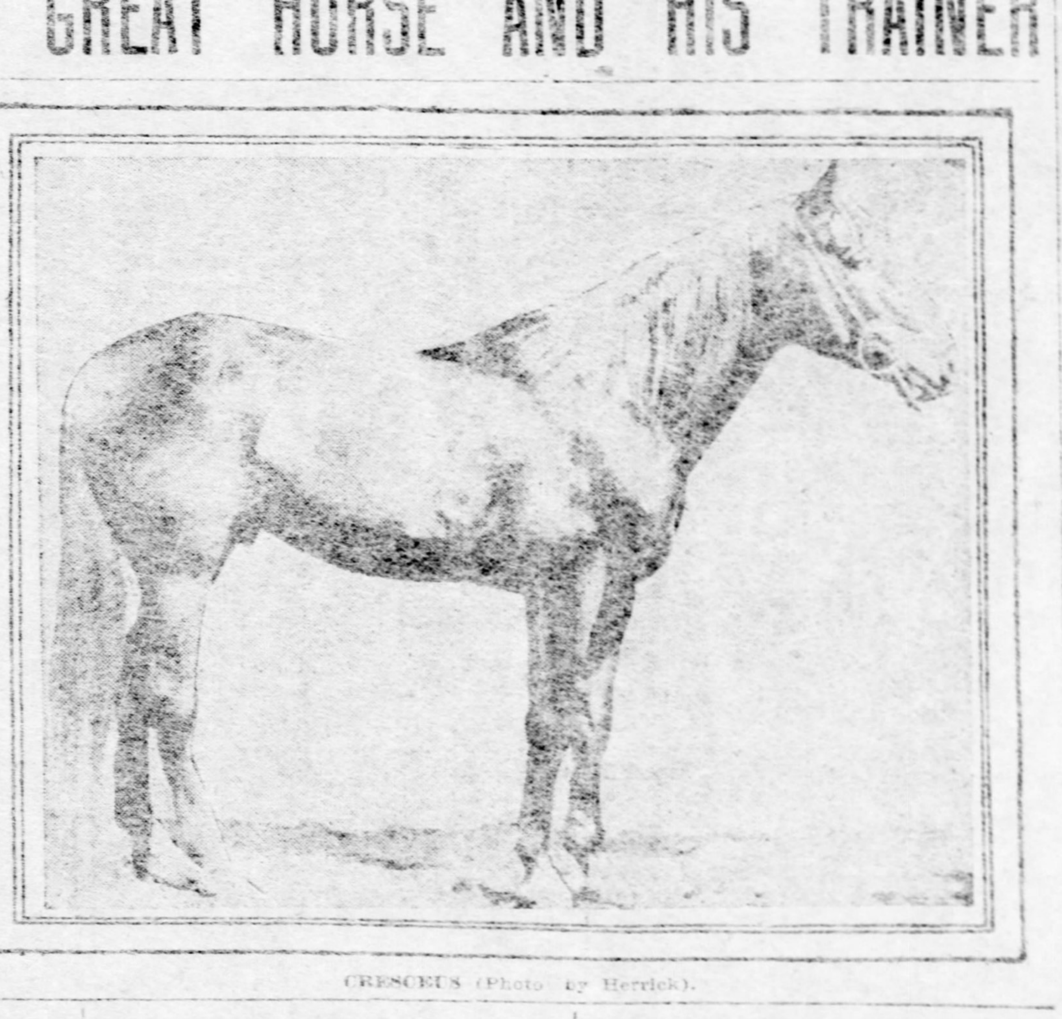
TOLEDO, Dec. 19.—Notwithstanding the fact that Lou Dillon has since lowered by a second and a quarter the new world's record made by Cresceus at Wichita, Kan., his splendid performance at that time in doing easily all that was required of him leaves the great stallion a factor in the trotting world yet to be heard from. After a year's absence from the track, from which he had been retired to the breeding farm, Cresceus reappears in the lists when the long-awaited record of two minutes has been made by the fast little mare and by Major Del Mar and promptly wipes the slate in his own favor.

Whatever may happen in the future, Cresceus was the first horse to lower the two-minute record, and his brilliant reappearance brings into new prominence the great horse's owner and driver, George H. Ketcham, one of the most interesting characters on the American turf. To any one who knows Mr. Ketcham it will be readily understood that the two-minute performances of the before-mentioned horses came only as a welcome challenge to the owner of Cresceus. The interests of the stud and the interests of his own pocket were bound to be ignored by Mr. Ketcham when the record of Cresceus was tampered with. Wherever Mr. Ketcham's friends might be they could be quite sure that the new record was only the signal to put the chestnut stallion in training over the sand roads of the Ketcham farm. They could see "Tim" on the cart jogging his favorite 10 miles in the morning over heavy roads, with an occasional burst of speed, and then a rub-down and a cool-off, with a bite of grass before going into his box, and the same thing in the afternoon.

The great secret of Cresceus' victories, aside from his splendid courage and capacity to take punishment in a struggle as a prize fighter takes it, lies in his powerful legs that from their perfect modeling look slender to the casual observer, but are really big boned and hugely muscled, for which the Ketcham



GEORGE KETCHAM.



CRESCEUS (Photo by Herrick).

farm sand is partly responsible. Cresceus is of a sanguine temperament, and so is his master. Mr. Ketcham is an optimist, and so is Cresceus, and both are full of sporting blood, ready to take all sorts of chances and abide by the result, and both have confidence in each other. Mr. Ketcham knows that the plucky stallion will strain every nerve to win, and Cresceus knows that he will have every advantage that skillful handling can give him.

It may be safely said that the two never had but one serious misunderstanding, which was after the great race with The Abbott. In that struggle Mr. Ketcham, ambitious to increase his lead on the homestretch, and knowing that the stallion would never break under the whip, struck him a fierce blow as they came thundering down the track. Cresceus paid no attention to the blow at the time, except, perhaps to answer it with an increased burst of speed, but he treasured the insult in his memory. He had never been struck before. He was surprised, but he had more weighty business to attend to for the moment that resenting his personal wrongs. That evening Mr. Ketcham went into his box to congratulate his favorite on his splendid victory over The Abbott, and for the first time in his life Cresceus went at him like an enraged lion, with open mouth and bristling crest, and drove him into a corner of the box, from whence he was rescued with difficulty by the grooms. Cresceus, while he is a stallion of high spirit and tremendous combativeness, is a horse of a kind disposition, but he has a playful way of rearing and striking at the empty air when he is led out of his box, that lost one groom his life some years ago. Nothing would induce Mr. Ketcham to handle Cresceus in this way, and yet the horse is so kind in harness that Mr. Ketcham's little daughter of 15 was allowed to drive him to a road wagon in Toledo.

The Home of Cresceus.

The Ketcham farm is a level tract of 1,800 acres, seven miles from Toledo and close to the Michigan line. Everything in that region is named after Cresceus, from the trolley station at the farm to brands of cigars, bottles of whisky, dogs, cabbages and babies.

Cresceus' box is a house by itself, which he inherited from his sire, Robert McGregor, whose name is still painted on the shingles of the roof. The bones of Robert McGregor lie under a granite monument near by, alongside a farm avenue bordered with poplars. The stone bears the simple inscription, "Robert McGregor, a Sire of Famous Race Horses." This box, 20 feet square, has a rack for hay in one corner and three windows, high up in the sides. Here Cresceus abides winter and summer when he is not on the track, and the half doors are never locked on a horse that earns more than $60,000 a year.

Between the gambrel-roofed farmhouse and the great barns stands Mr. Ketcham's office, with the hospitable decanter and the inviting glass always on the table, and the walls covered with racing pictures. Sunday is a gala day at the farm, where many visitors are entertained. About 10 o'clock Mr. Ketcham goes bowling down the poplar avenue in a cart with Cresceus' mascot, a diminutive brindle bulldog, on the seat beside him. A little later Mrs. Ketcham and the little daughter of the house arrive in another cart with more dogs, and all to spend the day and dine at the farm—to hobnob with Cresceus, to look over the gardens and read the Sunday papers in the office.

Out in the great pastures are brood mares from every state in the union and from Canada, some with young foals at their sides. In the old orchard the high bred mares and colts against a background of apple blossoms are dainty subjects for an artist to paint. On week days the grooms are always in evidence, leading blanketed trotters about to cool off under the trees after a morning jog or allowing them a bolt of fresh grass. They may be Leland Stanford fillies from California—full grown animals at two years of age—or thoroughbreds from Kentucky, or the pets of New York millionaires. They are aristocrats of the harness, who have come from every corner of the Republic and the Dominion for training or breeding purposes at the home of the king of the trotters.

The farm was stocked and laid out as a breeding farm in 1885. Its beginning was far from successful, and just before Cresceus' advent as a trotter its unusually sanguine owner had become somewhat discouraged under the disappointments of breeding racers and turned his attention to fruit growing. Mr. Ketcham had prudently concluded to drop a sheet anchor to windward by devoting a part of the farm to a new industry, and one in which he could figure success out with certainty. So he planted a third of the farm in apple orchards of one variety of fruit, while he waited for Cresceus, who should have been called Baldwin after the universal apple of Ketcham farm instead of going back into ancient history and borrowing a name from the favorite charioteer of a Roman emperor.

Luck in Horse Owning.

Mr. Ketcham has been the toy of luck in his horse dealings. Sometimes it was bad, but more often it was good, and in the case of Cresceus it has been phenomenal. That such a horse should be born on his farm was luck to begin with. When the colt was so far gone with epizootic that his trainer was ordered to shoot him it was luck that "Tim" was a tender-hearted Irishman and put off the killing, and it was luck that the night was a fearfully cold one that congealed the wounded throat and froze out the microbes.

That Cresceus should be able to come back to the track at nine years old, after a year in the stud, and break the slate of his enemies is something like luck too, even if his slate did not remain broken for long.

Mr. Ketcham is a typical Western man in his broad business ideas and methods, open handed and generous in his dealings, and perhaps a little too confident in his luck sometimes. He was a banker and broker in Toledo before he thought of breeding horses. He owned steamers on the lakes and a yacht in New York harbor, and sunk money in hotels by way of cutting his eye teeth still earlier. He controls a chain of Western theatres under the syndicate system, completely equipped with stage operators, orchestras and other employes, where a New York company comes for a night or a week and leaves half the gate money behind for the privilege.

Mr. Ketcham is one of those organizers who select their superintendents carefully and then hold them responsible, without interference, in their several departments. His theatrical business is controlled by a manager, who has his office in Columbus, midway between Cincinati and Toledo.

The Valentine block, the largest business building in Toledo, containing the Valentine theater, was built by Mr. Ketcham on borrowed capital and underwritten by Cresceus afterward. It was a good investment, however, and with his usual liberality and originality he equipped his new building with an extensive library for the use of the tenants. One half of the foundation was a law library, which is still at the service of the lawyers, while for some reason the library of general literature has been withdrawn from popular use and remains a private collection, occupying a room adjoining Mr. Ketcham's office. This library contains many rare and valuable works, which are steadily being added to by the owner, who has become quite a collector.

Mr. Ketcham's originality is always cropping out in some new direction. Two years ago he constructed a van for summer touring a la gypsy after his own plans. It was outfitted with conveniences for cooking and sleeping, with tents of gossamer for fair weather camping, and four strong mules to draw it. This was for a vacation change from automobiling and fast driving. The winter before Mr. Ketcham had taken Cresceus to California, his family going with him, and the stable outfit occupying a private car.

Some Gifts Received.

During his triumph career on the turf Cresceus has been the recipient of no end of presents from his enthusiastic admirers, such as racing toggery, harness, cups and pitchers and local souvenirs of all sort. Another class of presents, with an advertising motive behind the gift, has been steadily refused. One of the most remarkable propositions, frankly for advertising, came from a retail firm who offered to stable Cresceus in a display window of their store. He was to be shown in his racing boots and harness, with trotting sulky, etc.

His worn out shoes are constantly sought by visitors to the farm and by applicants through the mails. In fact, anything that Cresceus has worn is eagerly sought, either as a donation or by purchase.

A lower Broadway store at one time offered, in exchange for a set of harness that Cresceus had worn, the finest pacing harness that house could turn out, with a liberal supply of boots and blankets thrown in. All such offers were politely declined by Mr. Ketcham.

There is a forge on the farm, and two stalwart blacksmiths come down from Toledo every week to do the necessary shoeing and resetting, and as they are blacksmiths to the king their shop in town is, by permission of his majesty "The Ketcham Farm Horseshoeing Establishment."

Cresceus has long been one of the foremost citizens of Northern Ohio, and Ketcham farm a sort of Mecca for pilgrims from the racing centers and from all the country around. An enthusiastic turfman once located Toledo as seven miles from Ketcham farm.

Thirteen years ago Mr. Ketcham's fast horse was a chestnut pacer, Charlie Freel, who did his mile in 2:14, and was a favorite on the half mile track at the Toledo fair ground. Charlie wears a coat of fur now instead of a closely clipped hide, and has his home on the farm with some of the carriage horses of the same period. Mr. Ketcham, who was very slight at that time, will weigh 190 pounds now, so that Cresceus has something to draw in his races besides the sulky.

Both Cresceus and Major Del Mar have trotted in 1:59¾, but Cresceus was the first stallion to step under two minutes. Major Del Mar is a gelding. The racing colors of the Ketcham stable are orange and green, and until the Memphis record of Lou Dillon the orange and green had held—but for the space of a few weeks—the world's trotting record since the victory over The Abbot. For three seasons Cresceus had no rival in a lonely contest against time. Now that he has rivals worthy of his attention, one of whom has lowered his record by a quarter of a second, the sporting world will look for a contest next season between the champions. Mr. Ketcham is too good a sportsman and too confident in the ability of his horse to let such an opportunity pass.

NOEL Y. HARTT.

NEW ENGLAND.

By JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Land of the forest and the rock—
Of dark blue lake, and mighty river—
Of mountains reared aloft to mock
The storm's career—the lightning's shock.—
My own green land forever!
Land of the beautiful and brave—
The freeman's home—the martyr's grave—
The nursery of giant men,
Whose deeds have linked with every glen,
And every hill and every stream.
The romance of some warrior dream!—
Oh, never may a son of thine,
Where'er his wandering steps incline,
Forget the sky that bent above
His childhood like a dream of love—
The stream beneath the green hill flowing—
The broad armed trees above it growing—
The clear breeze through the foliage blowing;—
Or, hear unmoved, the taunt of scorn
Breathed o'er the brave New England born;—
Or mark the stranger's jaguar hand
Disturb the ashes of the dead—
The buried glory of a land
Whose soil with noble blood is red,
And sanctified in every part,
Nor feel resentment, like a brand,
Unsheathing from his fiery heart!

Oh—greener hills may catch the sun
Beneath the glorious heaven of France,
And streams, rejoicing as they run
Like life beneath the day-beams glance,
May wander where the orange-bough
With golden fruit is bending low;
And there may bend a brighter sky
O'er green and classic Italy—
And pillared fane and ancient grave
Bear record of another time,
And over shaft and architrave
The green luxuriant ivy climb;—
And far toward the rising sun
The palm may shake its leaves on high,
Where flowers are opening, one by one,
Like stars upon the twilight sky,
And breezes soft as sighs of love
Above the rich mimosa stray,
And through the Brahmin's sacred grove
A thousand bright-hued pinions play!—
Yet, unto thee, New England, still
Thy wandering sons shall stretch their arms,
And thy rude chart of rock and hill
Seem dearer than the land of palms!
Thy massy oak and mountain pine
More welcome than the banyan's shade,
And every free, blue stream of thine
Seem richer than the golden bed
Of Oriental waves, which glow
And sparkle with the wealth below!

Land of my fathers!—if my name,
Now humble, and unwed to fame,
Hereafter burn upon the lip,
As one of those which may not die,
Linked in eternal fellowship
With visions pure and strong and high—
If the wild dreams which quicken now
The throbbing pulse of heart and brow,
Hereafter take a real form,
Like spectres changed to beings warm;
And over temples wan and gray
The star-like crown of glory shine—
Thine be the bard's undying lay,
The murmur of his praise be thine!

[This poem was originally published in the New England Review, October 18, 1830, while its author was editing that paper. Two other poems by Whittier appear in the same number, both with his signature, while this was anonymous. The probable reason for this is the self-assertion of the last stanza, and perhaps the rather warlike tone of the first. When he published "Moll Pitcher," two years later, this poem formed part of it, with the omission of the concluding lines. A row of asterisks took their place. As he never allowed "Moll Pitcher" to be included in any collection of his works, these lines will not be familiar to most of our readers. The last stanza was copied in his biography.—S. T. Pickard in the Independent.]

FOUND A BURIED FOREST.

Mighty Tornado Had Swept Down Ancient Trees and They Are Turned to Opal.

BLUE RIDGE, CAL., Dec. 12.—An astounding discovery has just been made in Three-peak mountain near here. Lemuel Job, Alonzo Kisel and Frederick Young, three prospectors, in sinking a prospect hole, came upon a buried petrified forest. They continued their shaft a depth of more than 40 feet, after coming upon the submerged trees and continued to find the petrified trunks of trees criss-crossed upon each other as though thrown together by a mighty tornado.

Not only the trunks, but the branches and twigs are in a perfect state of petrification. The wood of this ancient forest has been transformed—not to agate, but to opal. Some of the specimens brought in by these men have been cut and they form a beautiful stone when given an appropriate setting. The men believe they have a fortune in this peculiar mine.

SODA WATER TO FIGHT FIRE.

Drug Clerk Puts Out a Blaze by Letting Fountain Play Upon It.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., Dec. 12.—The Towne, Seccombe & Allison Drug Company did a lively soda business one evening this week. While they received not one cent for the soda dispensed, the transaction in fizz was worth several thousand dollars to them just the same.

Sunday evening, after the store had been closed for one hour, while the attendant dined, W. C. Seccombe, one of the proprietors entered the store to discover that the rear of the building was on fire, having caught from a small furnace. Near by stood four charged soda tanks and Seccombe opened the valve and let the water play on the blaze. By the time the tank was empty the fire was so nearly subdued that a pail or two of water completed the job. He asserts that it is the most satisfactory soda transaction the firm has had since they have been in business.

NEW CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.

Queer Plea Offered in a Suit by a Man Who Was Expected

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Dec. 12.—There has been begun in the superior court of this county a suit based upon most remarkable assertions. David de la Ossa seeks a divorce from Marie Ybarra on the grounds that she married him while he was at the point of death on a bed of sickness and that he was unconscious that the marriage was taking place. He asserts that the woman is an adventuress, and that he was propped up in bed, while unconscious, and that the marriage ceremony was performed by a Catholic priest. The object of the marriage, it is alleged, was to obtain the insurance upon Ossa's life, it being thought that he could not recover. Ossa is 29 years old, and the bride is 49. The physician who attended Ossa testifies that he was not conscious on the day of the wedding.

When, contrary to expectations, Ossa recovered, he was informed that he was the husband to his boarding mistress. He immediately repudiated the marriage and left the house, and has not lived with the woman. He at once began proceedings to be freed from her.

The priest who performed the marriage has left the city and his version of the affair cannot be learned.

New Names Wanted.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 11.—The government has brought in a bill to make it easier for Danish citizens to select new names. This has proved an absolute necessity, since there is very little variety in Danish family names. Every tenth person among the 380,000 inhabitants of Copenhagen enjoys the name of Hansen. Petersen, Sorensen are other very frequent names. Altogether 42 out of 100 inhabitants of Copenhagen have a name ending with sen.

In another town of 26,000 inhabitants only 12 different names are represented, this giving an average of 1,500 people to each name.

MAY CONQUER CANCER.

Liquid Air and the X-Ray Combined Can Cure the Dread Disease, a Prominent New York Physician Declares.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Has science, by combining the curative elements of liquid air and the X ray, succeeded at last in discovering a power which will destroy the cancer germ and cure this most malignant of diseases?

While the medical world has been devoting years of study to an effort to combat and destroy that great curse to humanity, cancer, there has been some very quiet work going on in New York city, which now gives great promise of success. The announcement is of great scientific value and further experiments will be watched eagerly by the entire medical world.

About five years ago Dr. A. Campbell White, of 537 Fifth avenue, then one of the city's expert diagnosticians, and who at that time introduced, and with much opposition from the different medical societies, diphtheria antitoxin, which is now the universally recognized treatment of diphtheria, became interested in the wonders of liquid air and endeavored to interest the profession in the use of this cold liquid in medicine and surgery. He was greatly impressed, as was almost every one who saw it, with both the physical and chemical properties of liquid air. A vegetable tissue convinced Dr. White that it could be used with much success in the relief of certain ailments.

While the X ray has been used in the treatment of cancerous growths, and with more or less success, there was no means to eliminate the bad elements of these rays, which, while destroying the malignant tissues, would also affect the healthy tissues adjacent to the ulcerations. Dr. White in his experiments with the X ray and liquid air several months ago made the remarkable discovery that while the liquid absorbed certain of the rays it did in no way interfere with those rays which have always had a good effect when applied to the body. In the X ray treatment the patient has often suffered from severe burns. When, under Dr. White's manipulation, the X ray was used and shot, one might say, through a large bulb containing liquid air the results from the treatment was watched with great interest.

A particularly distressing case of cancer in the breast of a middle-aged woman showed almost instant improvement. In the course of a few weeks and after several applications of the X ray and liquid air the cancerous growth began to heal, and the woman was subsequently discharged as cured.

Dr. White makes a remarkable statement when he declares that he believes at last the cure has been found for cancer, but coming from a man of his eminence in the profession it will send a throb of heart interest through the entire fraternity.

Dr. White says: "If liquid air freezes the tissues, it goes without saying it must be a local anaesthetic, and it is not only a local anaesthetic, but as much or as little anaesthesia as is desired can be produced in a second's time.

"In applying liquid air to the tissues of the human body I have used it in the form of a spray and by means of a swab dipped into the fluid. If a spray of liquid air is applied to the skin, the part to which it is applied at once becomes anaemic and perfectly white or colorless. If the spray is applied for only a few seconds, the color as quickly comes back, and the skin is congested for some minutes afterward.

"Within much less than a minute's time, by means of the spray, the part is frozen as hard as ice. Even though it is frozen as hard as this, the circulation returns in a few minutes without any injury to the tissues, providing the part is not the end of some extremity, such as the finger tip, in which case I would fear loss of tissue. There is no pain in the application except at the very beginning, when there is a slight burning or tingling sensation. It also completely anaesthetizes the part to which it is applied without freezing it solid. I have tried liquid air in a number of cases as a local anaesthetic with invariable success. Another important advantage it has as an anaesthetic is the absence of hemorrhage during the operation.

"A carbuncle, abscess or boil in the early stage is aborted absolutely with one freezing.

"In a number of cases of sciatica shingles, intercostal neuralgia and facial neuralgia liquid air has been tried. In every one of these cases instant and permanent relief has been obtained by applying liquid air to the spinal end of the affected nerve."

There have been commercial contests during the last year or two between liquid air companies, which have prevented a more general use of liquid air in malignant cases. A liquid air plant has been established in New York city and Los Angeles, the products of which are to be used for medical and surgical purposes only. In each of these cities in connection with the manufacturing plants there has been established an institution known as the Liquid Air & X-Ray Institute, for the use of the general medical profession in the investigation of malignant and non-malignant diseases of the skin and those organs affected by cancer.

NORA YEATS HAVENS.

ESKIMO BATH NO JOKE.

Boys, When All Blistered, Plunge Into the Snow.

Boys who make a fuss because their parents oblige them to take frequent baths should be glad that they are not Eskimo children, living on the shores of Norton Sound, says the Detroit News Tribune. In that cold region of Alaska all the boys are obliged to take a sweat bath every week, and this bath is no joke.

A fire of driftwood is built in the center of the floor of the kashim—the one-roomed house where the men and boys of a village pass most of their time—and when the smoke has passed off and the wood is reduced to red, glowing coals, a cover is put over the smoke-hole in the roof and the place becomes intensely hot.

The boys then must take off their clothes and sit about the furnace-like apartment until their skins become as red as the shell of a boiled lobster and seem on the point of blistering.

Owing to the intense heat the bathers are obliged to wear respirators to protect their lungs. These respirators are pads of shavings bound together, concave on the inside and convex on the outside, and large enough to cover the mouth, nose and part of the cheeks of the wearer.

Across the inside runs a little wooden bar, which is held in the teeth to keep the respirator in place. The boys sit there until they are dripping with perspiration, then they rush outside into the intense cold and roll in the snow.

E. W. Nelson, who spent between four and five years in investigating for the government the Eskimo living about the Bering Strait, says: "On several occasions I saw them go from the sweat baths to holes in the ice on a neighboring stream, and, squatting there, pour ice water over their backs and shoulders with a wooden dipper apparently experiencing the greatest pleasure from the operation."

Although the Eskimo have become to withstand such a bath as this all right and even to enjoy it, it would, in all probability, kill any white boy who tried it.

Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., tells how she was permanently cured of inflammation of the ovaries, and escaped the surgeon's knife, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The universal indications of the approach of woman's great enemy, inflammation and disease of the ovaries, are a dull throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains. On examination it may be found that the region of pain will show some swelling. This is the first stage of inflammation of the ovaries.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—MISS ALICE BAILEY, 60 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

Another woman saved from a surgical operation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read what she says:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. If it had not been for your medicine, I think I would have died.

"I will tell you how I suffered. I could hardly walk, was unable to sleep or eat. Menstruation was irregular. At last I had to stay in my bed, and flowed so badly that they sent for a doctor, who said I had inflammation of the ovaries, and must go through an operation, as no medicine could help me, but I could not do that.

"I received a little book of yours, and after reading it, I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am now a well woman. I shall praise your medicine as long as I live, and also recommend the same to anyone suffering as I was."—MRS. MINNIE OTVOSON, Otho, Iowa.

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

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The Smashing of the Wagner Trust

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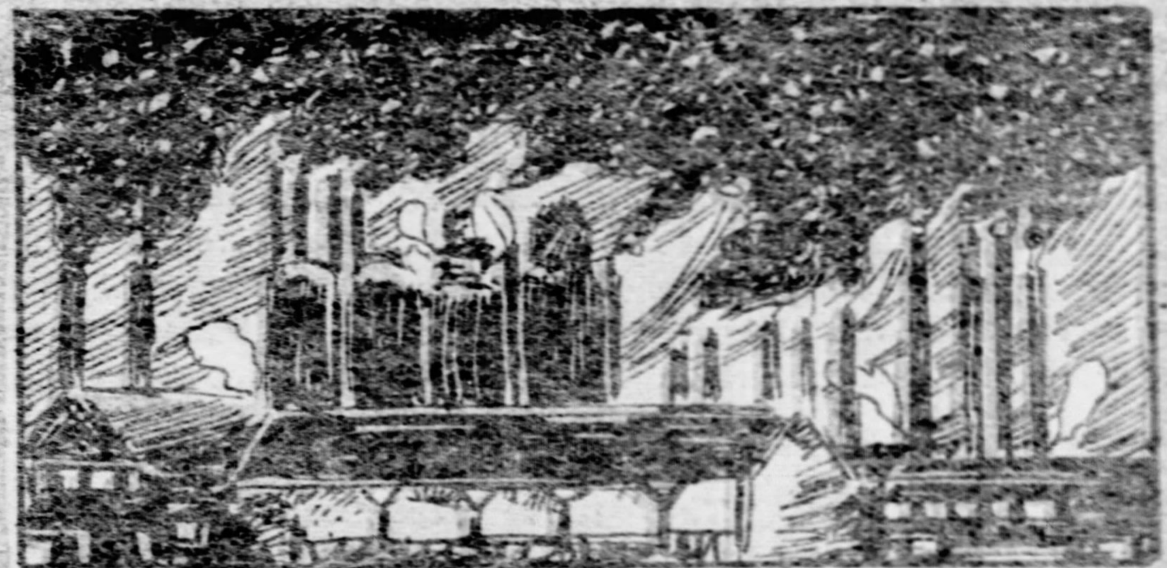

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Anyone unable to purchase a copy of The Pittsburgh Gazette on trains or at news stands will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

Sunday, December 20, 1903.

Topics of the Week.

The exodus of western farmers into the Canadian northwest continues to increase. According to a recent report by the commissioner of immigration of the Dominion government, 41,000 immigrants from the United States have settled in Manitoba during the nine months ended September 30, as against 23,000 during the same period of 1902. These immigrants are of the best character that any country could receive. They are mainly farmers who come with means to buy land and engage in grain production. The movement is attracting great attention in Great Britain and is frequently referred to in the tariff campaign now going on there. One of the grounds upon which Mr. Chamberlain bases his contention, and which, indeed, he alleges to have been his chief inducement in raising the issue, is that the free trade policy encourages British immigration to go outside of the empire because a free market in Great Britain is assured them wherever they go. He argues that this policy has built up the United States to the disadvantage of Canada and Australia. If tariff preference is given the British colonies, he argues that their development will be promoted and the strength of the empire will be increased and not depleted by British emigration. As a case in point, it is argued that a grain duty will promote the development of the Canadian wheat fields and the increase of the country in population and wealth. The adoption of such a policy will certainly change economic conditions in a way that will affect the United States, although not necessarily to an injurious extent.

The feature of the week in national politics has been an onslaught upon the Panama policy of the administration by Democratic party leaders aided by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Senator Gorman has at last been able to get his party under caucus control, and although the Democratic senators are really divided in their attitude towards the Panama treaty, they are now expected to display an united front in the course of debate. It was probably mere accident that just as the Democratic side had gotten itself in readiness for an attack upon the administration Senator Hoar on Thursday led off in a carefully prepared speech, read from manuscript, likening the course of our government to highway robbery. His lead was immediately followed in a similar vein by Senator Gorman, the Democratic leader. Senator Hoar's attitude has excited much remark because of its apparent reversal of the position he took in the Philippine debate. He then championed Aguinaldo's revolt, held that the Filipinos had a natural right to their independence, and condemned our government for standing in the way. Now he blames our government because it did not stand in the way of Panama's independence, but give it prompt recognition and protection. In this connection it is recalled as an interesting historical fact that there never has been any important extension of national power from the Louisiana purchase down to the present day that was not denounced and opposed by some distinguished representative of New England upon assumptions of high moral principle. Senator Hoar ably sustains the tone of righteous indignation which the New England Federalists adopted with regard to Jefferson's Louisiana purchase. The violent opposition to the Panama treaty that has been developed is not, however, expected to defeat it, nor is it believed that such is the intention or desire on the Democratic side. It is their object to exhibit the president as reckless and dangerous, but while the method will be condemned the result will be accepted.

SENATOR HOAR.

The severe strictures passed upon Perry S. Heath in the Conrad-Bonaparte report regarding his conduct while assistant postmaster general has raised the question whether it would not be desirable to have Mr. Heath resign his position as secretary of the Republican national committee. Heath, nor is it intienter into any explanations, but says he will let his actions speak for him. No legal action has been brought against Mr. Health, nor is it intimated that there is any ground upon which prosecution can be based, and he has the support and sympathy of influential friends, but when the national committee reorganizes and elects a new chairman, it will, no doubt, elect a new secretary.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Mr. Hanna's declaration last week to a New Jersey correspondent that he is in no sense a candidate for the presidency, attracted less attention than the several letters to the same purport to other correspondents that were published some time ago. Indeed it was hardly noticed. This is because it is now accepted generally that the Ohio senator has all along meant what he said, and that he is not playing the deep game that has been alleged by many persons, many of whom are no more friendly to him than to President Roosevelt. It is well settled that Roosevelt's name will be the only one presented to the national Republican convention for the nomination for first place, and it is not likely now that anything will occur to interfere with the course of events leading up to his nomination. It has been the hope of interests opposed to the president that they could create a situation that would induce Hanna to head an opposing movement, but Mr. Hanna refuses to play the part assigned to him. If he will not play it there is no one else that can.

The chairmanship of the Republican national committee is not a matter of immediate importance, but it is of present interest, especially in Pennsylvania, since Senator Penrose has been mentioned as Chairman Hanna's successor. It is now accepted as a fact that Hanna will not serve his party in another campaign, though he has been asked to do so by the prospective nominee of the convention. Impaired health is the reason he gives for declining the honor, and if any member of the Republican party has earned a right to pay more attention to his physical condition and less to politics, Senator Hanna surely has earned it. He has been national chairman in two hotly contested campaigns, in addition to which he has been compelled, meanwhile, to make hard fights to preserve his leadership in Ohio. The mention of Senator Penrose, whether he is to succeed Senator Hanna or whether someone else will be selected, is accepted as a compliment to Pennsylvania in recognition of its Republican primacy among the states. Penrose and Roosevelt were classmates in college, and each won political distinction early in life. It is not surprising if Roosevelt has turned to Penrose, since it begins to appear that Hanna's decision to retire with the assembling of the national convention of 1904 is irrevocable. The magnificent majorities of Pennsylvania would give a national chairman from this state great prestige, in addition to which there is the prestige of having been trained in the political school of that national chairman whose efforts resulted in the election of Harrison. The Republican convention will meet on June 21, when the state delegations will choose their national committeemen. Then will come the formal selection of the national chairman. Long before that, however, his name will be known. Should Penrose be chosen, he may have for the opposing general in command of the Democratic forces the present member of the Democratic national committee from this state, for Col. J. M. Guffey of Pittsburgh is mentioned among Democrats in a more than perfunctory manner as the possible successor of former Senator Jones of Arkansas. It will be a red letter campaign for Pennsylvanians if both national chairmen are chosen from this state.

Kansas City is to be honored as well as Chicago. The Prohibition national convention will meet in that city on June 29 to nominate candidates for president and vice president. Eight cities asked for the privilege of entertaining the Prohibition gathering—Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Baltimore, Buffalo, Columbus, Milwaukee (made famous by something), and Kansas City, which will be long associated in the minds of people with a Democratic platform which many Democratic leaders would like to have forgotten. Pittsburgh made no bid for the Prohibition national convention, but it was not for the reason assigned for the defeat of its attempt to secure the Republican national convention. There will be hotels enough, doubtless, to accommodate the Prohibition gathering where it will be called to order, and this city is at least no worse off than Kansas City with regard to its hotels.

The inquiry of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs into the record and conduct of Gen. Wood has been adjourned until early in January. Its concluding sessions before adjournment were made important by the testimony of Secretary Root. The Secretary of War declared that all charges against the general had been investigated by President McKinley, and that he had been entirely vindicated before being promoted from the grade of captain to that of brigadier general in the regular army. Furthermore all his official acts had been ordered or approved. Before appearing as a witness Secretary Root made a communication to the acting chairman of the committee alleging that the news reports of the testimony that filtered out to the public were garbled and falsified by some unknown influence. In proof of this he inclosed a letter to him from Gen. Bliss, who had been in charge of customs in Havana during the administration of Gen. Wood, declaring that his testimony had been all in favor of Wood, whereas the news report represented it to be the reverse. "While your committee," said Secretary Root, "will act upon the evidence actually before it, the public judgment of how you ought to act will be based upon an entirely different and erroneous idea of what the evidence is," if the news reports are permitted to go unchallenged. This declaration may be taken to express the confidence of the administration that Gen. Wood's promotion will be indorsed by the committee.

Doubtless the United States has lost ground with the Cubans by reason of the senate's long hold-up of the treaty of reciprocity. If it had been promptly ratified, or if the bill passed two years ago by the lower house of congress had been passed by the upper house, the people of this country might have assumed, and Cubans might have admitted, that much of the prosperity which Cuba has enjoyed was due to preferential treatment in American markets. Cuba has undoubtedly prospered, but it is not because of any advantage in American tariffs. The interval of delay has been a period of progress on the island, and it need surprise no one if Cubans have been impressed thereby that they are able to stand alone and do not need to rely upon the United States for trade favors. The gratitude of nations and peoples is, as a rule, short lived. Friendship based on favors granted and received does not survive long if a strain be placed upon it. Cuba, as a free and independent state, is the creation of this country, and in this creation some rights of supervision and some sites for naval stations were reserved to the United States. There is evidence now that Cuban popular sentiment chafes under these apparent restrictions upon complete sovereignty, and doubtless the delay in the final ratification of the treaty has helped this. On representations from President Palma the four companies of heavy artillery which have been kept in Cuba were ordered home on the 10th of the present month. "It appears," reads an official statement of the war department, "that it will be fully a year before either of the naval stations will be ready for a coast artillery force. It has accordingly been determined to withdraw the companies which have been at Havana and Santiago and keep them in the United States until such time as they are required at the naval stations." The small force of artillery was objected to less because of its menace than because of a condition of which it was the visible sign and because of the authority it represented. As Cuban national feeling grows, Cubans object to the American leading strings. It had been intended to make a large ceremonial display of naval force on the occasion of the formal establishment of the naval station at Guantanamo on December 10, but here again President Palma urged Cuban susceptibilities, and the ceremonies were of the simplest sort, Cubans being conspicuous by their absence.

PRESIDENT PALMA.

How Colombia Ruled Panama.

The New York Evening Post, which is always inclined to find the government in the wrong on moral issues, sent a correspondent to Panama to expose the character of the revolution there. He is exposing it in a way that makes the Post's editorial columns look so silly that it is a striking proof of its complete honesty of motive that it permits its correspondent to say what he does.

The correspondent sets forth that Panama has had every possible reason for throwing off the yoke of Colombia. He declares that the "government was a kind of piracy, of buccaneering almost as barbaric as that which Henry Morgan carried on along these coasts, with headquarters at Bogota instead of Porto Bello." The corre-

spondent then goes on to give the evidence in too much detail to admit of summary. A typical instance of Colombian procedure occurred a few years ago when 23 prominent citizens, including the leaders of the recent revolution, were called together by Gov. Alban. "Gentlemen," he said, "the Conservatives need $50,000. I will withdraw while you arrange the matter." Retiring, he summoned his soldiers and placed a cordon around the building, and then returning announced to the company that anyone who tried to leave without subscribing would be arrested and thrown into prison. It was the practice to force such recalcitrants to swallow chili sauce and salt water, a dose always effectual in overcoming objections. Knowing this the company subscribed.

"Voluntary subscriptions" of this character were frequently enforced upon any citizen suspected of having means. The Arosemena banking firm has paid over $150,000 in this way within a few years. Tradesmen had to pay from $50 to $100 a month. The correspondent gives a list of such cases, with names of the persons and the amounts paid. Other methods of raising money are described as follows:

> Monopolies were granted in ice, tobacco, salt, pearl fishing, lotteries, gambling, butchering. Ice, which is a necessity of life in this climate, was 25 cents a pound; a farmer could not kill his own cattle for market without paying $10 a head to the concessionaire; swine had to yield $4 a head; salt the government bought from the concessionaire at $1 50 a hundredweight, and sold it to the people at $4. Nobody could sell tobacco except Isaac Brandon & Bro.; nobody could wholesale cigarettes except Piza Piza. The prices were "all the traffic would bear."

Such was the government which is now the object of tender sympathy in the United States senate. It is being argued that because it was weak as well as corrupt it was entitled to kind consideration from our government, an argument like that of the lawyer who, in defense of a client who had murdered his parents, claimed sympathy for him because he was an orphan. There is no proof whatever that our government incited the revolution; there was no need to do so, as every possible motive existed for it. The only possible charge against our government is that it did nothing to put back the yoke which Panama had thrown off, and has transferred to the benefit of Panama its obligation entered into with the defunct state of New Granada to maintain the neutrality of the isthmus. In so doing our government did just what it ought to have done, and it would have been culpable had it stopped short of anything necessary to secure Panama against the abominable tyranny to which it had been subject. With much less reason we asserted our own independence; for far less occasion we ousted Spain from Cuba, and no act of our national history is so abundantly justified upon moral grounds as our prompt and effectual recognition of the independence of Panama.

Conditions in Macedonia.

The actual condition of affairs in Macedonia has not been definitely known, despite the numerous statements which have appeared in the daily news reports. No credence could be placed upon them, as they came from interested sources, the object on the one hand being to paint the situation in colors as dark as possible, and on the other to minimize accounts of the cruelty and rapacity of Turkish administration. Recently it has become possible for impartial observers to visit the scene of disturbance, and the letters of the London Times correspondent enable a clear idea to be formed of what has taken place.

In the Monastir district, where the revolutionary movement was most active, over 150 villages have been destroyed, and the correspondent estimates that less than 10 per cent of the total are Mohammedan. In suppressing the insurrection the Turkish troops have desolated the country with systematic thoroughness, meting out vengeance upon guilty and innocent alike because of outrages perpetrated by the Bulgarian bands. Between the revolutionists and the Turks the peasantry have had a terrible ordeal. An insurgent band would enter a village for food and recruits and enforce their demands by force. Authentic cases were found in which insurgent bands had killed villagers for resisting their demands. Having gotten supplies and taken with them as many young men as they could get hold of, the band would make off, and when the news got abroad the Turks would descend upon the village and destroy it for having given aid and comfort to the enemy. As an evidence of the thoroughness of the havoc committed, the London Times correspondent mentions four villages, one of which must have contained 700 houses, which have been completely destroyed, not a home having been left standing.

The insurgent bands burned every wayside inn and destroyed a number of Mohammedan villages. They distributed rifles, bombs and cartridges among the peasants and incited attacks upon the Turks. The worst excesses of the Turks were committed in furious response to such provocation. The village of Gjavat, which numbered at least 500 houses, was entered by an insurgent band with demands for supplies. It happened that supplies were on their way from Monastir to a Turkish battalion, and the villagers suggested that the band should waylay and rob the caravan. This was done and the raid was successfully carried out, but the infuriated Turkish troops descended upon the village and wiped it out of existence, killing 800 defenseless people. The village of Prislovani was destroyed because 100 of the inhabitants had been forced by a Bulgarian band to join the insurrection. In another place all the villages within a radius of two miles of a Turkish camp were destroyed because of a reported attempt to poison the water supply.

It is evident that the insurgent bands and the Turks co-operated in plunging the country into anarchy. The bands deliberately planned to incite disorders which would provoke the Turks to pillage and massacre, so as to compel European interference. The welfare of the people was ruthlessly sacrificed in carrying out the unscrupulous design, and while it was horribly successful in devoting the country to fire and slaughter, it failed altogether to accomplish its purpose. The revolutionary movement has been stamped out, and its sole result has been to subject the people to appalling misery. Thousands have perished and many localities have been desolated. Incidentally, it is made manifest that conditions could not have been altogether unendurable before the revolt, or there could not have been so many populous villages close together. The Turkish troops quartered in the district are practically living upon the country, and the remnants of the people are now at the mercy of a cruel and licentious soldiery, composed of irregular levies unaccustomed to discipline.

The conclusion one reaches from a study of these reports is that the revolutionary movement does not deserve respect or sympathy and that the Turks are unfit to govern the country. The scheme of a European protectorate as laid down by Austria and Russia, with the concurrence of England, appears to be the only feasible solution of the problem, but to insure the success of the scheme a temporary occupation of European forces to restore order seems to be necessary.

The Smashing of the Wagner Trust

When the first bars of the "Parsifal" music are played in the Metropolitan Opera house of New York, on Thursday evening next, it means the collapse of the most amazing corner in art the world has ever seen. The attempt to keep "Parsifal" at Bayreuth for all time is no more defensible than would be a demand to perform "Hamlet" nowhere but at Stratford. The attempt does not appear to have been dictated by pious regard for Richard Wagner's wishes so much as by business considerations affecting Bayreuth's future prosperity; Wagner's fame has less to do with it than Frau Cosima's pocketbook.

This woman, who is at the head of the Wagner trust, and poses as the Master's alter ego, has but a dubious claim to the title of Frau Wagner. Those that are familiar with the great composer's life-story know that he owed his success to his first wife, Minna Planer, but for whose devotion and common-sense he would have starved before recognition came. For years she was his faithful companion, shared his privations and struggles, encouraged and advised him. It has become customary to sneer at Minna Planer as a circumscribed philistine who could not understand or appreciate the Master's sublime artistic ideals, who was a clog to his mighty genius, a millstone to his soaring, but this sneer is cruelly unjustified. More than half of Wagner's work had been achieved before the daughter of Liszt, Von Buelow's wife, came into his life, and had not Bavaria's mad king come to the rescue Bayreuth would have remained an iridescent dream. Frau Cosima had little enough to do with it. Her attitude toward Richard Wagner while he lived was one of humorous despair over his eccentricities. When Wagner, who was then 60, turned a somersault and stood upon his head, after a visiting conductor told him how "Tannhaeuser" had been received, Frau Cosima expostulated as earnestly as Frau Minna might have done; when, instead of going down the gravel walks, Wagner would turn a score of somersaults in quick succession down the lawn of his villa, Frau Cosima had as frigid reproofs as Frau Minna might have had. Perhaps it is too much to expect any earth-born woman to understand any heaven-born genius, but it is certain that Minna Planer understood Richard Wagner better than Cosima Buelow did. To Minna Planer, "the crown of womanhood," belongs the credit of the development of Wagner's genius; and not to the autocratic mistress of Bayreuth, who has coined a huge fortune out of her husband's memory, using an absurd fetichism to further her ends and aping many of her deceased husband's least lovely traits.

Daudet has in his "Artists' Wives" a little skit upon "The Widow of a Great Man" which fits the case of Frau Cosima. She became intensely convinced of her departed husband's genius, and intensely concerned that everyone should pay homage to it by a pilgrimage to Bayreuth. Singers had to lay their visiting cards upon the Master's grave, but Frau Cosima herself took care of the boxoffice receipts.

The Bayreuth Festspielhaus was built by Wagner because the stage arrangements of most theaters were then inadequate to a proper production of his works. Now that a score of opera houses surpass that at Bayreuth in scenic equipment, the principal reason for Bayreuth's existence has vanished. The sentimental reason, that Wagner wished "Parsifal" to remain at Bayreuth, rests upon rather a flimsy foundation. Wagner had permitted parts of the "Parsifal" score to be performed elsewhere, but Frau Cosima says this does not count, because he needed the money. Eight years ago Herr Conried offered her a large sum for the American rights of "Parsifal," and his offer received serious consideration. But Frau Cosima did not need the money, or thought she saw more in sight, and so she remembered that Wagner wished "Parsifal" to remain at Bayreuth. It was a master stroke to perpetuate the Wagner dynasty and create a corner in Wagnerian music.

The Wagner trust received the first blow when a theater like that at Bayreuth was built in Munich, and now another blow will be given by the production of "Parsifal" in New York. The German Wagnerites who protest against the production would be of another mind if Wagner had accepted Chicago's offer, and built his festival theater there, and the Windy City claimed the sole right to the Master's harmonies. Frau Cosima may rave, but Wagner himself, if the news reaches him in the Elysian fields, will be well content to have the boundaries of his fame enlarged, and so will Frau Minna, who did most to make that fame secure.

Christmas as a Tonic.

With the coming of the Christmas festival opportunity is afforded to study in detail the manifestation of a spirit that in a more comprehensive form is operative at all seasons of the year. Philanthropy, man's goodness towards his fellowman, is distinctively a characteristic of our modern American civilization. At no other period in the history of the world and in no other country to such an extent as in America today has there been exhibited on so large a scale man's thoughtfulness for the welfare and advancement of his race. More hospitals, more schools, more humane institutions and more betterments in the methods of living are being devised and endowed today than at any other time in the history of the world. This exhibition of thoughtfulness and generosity is viewed constantly in "bulk" and therefore fails to make the impression that it should. Because we who live today come constantly and daily in contact with so many individual and glaring cases of inhumanity, of arrogance, of selfishness, of grinding poverty and the injustice of the soulless rich, we easily fall into the common assertion that the age is an especially wicked and selfish one, that the rich grind the poor and the poor rob the rich. If our view of modern conditions never had relief from this angle of vision, pessimism would find a readier excuse, and the hopeless tone of so much of our current comment would be at least partially justified. But there are opportunities, both individual and general, for shifting our gaze from the evidence of "man's inhumanity to man." As individuals we know that the world holds many generous and noble characters. We have our circle of friends and loved ones from which to select examples of human kindness and goodness, and these keep us from growing hopeless, whether or not we ever stop to count the larger proofs of human thoughtfulness in the aggregate of what wealth and philanthropy is doing for mankind.

But the coming of the Christmas-tide broadens the possibility of this encouraging survey of human affairs. It doesn't much matter for practical purposes how we happened to have the Christmas festival put into the calendar. There are those who will tell you that it is of pagan origin and was one of the feasts of the heathen deities. Thousands of others, and these are in the majority, will say that the day is the birthday of Jesus of Nazareth and that its modern spirit of observance is but an answering echo of that star-light anthem of the angels over the plains of Bethlehem. Whether this or that be the origin of the festival is apart from the real question. Certain it is that the season has come to be the one vivid and comforting opportunity for man to study his fellowman under the most favorable conditions. Seized by a spirit of universal peace and kindliness the meanest creature becomes not only a possible object of our generous thoughtfulness, but is transformed into a brother who invites our sympathies and patience and invokes our generous aid. Illustration is afforded of the heights of disinterested and unselfish conduct to which human beings may ascend under the proper stimulus. If we can all be so generous, so cheerful, so full of good deeds for one week in the fifty-two, then must we not be so bad as we are sometimes painted during the other fifty-one.

This is the profound and helpful lesson for the season. It requires no examination of long columns of statistics to learn it. We need not count up the number of millions spent in providing some public benefaction in order to appreciate its force. The atmosphere is charged with the feeling of human sympathy and generosity. We are all children again in thought and mind, and accept life with all the faith and joy of a little child. If there be doubt and questioning as to the divine plan of human life, if the way seems sometimes closed up to us, it is the Christmas spirit and the Christmas joy that brings us back into the light again and makes us realize that with all its sorrows, with all its hard places, this old world is a good one to live in, and that humanity, with all its weaknesses and evil, has possibilities of goodness that are very nearly akin to the divine. It is not so much the old angelic chorus of the plains of Bethlehem that the season brings to mind as that newer and more militant note of faith:

"Since Right is Right and God is God,
Then Right the day will win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

A difference of opinion between producers and consumers concerning the value of the Thanksgiving turkey resulted in an accumulation of stocks in the hands of the dealer that ought to be instructive to dealers in Christmas turkeys.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. is going into forestry by planting 1,000,000 locust trees. It can use the timber for ties.

The trouble is, the Colombians may be led to believe that those anti-Panama Senators represent public sentiment.

With a windfall of more than $10,000,000 the Vatican ought to be able to regard this Christmas as a merry one.

Joseph Chamberlain is now receiving more pats than kicks.

A flying machine that doesn't dive is the latest novelty.

The Christmas shopping line becomes more strenuous.

But supposing Tolstoy talked to Bryan in Russian!

The Christmas stocking distends in anticipation.

President Diaz and Mexico's Future

By STEPHEN BONSAL.

IF it be true, as rumor of quite substantial sterling ring has it, that Porfirio Diaz, "the benevolent despot" of our Mexican neighbors, is at last to step down and out, to end his active life and seek seclusion or a change of scene in foreign travel, it will be distinctly a pity from the point of view of the picturesque and for some other reasons. At last, it appears, we are to have an answer to the question that has puzzled so many political critics during the last decade. Are the peace and progress of the sister republic due to the fear which Diaz's despotic sway has inspired, or are the Mexicans really increasing in political wisdom and stature?

The close observers of current events, those who read the shadows which they cast before them, say that an answer will be given to these speculations within three months, when Diaz concludes his sixth presidential term and places the reins of power, which he has held so strongly ever since the centennial year of 1876, in the hands of another.

It is not hard to understand why he cares no longer to linger on the scene from which one by one his contemporaries have vanished, for Diaz is not of our generation, but belongs to the class of Titans who have gone, leaving behind them such spacious vacancies. He began to make history about the same time that Bismarck did and Gladstone and Garibaldi. Grant and Pope Leo were of his class. He came into power born of civil strife and foreign invasion. He has known what it was to starve in New Orleans, apparently a discredited revolutionist, and to be hunted like a wolf through the lonely Sierras by the powers that were. He has been saved a score of times by the mettle of his horse and by the strength of his swimming and by the ascendancy of his star, in which his countrymen are not without reason for believing, for in this way he escaped from a filibustering vessel off Vera Cruz, which shortly afterward foundered and went down with all on board.

Since 1884, however, the life of "the amiable despot" has been singularly calm and unexciting, though not uneventful. But the path of unalloyed prosperity may have begun to pall upon Diaz's active mind. Many reasons are given for his announced abdication. The one that appeals to me is the explanation that he is bored and perhaps consumed by his curiosity to know what will happen in the land which he has reconstructed after his announced self-effacement is accomplished. Some of the practical aspects of the political situation in our next door neighbor's house, where we have 80,000 fellow-citizens and perhaps $1,000,000,000 out on investment to look after, will well repay attention, and it would be like picking money up in the street to know beyond peradventure of doubt who is to take up the succession, whether the course is to be the same or a new one, which in Mexico is the old, leading to civil war and bankruptcy. Two names alone are mentioned, that of Limantour, the able, up-to-date financier, and Bernardo Reyes, a general of somewhat antiquated, if not positively reactionary ideas. But for the present I would have you take a look at Diaz. It may be one of parting.

The President's Office.

If you would see Diaz to best advantage I would say go to his office, the little room in which all political wires by means of which he rules the country converge. It is in the somewhat ungainly, not to say ugly, building that is known as the national palace, and stands in the great open square of Mexico City, above the ruins of an Aztec shrine. You must be very careful what kind of cab you take when you drive to the palace. Pedestrians stand no chance of admission, and a blue colored cab is distinguished, a red one is only respectable, while a yellow one, lowest in the category, is apt to land you in the smallpox hospital and not in the presence of the despot. There is a long stairway of honor, with a number of sentries, who will present arms if they like the cut of your frock coat; then a long gallery, musical with crystal chandeliers and stuffy with heavy hangings. The place has no individual note; it is cosmopolitan. You might be in the antechamber of a Chinese mandarin or a Wall street magnate, or merely strolling about the corridor of a somewhat flashy summer hotel. This place is called in Mexico "The Inferno," which I need not translate.

"The Inferno" is crowded, always crowded, and cosmopolitan, Americans, Mexicans, Indians and Chinese crowd there, for the president is an amiable man and gives more audiences in a day than he can possibly receive in a month. All the clients stand around and hobnob and gesticulate. "The president has just sent for me," says one in his particular lingo. And another takes up the cry: "He sent for me last year, but I've never seen him yet. I'm caught in the inferno."

Suddenly the conversation dies away and you almost hear the palpitations of many anxious hearts. A uniformed officer, striped and barred like an oriole, has appeared in the doorway. He reads with a somewhat supercilious smile the list of the chosen. Those who are summoned pass with him beyond the curtain, one step nearer the republican throne. The disappointed and the disgusted remain behind in "The Inferno" until the rattle of the president's carriage and the clanking harness of his mounted guards tell them that business is over for the day and that the benevolent despot of Mexico has gone to take his ease at Chapultepec.

However, instead of finding themselves in the presence of the president, those who passed the curtain merely entered a second gallery, locally "The Purgatorio." Here there is another wait and another selection, another reading aloud of the fortunate names. Many a man gets no further than "The Purgatorio," and must, when hunger or time presses, return to the outer world through "The Inferno." But we will follow the twice chosen and selected into a large room, where the president's military staff are sauntering about. Then if you are lucky you go into the presence. Mexico calls the place "Heaven," and it is hung with red damask, interwoven and embossed with Mexican eagles, over which can still be seen the imperial crown that poor Carlotta placed there in the heyday of her dream of empire, before the grave closed over Maximilian and the doors of the madhouse upon her own distraught mind. Throughout the business hours Diaz sits there, with his face always in the shadow and yours always in the light.

He looks you over, the shrewd old man, and you can read the one thought that for the moment is uppermost in his mind. What can this man teach me? What does he know that it would be well for me to learn? If on inspection the outlook does not promise profit in knowledge to the shrewd old Oaxacan Indian who has made himself more powerful than many kings, he will let you go with

MEXICO'S PRESENT AND POSSIBLE FUTURE RULERS.

a hand-shake that passes for "English" on the French stage. But if you inspire interest the interview may prove very long; one hour, two hours, and even three they have been known to last, while the other clients hungered and thirsted in "The Inferno." You may teach the president many things or merely prove to him that you are a chatterbox; but one thing is quite certain, he will not talk himself, except about the sleeping cars in the United States. Less than any other man I have ever met is he given to making confidences.

Presidential Possibilities.

It is hardly necessary to say anything about Jose Ives Limantour, because he is personally well known in the United States. If he becomes president, the ruler of our neighbor across the Rio Grande will be an habitue of our best clubs and in close personal touch with our reading men. He speaks English without an accent and knows the United States like the palm of his hand. You regard him as more than half American until you meet him in Paris, when you would swear that he had never left France in his life. This adaptability, or rather this ability (which is given to few Mexicans) to pass for an American in New York and a Frenchman on the boulevards, is a heavy political handicap to the suffrage of the Mexicans which Limantour could not hope to contend against without the very decided support of Diaz.

How long Limantour could maintain himself in power is a question upon which those expert in Mexican conditions never can agree, and perhaps it is wise to await the course of events. He can never become president without the sanction of Diaz. Yet doubtless as long as he lives Diaz can keep his man or his puppet on the throne. Yet he must die some time; even the Oaxacan indians, though famed for their longevity, in the end go the way of all flesh. The benovolent despot is now at least 76 years old, probably older, and the question whether Limantour could stand alone is one that may at any day become urgent.

It is of course perfectly possible that he may develop qualities suited to the new conditions and prove as successful in politics as he has in finance. A few years ago, when he came to New York, everybody in Mexico as well as in Wall street said it would do him good—that is, his health—but as for the avowed purpose of his visit, the negotiation of a loan, he might as well spare himself the pains of trying. Wall street, it was asserted, had never yet made a loan to a foreign government, and was not likely to begin with Mexico. However, Limantour secured the loan, and he may be able to conjure the want of confidence which the great majority of Mexicans entertain toward him in the same way that he succeeded in dispelling the suspicions of our banking magnates.

Even his friends admit that the absence of Indian blood tells heavily against Diaz's candidate in the scale of popularity. He not only wears a coat with apparent comfort, but he wears it like a foreigner, and it is hard for the Mexicans of the lower class to forgive him this. Of course, every foreigner, whether resident or merely an investor, is interested in his taking up the Diaz succession, an interest which I have often thought is not helpful to his chances. It can be said that all the Americans and English, who are conducting the great railway and mining enterprises; the Germans and French, with their small trade which at the end of the year bulks so large, and the thrifty emigrants from north Spain, the Catalans and the Basques are for Limantour to a man. And, of course, there are a certain number of enlightened Mexicans who recognize that the prosperity of the country during the last few years is due in a large measure to the commercial and industrial invasion of foreigners, and that if those latter have accumulated much wealth they have also developed immensely the resources of the country. But it would be idle to deny that a large—a very large—majority of the people take a very different view of the situation. They regard the increasing wealth and the growing number of the foreigners with jealous eyes. And while he has been careful not to identify himself openly with their platform it is quite apparent that Gen. Reyes is the candidate of all those who believe in a policy of practical exclusion—that is, Mexico for the Mexicans.

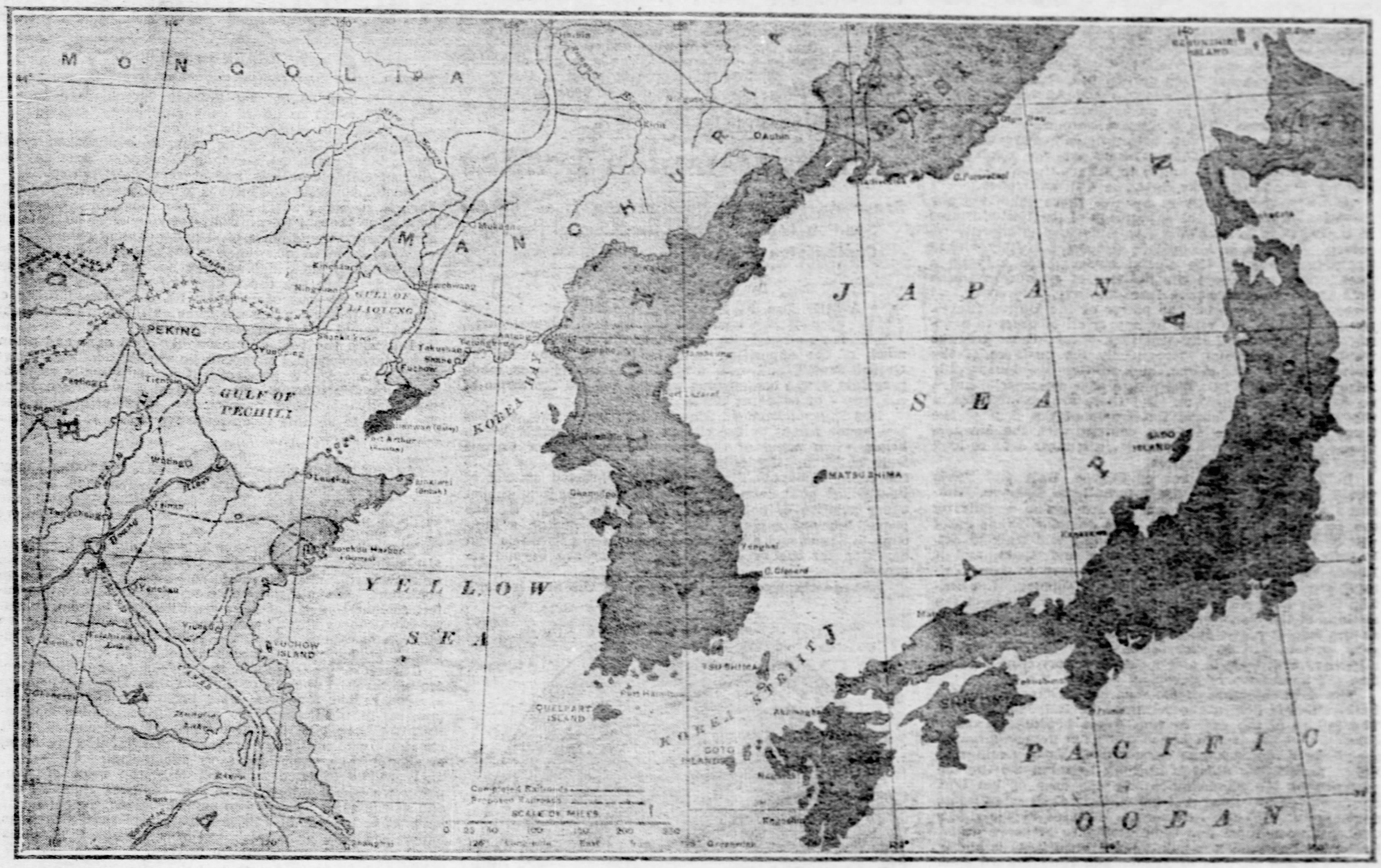
Two years ago, when Reyes was apparently in high favor, he was suddenly dismissed from the ministry of war and practically exiled to the remote state of Nueva Leon. The governorship of this place, which was assigned him, could not well have been more unimportant, and it was soon noticed that even here whatever power there was fell to the subordinate chiefs who nominally worked under him. He was a prisoner on parole rather than a governor. There can be no doubt that much popular sympathy followed Reyes as he went to this unimportant and isolated place. It was generally beleived, and he certainly did nothing to discredit the belief, that he had fallen because he opposed the further extension of foreign influence in the country. There was another story to this effect: Diaz had offered him the succession provided he would agree at the end of one term in office to step aside in favor of Porfirio Diaz, Jr., who by this time would have reached the eligible age. Reyes is supposed to have answered that the elections, the ballots of his fellow countrymen, must decide. Upon this followed his disgrace and the elevation of Limantour to the position of heir apparent.

Since that time Limantour, only minister of finance in name, has not confined his activity to fiscal matters. More and more he has been taken into the confidence of his chief, and one by one the benevolent despot has unloaded his burdens upon younger shoulders. Today, and at the instance of Diaz himself, an amendment to the constitution is being railroaded through the docile legislature providing for a vice president, who is further permitted to hold another office. It does not require the sight which penetrates millstones to recognize what Diaz has in view, though whether he will carry it out is quite a different matter.

The Immediate Future.

At present his purpose is apparently to appoint Limantour vice president and yet allow him to retain the treasury portfolio. He is to be, in fact, if not in name, the regent while Diaz is away in Europe, this temporary arrangement to become permanent in case it works well, or when the tireless brain of the great Mexican politician is stilled in death.

The chances are, I think, in favor of peace and an adjustment of political rivalries and presidential ambitions within the law, especially should Diaz long survive his withdrawal from active affairs. Should neither Reyes nor Limantour succeed Diaz, but anarchy and confusion, owing to the presence of our people in Mexico to the number of 75,000 and owing to our investments there, which have been estimated as high as $1,000,000,000, we shall not be able to stand aside as disinterestedly as we surveyed the revolutions of the '70's, out of which Diaz, the man of destiny, emerged. Mexico has become not only geographically, but in a deeper sense of the word, our next door neighbor. No radical change in the course of affairs down there can leave us indifferent. Sonora and Chihuahua are practically American today. Per haps they, too, are destined to follow the example of Texas and New Mexico and come under the flag.



MAP OF NORTH CHINA, KOREA AND JAPAN.

The Situation in the Far East

By HENRY JONES FORD.

THE situation in the far east is pregnant with dangers that are not appreciated in this country as they ought to be, although American interests are gravely involved. It is the purpose of this article to present the leading facts of the case.

The accompanying map, reproduced from the Journal of the American Asiatic association, shows the area in which great national interests have met in conflict and indicates the position of important points which are being mentioned in the news dispatches. Manchuria, the northeastern province of the Chinese empire and the original home of the imperial dynasty, is occupied by Russia, which officially denies any intention of annexing it and has made solemn pledges of evacuation, which have never been carried out, and never will be voluntarily. By maintaining the fiction that Manchuria is an integral part of China while virtually it is a Russian province, Russia is encamped within the Chinese empire and is reaching out for exclusive trade privileges. Peking is being connected with the Russian railway system and Russian policy aims at controlling the Chinese government. The fiction of Chinese sovereignty will be made use of for free movement of goods between Manchuria and the rest of China, while the trade of other powers will be subject to such general imposts as the Chinese government may establish. It is the manifest purpose of Russia to monopolize the trade of Manchuria, so as to make that province simply a Russian funnel for pouring Russian goods into China under such advantageous conditions that other nations will be unable to compete. This policy is being pursued with such unscrupulous vigor that the Korean government has recently been threatened with attack if it dares to open the port of Yongampho, which, as will be seen by the map, is on the bay which separates Korea from the peninsular extension of Manchuria. This is as much as to say that there shall not be any open port near Manchuria which might furnish a loophole for foreign trade.

It so happens that the commercial interests of the United States in Manchuria are far greater than those of any other nation. In 1901, out of a total of $13,000,000 of foreign goods entering Manchuria, the United States sent nearly $5,000,000, and this trade is susceptible of large increase, as Manchuria is a country of great fertility, resembling Iowa and the Dakotas in its physical characteristics. Not only is our trade with Manchuria threatened with forcible suppression by Russia, but the same policy, if not counteracted, will extend to our entire trade with the Chinese empire, dealing a blow which would fall with prostrating force upon our cotton mills especially. The administration has been active and vigilant in the protection of American interests, and with that in view has firmly asserted the principle of the open door—namely, that the Russian occupation of Manchuria must respect the rights of commercial access which have been enjoyed by other nations. In pursuance of this policy, a commercial treaty with China was signed at Shanghai on October 8. The twelfth article provides that citizens of the United States may engage in commerce on "the navigable inland waters of the empire . . . on equal terms with those granted to subjects of any foreign power," and it is further provided that Mukden and Antung, in Manchuria, shall be opened "as places of international residence and trade." The utmost firmness and persistence on the part of our government were required to overcome Russia's opposition to this treaty. The attitude of Russia in regard to it is frankly expressed in the Novi Krai, the newspaper organ of the Russian viceroy, published at Port Arthur. The Novi Krai said that as long as Manchuria is occupied by Russian soldiers it will be possible "to make sure that Article XII. of this treaty will not be ratified, or that, if it is ratified, it will be altered in such a way as to save Russian interests the blow they would otherwise sustain." That this was no idle threat has since been shown by the garrisoning of Mukden and coercive treatment of the Chinese authorities. Our treaty rights are complete, but China is unable to give effect to them, although the imperial government has shown unusual energy of protest at the Russian proceedings at Mukden.

Relations between Russia and Japan are in a state of extreme tension and the possibility that war may ensue puts some check upon the behavior of Russia towards the United States and other powers. The map shows at a glance how vital to Japanese interests is the control of Korea, with which country Japan has had intimate relations from time immemorial. In the war with China, Japan captured Port Arthur, but had to give it up to Russia under pressure from Russia, Germany and France, which it would have been suicidal to resist. Then Japan had only a little navy, which was managed with such skill and courage as to defeat the Chinese navy of much higher grade, but which would have been impotent against any European power. Since then Japan has strained her resources to strengthen her army and navy, and is now as relatively powerful as she ever will be, so that it is now or never with her. Popular sentiment in Japan is so strong for war that the nation chafes under the delay of the pending negotiations between Russia and Japan. At the recent meeting of the Japanese parliament a resolution of censure upon the ministry was passed unanimously in the house of representatives. The government dissolved parliament and its hands will not be forced by the war spirit, but the fact that an appeal to war will be enthusiastically approved by the nation will be apt to stiffen its policy. It is worthy of special note that since the parliamentary demonstration it is reported that Japan has increased her demands. The secrecy surrounding the negotiations has never been penetrated, though it is assumed that Japan will assent to the Russian occupation of Manchuria if Japanese supremacy in Korea is conceded, but this is simply an inference based upon the supposition that it would be a reasonable compromise. The probability is that Russia is determined not to allow Japan any foothold on the mainland and is seeking to make reservations by which any concessions made now can be practically annulled in the future. The Japanese statesmen are, however, too wary to be fooled, and hence the protracted character of the negotiations.

While the prevailing opinion is that an adjustment will be reached, some well-informed observers think war will be the outcome. Such is the opinion of the London Spectator, usually very accurate in its forecasts. In that event there will be very grave international complications, which might very readily involve the United States. The treaty of alliance between England and Japan binds each to come to the aid of the other if attacked by more than one power. Thus, if Russia secures any aid from Germany or France, as before, England is bound to intervene. Such a struggle would involve the settlement of the whole far eastern problem, in which the United States is so deeply interested that it could not remain an impassive spectator. Doubtless if war breaks out an effort will be made to confine it to the two powers immediately engaged, but the results will be of such far-reaching importance that no one can tell what complications will ensue or what will be the final outcome.

With such vast interests at stake and with the importance which attaches to the policy of the United States, it is easy to see why Russia should be represented at Washington by one of its ablest diplomatists, Count Cassini, and why Great Britain should have selected Sir Mortimer Durand, experienced in eastern affairs and in dealing with the maneuvers of Russian diplomacy.

Latin Union Possible

The Romance Races of Europe Seem to Be Forming a Coalition to Make Front Against Anglo-Saxon Ascendancy.

By JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

PARIS, FRANCE, Dec. 11.—Is an alliance of the nations of the Latin race impending? Will France, Italy and Spain join hands to dispute the advance of the hardy Anglo-Saxon, the Teuton and the Slav? And will that alliance, if effected, extend its hand across the sea to the Latin nations of Central and South America?

Since I have been in southern Europe, I have been looking into this question, especially because of its possible effect upon conditions in America. Immediately after the war with Spain, I recalled Spain's effort to make a commercial union with Latin-American states. The congress which resulted from the effort was a straw which pointed the way to the ideas of Spanish statesmen. There was nothing necessarily hostile to the great northern republic in the project of the Spanish government. It contemplated rather the creation of markets for Spanish products, which had heretofore been sent to Cuba and Porto Rico. For France, Spain had the most friendly relation existing before the Spanish-American war, but closer since that struggle, because of French sympathy, and because France, through her able ambassador in Washington, M. Cambon, negotiated terms of peace. With Italy, also sympathetic during the war, the Madrid government enjoys the most cordial relations. Though France is energetically asserting herself in northern Africa, holding Algeria and acquiring a predominating position in Morocco, her policy is not distasteful to Spain. Italy, too, is asserting herself in the Mediterranean, but, as with France, there is no conflict of interests with Spain.

M. Villaverde, the strongest statesman in the Spanish ministry, states that Spain can only look sympathetically upon the rapprochement of France and Italy.

What are the relations of France and Italy? Before Victor Emmanuel, the young king of Italy, visited France there existed in the republic dislike of the Italians and their government, which was founded in the alliance of Italy and Germany. Whatever may be said, France feels rancor yet over German victory 32 years ago, and that hostility extends to any state friendly with her conqueror. The bonds of the objectionable alliance were weak a month ago and are weaker today as the result of the tact of the brilliant ruler of Italy. There were disputes between Italy and France a month ago in regard to the partition of north Africa; now they are questions. In spite of the effort made abroad to minimize the effect of his majesty's visit, it may be affirmed confidently that it has already produced results of international importance. Signor Prunelli, ex-premier of Italy, has suggested an alliance between Italy and France. Signor Zanardelli, who has just laid down the reins of government, approves the proposal. The people of Italy are enthusiastic be-

cause of France's cordial reception of their king. Victor Emmanuel announced before he came that he proposed that a treaty of arbitration should be signed with France similar to that negotiated by France and Great Britain.

Now reports are current that the reapprochment is even closer than had been anticipated. "And why not?" Monsieur Delcasse, the minister for foreign affairs of France, asks. "There are no points of conflict between Italy and France. The Mediterranean, which was once a bar between them, now unites them." Carrying Monsieur Delcasse's metaphor farther, one can readily see that the Mediterranean unites to France Spain as well as Italy, and unites to Italy Spain as well as France.

Happily, there exists in none of these countries any intention of attacking the supremacy of the United States in the western hemisphere. An American is heartily received in France, he is cordially welcomed in Italy, and in Spain, certainly in the official circle, there prevails a keen desire to restore the old ties of friendship which held the two countries before the war. Moreover, all three nations recognize the power of the United States. So if any move was made by any or all of them to negotiate treaties with Latin-American states, these treaties would be commercial. Necessarily the business of the world today is commerce, and politics are inseparably mixed up with trade. The future of a commercial union no one today can predict. But there are possibilities in the project which dazzle the minds of the men of the three countries, who are not content with the developments of the present, but who deem it their duty to look ahead for the next generation.

In Europe, the alliance of France, Italy and Spain would seriously disturb the international balance. Germany would then be isolated, for Austria is already on the verge of dismemberment. The death of Franz Josef will be the signal for Russia, Germany and Italy to act. If Italy acts in accord with France and Spain, and if Russia be sympathetic, Germany must turn to Great Britain, where today she is extremely unpopular. But Britain needs a friend on the continent, and may forget the attitude of the Germans during the Boer war. Naturally, as she cannot participate in the division of Austria-Hungary, Britain will do everything possible to preserve its integrity, or at least to prevent the territory from passing into the possession of European powers.

The only objection of moment in the suggestion of a Latin alliance lies in the relations of Italy and Russia. The failure of the czar to visit Rome because of apprehension that the Italian police could not suppress feared socialistic demonstrations have caused bitter feelings in Italy. Russia has done everything to minimize the importance of the abandonment by the czar of his trip. She has even promised that his majesty shall go to Rome next spring. But the Italians are irritated at the reflection cast upon them and their ability to preserve order. In France, however, it is pointed out that Russia is highly pleased at the attitude of France and Italy toward each other, and that, moreover, an alliance between the Paris and Rome governments could relate to questions entirely different from those which have drawn France and Russia together.

The proposal for a Latin alliance may seem characteristic of those who have in mind the past. The feeling today is shown by a tactful utterance of Victor Emmanuel at the tomb of Napoleon.

"I am visiting," his majesty said, "the burial place of one of my ancestors."

"How is that, your majesty?" asked President Loubet.

"You will remember," the king responded smilingly, "that a Napoleon was once king of Italy."

In other words, the Italian ruler was quite ready to recall French domination of his country. The past was past; the feeling of a hundred years ago was sunk in the sentiment of today that resurrected Italy and her one-time conqueror could look into the future from the plane of equality and friendship and pursue that course which seemed best for their respective and mutual interests.

Billions of Moons

The Rings of Saturn Are Really Composed of Innumerable Tiny Satellites Revolving Around That Huge Planet in Swarms.

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

THE next to the largest world in our solar system possesses billions of moons—there can be no doubt that the number is literally billions. They are so numerous that, far from counting them, we cannot even see them separately. They are so crowded, and at the same time so far away from us, that their light is inextricably intermingled, and the vast multitude looks, even in a powerful telescope, like a frosted surface of silver.

These innumerable moons are collectively designated in astronomical textbooks as Saturn's rings. But the word "rings" is misleading, as is the appearance of the objects to which the word is applied. They are not solid, connected rings, although they look so. They are little moons, arranged in concentric circles. Individually they may be no larger than meteors. But there is no particular size that a moon must have before it is entitled to be called a moon. It is only necessary that it shall revolve regularly as a satellite around its master planet.

Our moon is comparatively a large body, large enough for a respectable planet if it were independent of the earth. Jupiter—and Saturn, too, for that matter—has moons still larger than ours. Mars, on the other hand, has only two very small moons. So size is no criterion of moonship.

The larger moons of Saturn revolve around it at a greater distance than that of the rings. The latter are relatively close to the planet, and in that fact we have a clue to their origin; that is to say, their nearness to the planet explains why they are so small and so numerous. It can be proved that our big moon would be broken into numberless fragments if it revolved within about 11,000 miles of the earth's surface. Then we, too, should have rings of little moons about us, in place of the single large moon that travels alone its monthly round.

In Saturn's crowd of moons things happen that are characteristic of all crowds. They pull and haul one another, though perhaps always keeping at arm's length. They vacillate, and lurch, and waver to and fro. They collect into jams, though probably without much actual touching or clashing together, and the crowd grows thinner in some places while thicker in others. Great waves of commotion run through this vast moon horde as through a flock of hurrying sheep.

And yet, upon the whole, they are an orderly assemblage. They never pause in their onward movement along their fixed path about Saturn. The vagaries of individuals do not affect the general forward movement any more than the dropping out and in of stragglers or the staggering of unsteady marchers stays the advance of an army. It is the steady onward sweep of a great company governed by a single compelling principle of action. In many respects it is the strangest thing in the whole visibile universe. Nobody would ever have dreamed of the existence of such a thing if telescopes had not revealed it and spectroscopes confirmed it.

A New Spanish Leader

Senor Montero Rios, Now at the Head of the Spanish Liberals, Was President of the Peace Commission That Met at Paris.

By CYRIL BURTON.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—Senor Montero Rios, who has just been chosen leader of the Spanish Liberal party, is no stranger to Americans, for it was he who led much of the opposition in Spain to the war with the United States, and who after the surrender was made president of the commission which arranged the terms of the treaty of peace at Paris.

Don Eugene Montero Rios is just past 71 now, and his last honor comes as the climax of a public career which began when many of the present statesmen of Europe were children. Beginning with a triumphant election to the office of deputy for the closely contested district of Pontevedra at the age of 30, Don Montero has held almost every position of political importance in Spain. He has proved himself a clever lawyer, an able orator, a thorough diplomat and a public servant whose patriotism and ambition for the success of his country are beyond reproach.

Perhaps the most striking scenes of the new leader's

SENOR EUGENE MONTERO RIOS.

career took place while he held the portfolio of minister of justice in Gen. Prim's cabinet in 1869. From that high post he investigated all branches of the departments under his jurisdiction and brought about reforms so sweeping that many thought the day of judicial revolution for Spain was at hand. He reformed the penal code by abolishing degrading punishments and the effects of interdiction, built over the criminal procedure and transformed the mortgage law from an unjust enactment into a reasonable statute. His first term brought a second, this time during the reign of King Amadeo I of Savoy, and when that monarch abdicated he delivered a farewell address composed and written by Don Montero.

The loyalty of the minister to this king and queen was as profound as it was respectful, and in recognition of his faithful service they loaded him with honors, even insisting that he accompany them as far as Lisbon when they returned to Italy.

When the republic was proclaimed Don Montero retired from politics, resigning his seat in parliament and devoting himself to the practice of law. With the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty he returned to political life, joining the Liberal party, which he has risen to lead. Under the patronage of the king and Senor Segasta, Don Montero became a senator, and subsequently held the post of minister of justice, minister of public instruction and president of the senate.

Only when he was asked to assume charge of the Paris treaty commission did the statesman show reluctance to do the bidding of his sovereign, but finally yielding to the entreaties of the queen regent and the prime minister, he put aside his own feelings and performed his duties in a manner satisfactory to the queen, the entire Liberal party and the public in general, although his political adversaries were loud in their condemnation of his conduct.

In spite of his advanced age, Don Montero is one of the hardest workers among Spanish public men. With his intellect and judgment apparently as keen as ever and his usefulness enhanced by a lifetime of experience and culture, it is the opinion of intelligent and impartial Spaniards that the party has made an unusually sound choice in its selection of a man who will contribute much to the prosperity and progress of Spain.

The majority of the great men of the world have been self-educated. That which we teach ourselves, impelled by love of knowledge, is of infinitely greater value than information injected into us against our will in our early years.

There is no fault nor folly of my life that does not rise up against me, and take away my joy, and shorten my power of possession, of sight and of understanding. And every effort of my life, every gleam of rightness or good in in it, is with me to help me.—Ruskin.

THE QUIET OBSERVER

By ERASMUS WILSON.

SOME may doubt that there is happiness enough in the world to afford each and every individual a reasonable share. Do you doubt it?

Of course, happiness, as such, does not exist ready-made, but enough can be made to order to meet any and all reasonable demands, and at very short notice.

As for yourself, you have it in your power, or you may have it, to make every one of your neighbors reasonably happy; or at least to contribute of your store so as to enable them to round out a good and sufficient supply.

Were each one of us thus to contribute there would be comparatively little unhappiness in the human family. Naturally there are those who are spiritually abnormal and deformed—out of accord with the natural order of things, as it were, much the same as there are some who are abnormal and deformed physically.

But with the best or reasonably good care and attention a large majority of those who are physically defective could be materially improved, if not practically restored to a normal condition. The physical side of life is being shamefully neglected, even in this great utilitarian age. We ought to be able to do more for those who are physically defective.

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Anyone who is physically defective is not really happy, nor can they be, for they are at a disadvantage, more or less, in the race of life. These deserve the sympathy, not the pity, of all good people. We too often pity when we should sympathize.

There is a great difference between pity and sympathy, although we hear very little about it in school, in church, or anywhere. Pity, as you have heard, is closely akin to contempt. We pity those who bring distress and discomfort to themselves, but have sympathy for those who suffer from causes beyond their control. For those whom we pity we have soft words; for those with whom we sympathize we have aid and practical comfort.

Therefore, for those who are physically or mentally defective through no fault of their own, we should ever have sympathy; but for those who, through negligence, carelessness or indifference are suffering reasonable discomforts we have pity, and give freely of good advice. But for those who are really deserving of sympathy we have, or should have, something more substantial.

Were we to heed more carefully the voice of sympathy we would relieve more real suffering than we do, and at the same time add to our Christian virtues; for it isn't what we get of this world's goods that makes us happy, but the use that we make of that which is given us as stewards and dispensers for heaven.

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The fact remains, and ever will remain, that it is possible for those in this world to be comparatively happy; and for the majority to be as happy as it is possible for man to be in this material world. That the world is not thus happy is because those of us who profess to know how to live right do not live as well as we know how, or profess to know.

The great mission of Christianity is to teach us how to do this very thing, and if you will read the life and practice of Jesus you cannot help agreeing that the thing is possible, and that the scheme of life, as outlined and taught and practiced by Him, will accomplish the desired result. Nor will it be to the loss, detriment or inconvenience of any of us to carry out, as far as in us lies, this grand scheme for promoting human happiness. Not that the whole world can be made happy in our lifetime, but by making as many happy as lies in our power, and doing what we can to promulgate practical Christianity, we contribute by that much to the conversion of the whole.

Is it any wonder that the world stands off and talks about professed Christians in a disdainful sort of way, when they see needy ones suffering, and those not in need receiving costly Christmas presents?

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There is a grave and mischievous misconception of the true Christian character. And professed Christians in general, and their representatives in the pulpit and in public places in particular, are largely to blame for it. These devote their energies and their abilities to promulgating doctrines concerning this, that and the other, which cut no essential figure in the general scheme.

Christianity is as broad as the world, and as comprehensive as human life itself. And you will readily agree, after considering its scope and plan, that it not only offers but provides salvation for the world.

And yet this institution is less clearly understood than many of the meaner human schemes and plans suggested for saving people from the just penalties following their wrong living, not only as regards themselves, but towards God and their fellow-man.

What do you know about it? Have you studied it for yourself or have you allowed someone to interpret it for you? Or have you given it any serious consideration? You certainly know that it is absolutely necessary for you to conform to the plan and scope of the Christian system in order to enjoy the pleasures and joys only to be found in the higher life of heaven.

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"Salvation is character. We are not saved through character. Christian character is salvation," says the Rev. David Hall. This is his conclusion after a long service in the Presbyterian ministry.

Salvation, as you will learn by reading, and studying to understand the plan and scope of Christianity, is not from death and hell, but from sin. That is, it fits you to live better here on earth, and thereby enables you to die as man should die—fit to live again.

As you live so shall you die, and as you die so do you enter the other life, and your character here shall determine the character of the sphere, or rather the sphere of character, you shall enter there.

"There is no repentance after death," is one of the old and almost universally believed religious doctrines.

As you give to those who deserve so shall it be given to you again. Remember that it is that which you give to the deserving that shall be given to you again, and not that which you give to those who have enough for their own good and comfort, and to spare.

In this way your life becomes helpful to other lives, and as you help others so shall you be helped; while if you give to those who are not in need, or deserving, and neglect those who need or deserve, your giving is sinful, and will count against you in the judgment.

As you remember the deserving and the needy at this Christmas time, so shall you be remembered in your final Christmas.

MUSIC.

By CATHERINE TALBOT.

THE usual Friday evening and Saturday afternoon concerts will be given this week, notwithstanding Friday falls on Christmas. The program, with Luigi von Kunits as soloist, is as follows:

Symphony, from "The New World"..............Dvorak
Concerto for violin and orchestra in B minor....Paganini
(a) Panorama..
(b) Puss in Boots and the White Cat...................
(c) Waltz...
(From "The Sleeping Beauty in the Woods")
....Tschaikowsky
Bohemian Fantasia, op. 10.........................Sevcik
Malaguena, from "Boabdil"..................Moszkowski

A season by the Pittsburgh orchestra without the "New World" symphony would be incomplete. This beautiful work by the greatest living symphonist gains in beauty with every hearing. Its origin rests on native Indian and negro melodies, which Dvorak uses with consummate art. The beautiful second movement with its solo for English horn is when considering all music one of the loveliest pages ever penned.

Two years ago Mr. Herbert included in his programs on two occasions three movements from the charming ballet suite by Tschaikowsky, called "The Sleeping Beauty in the Woods" The second movement, "Puss in Boots and the White Cat," is most extraordinary. It is supposed to be a literal transcribing in music of a chapter from Andrew Lang's Blue Fairy book. No modern composer has ever written more comically or with such realistic results as Tschaikowsky in this movement, where the cats are heard drawing across the strings of a guitar, making the strangest kind of music. Tschaikowsky's waltzes, as one writer has described them, are as irresistibly fascinating as his symphonies are majestic.

The closing orchestral number is a brilliant movement from Moszkowski's opera, "Boabdil," always a favorite at these concerts.

LUIGI VON KUNITS.

Luigi von Kunits, concertmaster of the Pittsburgh orchestra for seven seasons, will be the soloist at these concerts. The Paganini concerto is written in one movement and is a fine example of this composer's manner. The second number presents a composer new to Pittsburgh. Ottakar Sevcik is today the leading violin teacher of Southern Europe; he is a Bohemian and teaches in Buda-Pest and to him is largely due the prominent position taken by Kubelik and Kocian. Mr. Kunits had the pleasure of several months' study with him the past summer. The Bohemian Fantasia by Sevcik, originally written for violin solo, will be performed for the first time in the United States at the concerts of this week. Because of its musical interest and the appreciation Mr. Kunits has of the musicianship of Mr. Fritz Stahlberg, a member of the orchestra, we are to hear the Fantasia with orchestral accompaniment. Mr. Stahlberg, it will be remembered, has written two important works which have had performance here in past seasons.

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The orchestra's playing took a decided turn for the better on Friday evening. It was decidedly more interesting, as well as technically improved. The Tschaikowsky symphony, which is of great length, did not drag a moment, and the audience heard it with surprising enthusiasm. There is something magnetic about the works of this great Russian that makes them appeal alike to the connoisseur and those of uncultivated taste. The Cowen "Indian Rhapsody, played for the first time in America, is badly named. It should be called "Christmas in the Quarters," for it contains melodies which any one who knows the music of the south would recognize as "hoe-downs" and "double shuffles." Even the more unusual themes are strangely reminiscent of weird old "Voodoo dances." Still it is a very enjoyable work, and it was certainly well played. The orchestra seemed to enter into the spirit of it with some degree of warmth.

Madame Bloomfield-Zeisler was, as always, a delight. Who can play Chopin as she does? Such exquisite grace, such tender clarity of tone, and such a breathing-into the music of the master's spirit. Madame Bloomfield-Zeisler is rightly called the greatest woman pianist. She gives to her interpretation all the fineness and beauty of a woman's spirit, yet there is no suspicion of any weakness or over-emotion. She is a great and satisfying artist.

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The usual free organ recital will be given today by Edwin H. Lemare in Carnegie music hall, Schenley park, beginning at 4 o'clock. Mr Lemare's program includes, charming novelty by the eminent French organist and composer, Guilmant, namely "Offertoire Upon Two Christmas Themes," which are the tunes familiarly known at "Oh, Come, Alle Ye Faithful,, and Christmas carol, "Noel." These themes are used in the characteristically musical manner of Guilmant.

Organ students will be glad to hear two movements from Mendelssohn's sonata No. 3. Of transcriptions Mr. Lemare will present Rossini's "Tancredi" overture, and the two most liked movements from Grieg's "Peer Gynt," suite; "Aase's Death" and "Morning Dawn;" also Liszt's march, "From Crag to Sea."

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H. P. Ecker announces his forty-second of the evening series of free organ recitals at the Allegheny Carnegie Music Hall for Monday evening, December 20. W. Yeatman Griffith, the basso cantante, who, on account of illness, was prevented from appearing last Monday evening, will be the soloist. Miss Alice Harvey, contralto, will also assist. The program is exceptionally interesting and includes among the organ numbers: Scenes from "The Huguenots," Meyerbeer; overture, "Rosemonde," F. Schubert; suite, "The Masqueraders," Lacome; and "Inflammatus from Stabat Mater," Rossini. Mr. Griffiths will sing Saint Saens' "Journey of King John" and Loewe's "Archibald Douglas." Miss Harvey will sing Tosti's "Heavenward."

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The Mozart club made its initiatory concert of the season the occasion of a rendering of Berlioz's "Te Deum." E. Ellsworth Giles took the tenor solor, and also sang a special number, the Recitative and Aria, "Lend Me Your Aid," from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba." Mr. Giles has a good voice and uses no cheap emotional coloring to make his singing impressive. The concert as a whole was very good, and one of the best things about it was its brevity. These two hours and a half seances of solid music are tiresome.

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Boston prides herself on "first performances," and during the past two weeks has announced several of these. Debussy's "Blessed Damozel" was sung for the first time in America in the Massachusetts town on December 10; Richard Platt, pianist, gave his first United States recital there on December 8; Maurice Kaufmann, violinist, made his first Boston appearance December 9, and it is announced that Mme. Schumann-Heink will begin her concert tour in this country by giving a recital in Boston on the 26th of January. Let the children have the candy first.

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It will be welcome news to the music lovers of the city to learn that Harold Bauer, the pianist, will return to Pittsburgh some time in January for a recital, to be given in the hall of the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music. Mr. Bauer is pleasantly remembered as one of the features of a recent Pittsburgh orchestra concert at Carnegie music hall. His return engagement will be under the auspices and management of Beveridge Webster, director of the Pittsburgh Conservative of Music.

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Leon F. Rains, baritone, assisted by Miss Anna Gertrude Clark, soprano, and Edward J. Napier, accompanist, will be heard in song recital at Conservatory hall, Dithridge street, on Monday evening, December 21. Mr. Rains has many friends here, having been before the musical public of Pittsburgh several times in concert and opera. He will sing, among other numbers, "Winter," a song by W. K. Steiner, one of our local musicians. Miss Clark will be remembered as having sung with Damrosch's orchestra at the exposition.

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The National Conservatory of Music, founded by Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber in 1885, and chartered by the United States government in 1891, has received three new scholarships to be awarded at the 19th semi-annual entrance examinations which will be held at No. 128 East Seventeenth street, New York, on January 4. One of them is for voice, one for the piano and the third for the violin. They will be given to students who have no means but whose talent promises distinction as artists. One of the most eminent singers now before the public—Lillian Blauvelt—was a holder of one of these scholarships.

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Mrs. Marguerite Harrison Riley, who won the Nordica prize for the best American woman's voice, was declared ineligible when it was discovered that she was a married woman. She is the wife of the Rev. Edward Riley, pastor of the Grace Presbyterian church at Jenkintown, Pa. Two years before her marriage she sang in the Park church choir of Elmira, N. Y. She was then Miss Margaret Harrison, and this was the name handed in by her when she sang as one of the contestants for the prize. She used her maiden name, she said, because it was one she intended as her stage name. There were 900 competitors for this prize and Mrs. Riley was not only adjudged the winner at this trial, but in a subsequent test in New York she came out victorious. Now there will be a second contest, and all young women with good voices who intend to make entries should postpone all engagements of a matrimonial tendency.

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Miss Elsie Playfair, a new London pianist, made her appearance on the concert stage some days ago, and strange to say escaped after the ordeal without hearing any puns on her name. She was far more fortunate than Richard Heard, the new manager of the Washington Symphony orchestra. "Have you heard of Heard?" has been heard on every side in the national capital since the arrival of that worthy gentleman.

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Louis C. Elson in the December number of the Philadelphia Etude warns musicians not to allow the "fever of emotion" or the "frenzy of composition" to wear out their strength in young manhood. Mendelssohn, who died at the age of 38, Mozart at 35, Purcell at 37, Bellini at 33, Schubert at 31 and Chopin at 40 are held up as examples of the fate which sometimes overtakes composers. Some people find their health severely impaired by listening to pupils' recitals and improvisations by next door neighbors.

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There doesn't seem to be much doubt that little Franz von Vecsay, the boy violinist over whose playing all artistic Berlin is going into ecstacies at present, is not as other "juvenile prodigies," but is really going to cut a big figure in the

FRANZ VON VECSAY.

musical world. For this youngster of 10 handles his three-quarter size violin with really astonishing mastery, and critics are unanimous in praising his marvelous technique, and also his interpretation of the works he plays.

Franz von Vecsay's home is in Buda Pesth and he comes of a highly gifted family. His father is a clever violinist, and his mother is an uncommonly good pianist. His mother's sister, Frau Waldheim-Frommer, has appeared with much success in Berlin and Rotterdam. From his babyhood the child heard good music in his parent's home, and when he was five he played delightfully by ear on his tiny fiddle. A year later, he performed Schumann's "Traeumerei" in public without having received any instruction in music. Then the father set himself about giving the little one lessons. In 1901 he became a pupil of the well-known violinist Hubay in Buda Pesth, and two years later he played like a finished artist in a concert at the musical academy of which Hubay is head. A musical critic wrote at the time: "He played and the tears ran down my face." Another critic at the same concert prohpesied that the child would become world-renowned. David Papper declared that the boy was the greatest genius he had ever heard, and Joachim is deeply interested in him. The child is amiable and charming, perfectly simple and innocent.

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Notable among the new works produced recently in concert are Max Bruch's "Damayanti" (scenes from the Indian poem "Nala and Damayanti" opus 78), produced at the Colonne concerts in Paris October 26; Henri Buesser's symphonic poem, "Hercules in the Garden of the Hesperides," at the Lamoureux concerts, same city; Busch's "King Olaf," a cantata for soprano, tenor, baritone, chorus and orchestra, produced by the Apollo club, Chicago, November 30; Liza Lehmann's cycle, "Songs of Love and Spring"; Rousseau's "Roi Arthur," which took the Rossini prize and was performed in Paris November 8, and the new symphonic poem of Saint Saens, "Africa," for piano and orchestra, heard at Wiesbaden October 30.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN

By GEORGE SEIBEL.

THE sculptor who should set about to reproduce the lost marbles of Phidias, or the painter who should essay to restore the vanished colors of Zeuxis, would pay dearly for his presumption. What shall be said of Bliss Carman, who has undertaken to replace the rarest jewels filched by rapacious Time from the crown of ancient poetry? It was 600 years before Christ that "burning Sappho loved and sung;" of her nine books nothing is left but two little lyrics and a handful of stardust, sprinkled as quotations through classic authors. Enough, these exquisite relics, to thrust us through with regret for the loveliness that we have lost. The poetess whom Theocritus and Catullus imitated, whom Solon and Plato praised, has been the delight and despair of poets in every age, and he has been immortal fame who snared one dying echo of her passionate song. Here comes Bliss Carman, and, coolly as a conjuror produces roses from the air, reels off a century of Sapphic poems. Will not the lovers of the Lesbian songstress rise and smite him with odious comparisons, and cry out to the world, like vendors of patent panaceas, "Accept no substitute!"

Mr. Carman must have realized the difficulty and the danger of his undertaking when he strung these hundred lyrics upon Sappho's name. Pearls would look dull as pebbles, gold darker than iron, beside such luster and richness. This he must have known, and he must abide the peril of his rashness. Take the most Sapphic strain of all, his forty-fourth lyric:

O, but my delicate lover,
Is she not fair as the moonlight?
Is she not supple and strong
For hurried passion?

Has not the god of the green world,
In his large, tolerant wisdom,
Filled with the ardors of earth
Her twenty summers?

Well did he make her for loving;
Well did he mold her for beauty;
Gave her the wish that is brave
With understanding.

"O Pan, avert from this maiden
Sorrow, misfortune, bereavement,
Harm, and unhappy regret,"
Prays one fond mortal.

Take the second stanza. The caustic critic would point out that the god of the green world is Mr. Carman's god; that his large tolerant wisdom is Emerson's wisdom; that the ardors of earth are Swinburne's and the twenty summers Ella Wheeler Wilcox's. There are so many un-Sapphic words and images. The Hebraist who reads lyric 69 would wonder if Sappho had read Job; the Hellenist who read lyric 39, if she had read John; the Shakespearean who read lyric 60, if she had read "Cymbeline;" the historical student who read lyric 50, how she knew of a pharos 300 years before Ptolemy Soter.

But let us condone Mr. Carman's daring and admit that there is really something of Greek simplicity, of naive passion, of natural melody in this lyric cycle. Sometimes we seem to hear her very voice—in the lines:

They only perish of winter
Whom Love, audacious and tender,
Never hath visited.

or in these:

When I have departed,
Say but this behind me,
"Love was all her wisdom,
All her care."

The volume, which has an introduction by Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, is published by L. C. Page & Co. in an edition limited to 500 copies at $6; and two other editions, still more glorified and rarified, at $10 and $15 respectively. It is really one of the most exquisite gift books of the season, and the price most reasonable when one considers what risks Mr. Carman is running.

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The latest literary celebrity in London is Mme. Albanesi, whose novel, "Susannah and One Elder," has had a remarkable sale there, and is, I understand, to be published before long in this country. Mme. Albanesi's career in letters affords a striking parallel with that of

MME. E. MARIA ALBANESI,
Whose New Novel Has Made a Hit in England.

our own Louisa Alcott. She started with unsigned sensational stories for cheap periodicals when she was 18; then, under the name of Effie Adelaide Rowlands, she made another reputation with serial stories of a semi-sensational sort; then she set forth under her own name to make yet another reputation, with the upper crust of novel readers. Her first novel in this third stage of development was called "Peter, a Parasite," and attracted some critical attention; the second, "Love and Louise," went better, and then came "Susannah," fame and fortune.

"I think a novel is intended above all things to be readable," she says. "Naturally it is only a theory of mine, and I put it forward modestly, but I cannot help feeling that it is a mistake to veil views touching religion or politics under the guise of romance. Everything that has to do with life as it is lived by real people is an open field to the novelist, and I am sure that the keynote to any lasting success is the handling of human nature in a natural way. A little bit of heart will make a book go further than all the clever writing in the world, although I am a great admirer of style. I believe firmly that the day of reaction has come, and that people will welcome any book that tells a good story and deals with ordinary everyday folk instead of probing into the workings of hysterical subjects."

Mme. Albanesi has made two visits to America, and says she has a great longing to go again. She is English, but, as can be guessed from her name, her husband, Signor Carlo Albanesi, is an Italian, and was famous as a concert pianist until he gave up his public work to accept a professorship in the Royal Academy of Music. More than one young member of the English royal family has been taught to play the piano under Signor Albanesi's guidance.

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From Jacob Steendam to W. D. Howells many poets and novelists have had their home in New York. Some are famous for other things, like Steendam, who bought black-burned bricks, considered worthless, and by alternating the dark and light bricks built the prettiest house in New Amsterdam. Some, like W. D. Howells, born in Ohio, are only New Yorkers by adoption. Yet there are enough noted literary names associated with the metropolis to give concern even to Boston, our eastern Athens. Among the names associated with New York are Philip Freneau, Thomas Paine, Joel Barlow, N. P. Willis, Washington Irving, Joseph Rodman Drake, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Fenimore Cooper, Edgar Allan Poe, William Cullen Bryant, Bayard Taylor, J. G. Holland, John James Audubon, Richard Grant White and Richard Henry Stoddard. One does not realize how large a part New York has played in our national literature, until one reads Charles Hemstreet's "Literary New York," just published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in a handsomely illustrated volume, and sees how many literary shrines are there besides Fordham Cottage. A sense of something unreal, like an echo from the "Arabian Nights," comes over one nowadays as one hears about "the home where Bryant lived when he became editor of the Evening Post, and from which he often walked around the corner to make an evening call on his near neighbor and friend, J. Fenimore Cooper."

Mr. Hemstreet's literary guide-book has one error made curious by the unconscious commentary that follows it. Says he: "Another who sometimes spent hours at Pfaff's was George Farrar Browne, but few will remember him by that name." Most people, indeed, will remember Artemus Ward by the name of Charles.

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With Richard Whiteing's new story, "The Yellow Van," among the "best selling books," it is interesting to hear the author's view as to the province of the novel. This Mr. Whiteing expressed at a dinner of an English literary club recently, when he said that the novel performed a service to society analagous to that of light cavalry. "It went forward, saw everything, did not probe all, but showed how a thing was affecting the hearts and minds of simple men and women, and what they were thinking about. Once that was put before the people, they were on the way to reform." And then the author of "No. 5 John Street" went on to say that he "doubted much whether the technique in fiction was ever so good as it is today."

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So far, most of the novelists seem to be on Mr. Chamberlain's side in the so-called "fiscal campaign" that is being waged in England. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle recently came out strong for protection; Sir Gilbert Parker is of the same faith, and the other day Rider Haggard also expressed himself as in favor of the "new policy"—and even went so far as to advocate a tax on food! Phillips Oppenheim is another protectionist novel writer, and didn't W. Clark Russell make the villain of his last romance a free trader?

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A good story is told by Marion Crawford on himself. He was introduced to a young woman recently, and hearing that he was a novelist, she said: "And have you written anything that will live after you're gone?"

"I don't know," he replied. "You see, what I am after is something that will enable me to live while I am here."

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When the newspapers told, the other day, how Kenneth Grahame had just escaped assassination at the hands of a lunatic, in his office at the Bank of England, many folk who had read "The Golden Age" and "Dream Days" learned for the first time that their author—in his unliterary hours—played an important part in the management of the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street." On the other hand, many Londoners were surprised to find that the "Mr. K. Grahame" with whom, in his capacity as secretary of the bank, they had done business over and over again, was Kenneth Grahame, the author, of whose children's stories they had heard if they had not read them.

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One of the most attractive of the holiday gift-books comes rather late—the Bobbs-Merrill Company's edition of Longfellow's "Miles Standish," with a series of drawings by Howard Chandler Christy. The story of the stern old Puritan soldier who did his wooing by proxy, with the result that not he but John Alden got Priscilla, is a perennial favorite, and in this new guise it ought to be as popular as the Christy edition of "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," published last year.

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There will be unusual interest in finding out what sort of novel G. K. Chesterton has written in his forthcoming romance, "A Napoleon of Notting Hill," to which he is now putting the finishing touches. Hitherto Mr. Chesterton has confined his attention to critical essays, reviews, and the functions of an editor. His "Life of Browning" attracted much attention, and he has now a similar life of Kingsley in hand. Chesterton is burly and jovial and glad to talk about his work. Apropos of his coming "life," a woman recently remarked that she never liked Kingsley. "You will when I've finished with him," said the essayist, "if only out of sympathy."

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One of the earliest applications for the limited large paper edition of Richard Henry Stoddard's "Recollections," just brought out by A. S. Barnes & Co., was from a brother poet who of recent years has written more state papers than poems—Secretary of State John Hay.

Artist and Mother.

"Memoirs of Madame Vigee Lebrun." Translated and edited by Lionel Strachey. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 233 pages, many Illustrations. Price, $2.75 net.

THE series of French memoirs which Lionel Strachey has been translating into English has no more entertaining chapter than the life-story of the painter whose picture of herself and her daughter is so familiar while her fame as an artist has been all but forgotten. Mlle. Vigee was the daughter of an obscure painter; she was married to a picture dealer who was notorious as a gamester; she saw the close of the dissolute reign of Louis XV. and painted Du Barry; she painted Marie Antoinette and saw the red deluge of the French revolution; an exile,

MOTHER AND CHILD.
Mme. Vigee-Lebrun's Portrait of Herself and Her Daughter.

she visited many of the capitals and courts of Europe, painting the rulers and the reigning belles—and everywhere, at all times, her beauty and her wit and her art won a way for her.

A narrative of this kind, running vivaciously along through ever shifting scenes, has hardly a chance of becoming dull. We hear how Davesne, who taught her to mix colors, dined upon soup and baked apples; how the credulous Poinsinet, a dramatist who had three plays successfully produced in one evening, and who frequently visited her father, was made to believe that there was an office called the King's Screen, and was persuaded to stand before a blazing fire until it nearly roasted his calves. Amid the gayeties and temptations of French life, Mlle. Vigee had been brought up in almost puritanical fashion, and she tells amusingly how she managed her male sitters when they would attempt a flirtation with her. "As soon as I observed any intention on their part of making sheep's eyes at me, I would paint them looking in another direction than mine, and then, at the least movement of the pupils, would say, 'I am doing the eyes now.'"

Her marriage was a most unhappy one, save for the blessing of maternity. Her husband, Lebrun, pocketed her fees, and in addition persuaded her to give lessons to add to his income, which he dissipated at such a rate that when she fled in 1789 she had but 20 francs, though she had made more than a million.

Marie Antoinette frequently sat for her, and she has only praise and admiration for the unhappy queen. One incident is particularly significant and touching:

The queen neglected nothing to impart to her children the courteous and gracious manners which endeared her so to all her surroundings. I once saw her make her six-year-old daughter dine with a little peasant girl and attend to her wants. The queen saw to it that the little visitor was served first, saying to her daughter, "You must do the honors."

Mme. Vigee Lebrun's evening parties were so crowded at times that marshals of France had to sit on the floor for lack of chairs. She remembers that the Marshal de Noailles, who was very stout and very old, one evening had the greatest difficulty in getting up again. One of these affairs, which she turned into a "Greek supper," became famous and was used to illustrate the extravagance of the Bourbon regime. The report spread in Paris that the supper had cost 20,000 francs. When she reached Rome, the cost had swelled to 40,000 francs. At St. Petersburg some years later she heard that the outlay had been 80,000 francs. And she tells how the supper had in reality cost almost 15 francs.

When the revolution came, Mme. Lebrun fled to Italy. Both in Rome and in Naples she found plenty of commissions and carried away plenty of entertaining memories. Perhaps the most striking of all concerns the laziness and ingenuity of Countess Skavronska. This lady had the finest collection of jewels the artist had ever seen, but was too lazy ever to put them on; and in order to go to sleep she had a slave under her bed who told her the same story every night. About this time we begin to hear of the daughter who was Mme. Lebrun's frequent and best-beloved model. She tells with maternal pride that this wonderful child wrote a novel at the age of 9; the mother herself had not read one until after her marriage, and then it was "Clarissa Harlowe" she read.

Leaving Italy, Mme. Lebrun spent some time at Vienna and then went to St. Petersburg, where Catherine II. got up at 5 in the morning, lit her own fire, made her own coffee, and once was roundly cursed to her face by a chimney-sweep who was plying his vocation and found himself smoked out. Catherine expressed a wish to have her portrait painted by Mme. Lebrun, but a few days later Catherine was dead, and mad Paul ascended the throne, who made the people bow obeisance to his palace and had his police knock off all round hats. The close of her stay in St. Petersburg was darkened by the estrangement of her daughter, who contracted an untoward marriage that nearly broke her mother's heart.

Moscow and Potsdam saw Mme. Lebrun next, and she has set down lively impressions of each place. Then she returned to Paris, where the first consul had seized the reins of power. But, as the Prince Dolgoruki said, this was not a court, it was a power, and Mme. Lebrun did not find the atmosphere of Paris congenial. In 1802 she crossed the channel. An anecdote she tells of the great Sir Joshua Reynolds illustrates both his modesty and her merit:

> When my portrait of M. de Calonne arrived at the London custom house, Reynolds, who had been apprised of the fact, went to look at it. When the box was opened he stood absorbed in the picture for a long space and praised it warmly. Thereupon some nincompoop ejaculated, "That must be a fine portrait; Mme. Lebrun was paid 80,000 francs for it!" "I am sure," replied Reynolds, "I could not do it as well for a hundred thousand."

She remained in England for some time, painting among other portraits that of "the first gentleman of Europe," who scandalous tongues said was her lover, which she repudiates with so little protestation that one is ready to believe it a calumny. Her closing days, during the decline and fall of Bonaparte and the return of the Bourbons, were dimmed by grief—her husband died, then her daughter, then her brother—but the evening of her life was serene and beautiful.

Everywhere in her narrative she is a charming and brilliant causeuse, a little vanity prettily shining through at times, as a dimple when a beauty smiles. Mr. Strachey has kept his best wine for the last—this volume is more delightful than the Countess Potocka's memoirs, which were more laden with diplomatics, or the memoirs of the "Contemporary," which were more luridly adventurous. The translation is so well done that one rarely thinks of it as a translation.

Riley's New Book of Verse.

"His Pa's Romance." By James Whitcomb Riley. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 168 pages. Price, $1.

IT may be doubted whether all the gayly gilded and lavishly illuminated gift books of the season will bring more joy than this new volume of our Hoosier poet's verse. Riley reaches the heart—his humor is never made-to-order, his pathos never put on—he is the most human of poets. He cannot speak with the tongues of Milton's archangels, but we understand his Hoosier dialect better. The piece de resistance of his new volume of verse is a boy's story of how his pa and his ma got married, as the boy has heard the story from his uncle. It was a runaway match, and a week after the wedding the young husband and wife went to ask the old folks' forgiveness. But the irate father pulled his daughter into the house and drove the young man off with a shotgun. The young man went, waited a week, and then sent word for his mother-in-law to come and get his wife's things. The mother-in-law comes; he locks her in the cellar, and drives off his father-in-law with a shotgun. The old man finally agrees "to swop his daughter for her ma," and there is an all-round reconciliation. The story is told in Riley's happiest vein and will make a hit with all his admirers.

The other poems, both those that touch you and those that tickle you, show no abatement of Riley's gifts. In the mass they are fairly well described by one stanza of one poem, first published in the Riley-Nye Time-Table:

Howdy-do, and then, good-by—
Mixes just like laugh and cry;
Deaths and births, and worst and best,
Tangled their contrariest;
Ev'ry jinglin' weddin' bell
Skeerin' up some funer'l knell—
Here's my song, and there's your sigh—
Howdy-do, and then, good by.

Whether it be a roistering ballad of "Chairley Burke" or a haunting echo of sleighbells from "the glorious nights of the long ago," the poet is heard gladly. He is least happy in serious attempts to soar—sonnets and the like—but there is an elegy on the death of Maurice Thompson that has some flawless verses full of true feeling:

He would have holiday—outworn, in sooth,
  Would turn again to seek the old release—
The open fields—the loved haunts of his youth—
  The woods, the waters, and the paths of peace.

Perchance—with subtler senses than our own
  And love exceeding ours—he listens thus
To ever nearer, clearer pipings blown
  From out the lost lands of Theocritus.

Be his the glittering dawn, the twinkling dew,
  The breathless pool or gush of laughing streams—
Be his the triumph of the coming true
  Of all his loveliest dreams.

Tackling a Hard Task.

"The True History of the Civil War." By Guy Carleton Lee. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 421 pages, with illustrations and maps. Price, $2.

THE time has come when a true history of the Civil War might be written. Ancient animosities have been buried and the bonds of union cemented firmer than ever; battles and sieges are glorious memories. Grant and Lee are regarded as patriots alike. A true history of the civil war might now be written, yet it may be doubted whether Prof. Lee's book is the true history. He has striven to be perfectly fair; he has set down nought in malice; he shows a comprehensive grasp of the causes that led up to the conflict, and has given careful study to the campaigns that were fought; yet somehow, somewhere, his work falls short. Perhaps it is because he realizes the injustice that so many historians have done the South, that he so often lapses into an apologetic or argumentative tone; drops from the judicial attitude into that of the advocate. His favorite word is "but," and its use is well illustrated in one paragraph which lucidly sums up some significant facts:

> Lincoln received 180 of the electoral votes; Breckenridge, 72; Bell, 39; and Douglas, 12. But the popular vote is far more worthy of attention, as it more closely indicates the position in which the people stood. Lincoln received 1,866,352, all from the free states with the exception of 26,430. Douglas received 1,375,157 (free states, 1,211,632; slave states, 163,525); Breckenridge, 571,871 slave, 277,082 free; Bell, 515,973 slave, 74,678 free. It will be seen from this that the Republicans polled only about two-fifths of the popular vote; and the southern Democracy did not carry the south. There the Union candidates received together 679,498 votes against 571,871 for the secession candidate. Thus the Republican party was not supported by the will of the people, and the disunion element had not a majority in the south. Consequently, it would seem as if, with the exercise of wisdom and patience, the country might yet have been saved without the terrors of a civil war.

The clause introduced by "but," with its implied discrediting of representative democracy, is the only thing that vitiates this fine paragraph and makes it unphilosophical history. There are other things that people will object to, with far less reason—for instance:

> In the annals of crime we can learn of no deed more atrocious than that laid to the charge of the demented agitator John Brown, later of Harper's Ferry infamy, and afterward canonized by public opinion at the north.

This sentence is probably all true except the atrocious exaggeration with which it begins; but there are some lines about General Grant at Galena which, even if true, most people will think were not altogether necessary to a true account of the war:

> Grant at this time was still under the influence of habits of intemperance. Acquaintances would cross the street to avoid meeting him and being importuned for loans.

It must be admitted, nevertheless, that Mr. Lee's book is animated with the purpose of impartiality. Perhaps it is this very purpose that has sometimes led him astray.

The City of St. Botolph.

"Boston: the Place and the People." By M. A. DeWolfe Howe. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 397 pages, illustrated. Price, $2.50.

The wit who said, "Boston is not a city, but a state of mind," might find corroboration of his words in Mr. Howe's book. Emerson's claim of intellectual leadership for St. Botolph's town was not altogether patriotic pride, since Emerson was not a true Bostonian himself; and Holmes' letter to Motley, saying that Edward Everett was the yardstick by which men were measured in Boston, was not altogether humorous exaggeration. How many political, religious, literary and reform movements have begun in the Hub? How many revolutionary leaders, how many giants of the church, how many abolitionist apostles, how many great poets went forth from Boston? It has perhaps the most interesting associations of any American city, and Mr. Howe has written of them in a way that will captivate his readers. He has not made a history, nor a guidebook, but a mirror of the city's past, reflecting its multitudinous aspirations and achievements.

There is much in such a chronicle to amuse men of our day. Who can refrain from a smile at the expedient to circumvent an old "act to prevent stage plays," reenacted after the revolution? Little more than a century ago plays had to be advertised as "moral lectures," illustrating this or that vice or virtue. "Otway's 'Venice Preserved' appeared as such a lecture in five parts, 'in which the dreadful effects of conspiracy will be exemplified.' To make sure, a little later, that the point of 'Macbeth' should not be missed, it was introduced by 'a dialogue on the horrid crime of murder by Mr. and Mrs. Smith.'"

GUY CARLETON LEE,
Author of "The True History of the Civil War."

Five Books for Girls.

"A Passage Perilous." By Rosa Nouchette Carey. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.50.

"Half a Dozen Housekeepers." By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. Price, 75 cents.

"A Book of Girls." By Lilian Bell. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, $1.

"The Story of the Gravelys." By Marshall Saunders. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, $1.20.

"My Wonderful Visit." By Elizabeth Hill. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.20.

For many years girls' books have been a mixture of silly sentiment and feeble sense. A change for the better has come; Elsie and all her tribe have packed their trunks, and the girls in stories nowadays are sane and healthy. There is some sameness about the plots—the reduced-circumstances story and the visit-to-somewhere story reappearing in many guises. The five books above named afford some variety. "A Passage Perilous" is the story of a girl who fell in love with her husband. Mrs. Wiggins' book, an old favorite, is full of her sparkling humor. Lilian Bell's little volume contains four of her short stories. Miss Saunders' domestic romance will charm her readers as did her "Beautiful Joe." Miss Hill, a new writer but a good one, tells of a little city girl in the country. All of these books are sensible and entertaining.

To Supply a Long-Felt Want.

"New England History in Ballads." By Edward Everett Hale and His Children. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 182 pages. Price, $2.

America has had no real ballad literature because the conditions under which English and Scotch ballads came into existence were never possible here. As Lowell has pointed out, the balladists sang well because they were not encumbered with information nor sicklied o'er with the pale hue of thought. America had no childhood in its literature; it was transplanted fully sophisticated. Dr. Hale and his children, deploring this lack, have sought to remedy it by choosing from many sources poems that will serve as ballads and by supplying others themselves. The attempt is not wholly successful, for the primitive simplicity we have an affectation of bluffness, and that is all. There are ballads of the Pilgrims and the Pirates, of Colonial and Revolutionary days, and even some of the recent Spanish war. Though the volume inevitably fails of its purpose, it is valuable to every student of history and interesting to every lover of his land.

Essays in Many Moods.

"Protean Papers." By William Dudley Foulke. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 197 pages. Price, $1.

Eleven essays are collected in this volume, and they are as varied and entertaining as any literary epicure could wish. The humor of "My Dogs" reminds one of Jerome K. Jerome; some "Observations Concerning Goethe" is sound literary criticism by one who has studied the Weimar sage; the papers on "Mexican Mountains" and "A Visit to Yucatan" are delightful travel pictures; that on "Spellbinders" is an entertaining chronicle of political campaigning, while that on "The Frailties of Literary Criticism" takes an amusing view of a serious matter. On the whole, were we asked our opinion of Mr. Foulke's volume, we should echo the sentiment of the young lady he tells about, whom an instructor in English literature asked, "Miss ——, what have you to say regarding the tragedy of Hamlet?" There was a slight hesitation, a blush, and then an answer, "Why, I liked it, Professor!"

A Commercial Novel.

"Borlase and Son." By T. Baron Russell. New York: John Lane. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. Price, $1.50.

Mr. Russell has satirized, not without many a palpable hit, the trickery that prevails in an English commercial house. Every underhanded procedure is excused in Borlase's emporium by the phrase, "the custom of the trade." There is a rival concern, run on principles of broad benevolence, where virtue is rewarded by the ingratitude and selfishness of the employes. Had Mr. Russell adopted the method of Balzac, he might have produced a commercial romance like Freytag's classical "Debit and Credit," but he has adopted the method of Dickens, and has produced an amusing narrative, but nothing more. An air of farce and melodrama pervades many pages, and reaches its climax when Borlase sets his emporium on fire. The repentance of Borlase upon his deathbed is rather unconvincing, while his son's virtuous heroics are simply insufferable.

Grant Allen as Guide.

"Belgium: Its Cities." By Grant Allen. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Two volumes, 199 and 247 pages, illustrated. Price, $2.

As a gift-book for the travel-lover, this elegant edition of the late Grant Allen's admirable work ought to find favor. It treats the Flemish cities as he has treated Paris, Venice and Florence, from the viewpoint of the traveler that is interested in their history and their art. The monotonous style of the guide-book and the abstractions of the art critic are both avoided. With such a cicerone, a visit to Bruges, Ghent, Brussels and Antwerp can be made most delightful, and the author's style is so happy, each town being regarded as "a museum of its own history," the half-tone illustrations are so many and excellent, that a little imagination will enable the impecunious to enjoy the tour at his own fireside.

New Way to Discourage War.

"Famous Battles of the Nineteenth Century from 1801 to 1817." By G. A. Henty and Others. New York: A. Wessels Co. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. 426 pages. Price $1.

"Famous Battles of the Nineteenth Century from 1861 to 1871." By A. E. Abbott and Others. 390 pages. Price, $1.

Napoleon at Austerlitz and Nelson at Trafalgar, Gen. Jackson at New Orleans and the battle of Waterloo are some of the stirring scenes described in the first of these volumes; the second covers the bloody days of our Civil War and the Franco-Prussian conflict, with such leaders as Moltke and Grant. Every healthy boy will enjoy the books, though the editor says his main object has been to show what war is in reality, and thus perhaps inculcate and foster the desire to avoid it.

A Bowery Tough Transformed.

"My Mamie Rose." By Owen Kildare. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. Pittsburgh: W. W. Waters. 302 pages. Price, $1.50.

This "up-from-the-slums" story is different from its kind. It has been lived and felt, the pathos is not artificial, the tears have real salt in them. The daily grind of the Bowery district dwellers is depicted with much crude vigor. As one man said to the author and hero of the book: "When a man is a Bowery tough at 30, unable to read, and at 37 starts in to earn his living by writing, it is worth the telling." Owen Kildare's regeneration by the power of a good woman, her death a month before they were to be married, and his rise to respectability and usefulness, make a most convincing and affecting story.

Bards in Argument.

"A Little Book of Poets' Parleys." Selected and arranged by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 69 pages. Price, 75 cents.

The editors of the Camberwell Browning and the Pembroke Shakespeare have ingeniously constructed "a set of conversations between sundry pairs of poets assenting or anon dissenting in conveying to one another their minds on various subjects." Thus we find Keats and Browning discussing "Beauty;" Browning and Shakespeare talking over "Love" and "Democracy;" Shakespeare speaking about "Flowers" with Spenser, and concerning "Philosophy" with Milton, while he also finds time to reprove lazy Tom Hood for not rising earlier.

Cruising for Sunken Gold.

"With the Treasure Hunters." By James Otis. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 240 pages. Price, $1.20.

The name of James Otis and the title of his story make comment almost superfluous. Two lads, one as cabin boy, the other as diver's assistant, go with a treasure-seeking expedition to one of the Florida Cays. The operations of diving, the wonders of the deep and the exciting sport of hunting giant turtles, are diversified by adventures of more perilous sort, including shipwreck. Boys will delight to cruise with Tommy Dodd, whose old ways and sayings are most diverting.

ONE OF THE BALLETS IN THE PANTOMIME AT THE GRAND.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

By CHARLES M. BREGG.

ALL HAIL to Santa Claus!

Next of kin to the old gentleman with the reindeers and the toy pack is the pantomime, so far as Pittsburgh children are concerned. Kriss Kringle Davis tells me that he has prepared a wonderful and engaging sight for the little folks this year and has not forgotten the big folks, either, so we may all expect a lively and engaging sojourn of the pretty spectacle at the Grand. I may be something of a fossil and may have my taste blunted by spectacular stage shows, but under ordinary circumstances I am not moved to any great enthusiasm by the promises on the part of managers of "the most gorgeous and brilliant panorama of scenes ever witnessed." That sort of thing has been said so much and lived up to so infrequently that we old, hardened theater-goers are inclined to smile in a tired sort of way when we are handed the proposition by the bland press agent. But the pantomime is a different proposition. Every thread of its gauze and tinsel, every drop of its paint and every vari-colored light of its electricity is dedicated to the Christmas amusement of the children, and the man would be callous indeed who did not hail its arrival with youthful zest and enthusiasm.

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It would be foolish on my part to attempt to forecast or preview the pantomime from any serious point of criticism, just as it will be useless for me next Tuesday morning to ask you to consider its defects, if it have any. An entertainment designed primarily for children is beyond the sacrilegious touch of the reviewer. It is enough to say that Manager Davis has spent a lot of money and that his assistants and co-workers have been busy for many months painting scenery, making costumes, writing music and rehearsing songs, dances and situations. The completed result of all this money, labor and time will be sprung on you tomorrow and will form an important and pleasing feature of the holiday festivities, even if it should not create any new spectacle standards or cut any very large figure in pantomime construction and authorship. In The Gazette of last Sunday there was a brief history of the pantomime, and you know already that we in America get our version of the spectacle from Drury Lane. Manager Davis is, I believe, the only manager of a stock company who has undertaken to make the pantomime a permanent feature of his yearly repertoire. The big syndicate and organization managers several years ago saw the advantage of meeting the growing popular taste for stage spectacles by importing and Americanizing the English pantomime. In these cases, however, as well as with Manager Davis, the Americanizing process meant the elimination of almost every vestige of pantomime proper. This term has never been truthful when applied to the spectacle shows that have been grafted on our stage from the original English stock. A pantomime is largely a voiceless spectacle. "Beauty and the Beast," "Mr. Bluebeard," "Cinderella" and all the so-called pantomimes that we have had have been simply exaggerated musical and scenic burlesques. In most of them the Harlequin and Pierrot have only been comedians or comediennes who applied their own individual methods to their roles, and the story was lost sight of in a maze of incident, song and ballet. This, I take it, will be the case with the Grand's pantomime this year, as it was last—simply a glorified musical burlesque with incidental addenda designed to please and entertain the little folks.

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"Babes in the Wood" is the old nursery story title that has been selected as the basis for this year's pantomime. The advance announcements credit Mr. Huffman, the stage manager of the Grand, with the arrangement of the book of the play. Mr. Huffman is a most excellent stage director, but not being a dramatist in any sense of the word, or even a writer of musical comedy books, we may dismiss the libretto of "Babes in the Wood" as an unimportant and wholly accommodated factor. Nor need Mr. Huffman feel aggrieved that his book of "Cinderella" provokes the fear that the book of "Babes in the Wood" will not cut much figure in the success of the entertainment. Look at some of the specimens we get from real librettists, so-called. When it comes to the music of the Christmas pantomime there is a distinct basis for hope of excellence, vivacity and tunefulness. Mr. Oscar Radin, who has written all of the original music to be used, is an industrious and talented young musician, and has again and again demonstrated his abilities. His entre act music and what he has written for previous pantomimes shows deft skill, fine music instinct and a capable power of combination and orchestration. Mr. Radin has been working for months over the pantomime score, and I am inclined to believe that he regards it as his pet achievement. Of course the book, largely, and the score in less degree will be made up of interpolations from a variety of sources. Should these be fused and blended into a shapely whole the pantomime will be more acceptable to those who are prone to look beyond the mere beauty of scenic effect, but ultimately they will not effect the success or non-success of the show so far as its juvenile patrons are concerned. To these the third and last factor in the modern pantomime, a la the Grand Opera house, is the all-important one. On this point we are told that "Babes in the Wood" will excel all of its predecessors in its beauty, elegance and novelty of scenic and ballet effects. Arnold Kiralfy is again chief ballet master, and this, with the well-known resources of the Grand's stage management for securing effects en masse, promise a riot of pretty stage pictures. All in all there is enough of actual promise before us in this year's pantomime announcements upon which to base the expectation that it will be quite the most pretentious and beautiful thing of its kind that Manager Davis has so far given us. In their assumption of pantomime roles we will miss the individuality of the stock actors, for, however amusingly or capably they may perform their several tasks, they will be submerged by the flood of lights, color effects and mummery of the big incidental features of the spectacle.

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Usually the week before Christmas and that part of the holiday week up to Christmas day are regarded by theatrical managers as something of a nightmare. People are too busy shopping and minds are too intent upon the anticipated joys of the festival to pay much heed to the theaters. The past week did not prove a notable exception to this condition, though in only one or two instances did I observe alarmingly small houses. The present week theatrically promises well. Of all the young female stars of the American stage Miss Ethel Barrymore is the most interesting, because she is doubtless the most striking exception to the usual rule. I am not prepared to accept the view advanced recently by a writer that Miss Barrymore has had to struggle upward through great difficulties to her present place in popular esteem. I do not believe Ethel Barrymore could have helped being the charming woman and delightful actress that she is, even if she had tried. Not that she didn't have difficulties to overcome, but they were only incidents of a certain development rather than obstacles to be heroically fought down. In her first appearance on the stage she was enveloped in the actual and hereditary influence of the Drew name and fame. Long before that, before her convent days, she was a child of the stage, both by parentage and by that law of natural selection that does all sorts of queer things. After her timid look in on the stage in "The Rivals" she came, also by natural processes, under the influence and tuteiage of her uncle, John Drew. Above this was the undying admiration on the part of Charles Frohman for the Barrymores, husband and wife, and the belief on this then rising manager's part that anybody with Barrymore blood in his or her veins could hardly be other than a good actor. Fixed thus with Frohman on her managerial side, her uncle's social and dramatic prestige on the side of her aspirations to get on in the world and every vein in her tall, graceful body running red with inherited stage blood, and you could hardly expect Ethel Barrymore to do other than succeed as an actress.

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And here it is that Miss Barrymore's own influence upon her career gets in its work. Her success is permanent and growing greater every day because the actress has personality, and was not afraid to let the voices within her and the extended hands without have their full significance and work out, with her consent, the destined course she was to follow. There are plenty of other actors' children who have hereditary influence and the prestige of fathers' friends to back them, but they don't all accept these things in the same way. Look at Joe Jefferson's boys, nice fellows, every one of them, but there isn't an actor in the bunch. Heredity bestows the impulses and inclinations and expects us to work out the results, each by a method of his own. Miss Ethel Barrymore has put herself into harmony with all the splendid forces that were at work in her behalf, and as a result she has glided into her present proud place on the stage as easily and gracefully as a gallant boat rushes down the way to meet its destined element, the great restless sea beyond. There could hardly be a stronger contrast in feminine and professional types than is presented in the two actresses who follow one the other at the Nixon. Mrs. Carter was never designed by hereditary or by early impulse to be an actress. Her temperament is almost that of a "beautiful barbarian," restless, active, indomitable in its purposes. She has been made into an actress, a fine one it is true, but you never get away from the impression that she is acting because somebody else said she must. Ethel Barrymore, on the other hand, leaves the impression that here is a young woman living quite naturally and quietly the life she would choose above every other life. As a consequence we find the one actress strident at times in uttering the highest notes of her professional work, reaching effects that may be startling in their vivid character, but nevertheless obvious in respect to the methods by which they are produced. The other actress may make mistakes as to where to put her hands or with what kind of inflection to best express a certain feeling, but she never makes any mistake as to why she is acting.

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Mrs. Carter is an emotional actress of peculiar verve and brilliancy, while Miss Barrymore is a comedienne, but this broad distinction is not the only one that occurs to you as you think of the two women. One is an actress born, the other an actress made. Not that I believe Ethel Barrymore to be a great comedienne. She is only so pleasantly natural and sincere about her work that you feel how enjoyable it must be for her to act because it is born and bred in her blood. It is interesting to know also that Miss Barrymore is fast coming to the place that Maude Adams holds in the popular favor. I do not know whether she will displace that profitable star in the public esteem and affection, but she is certainly in danger of rivaling her, both in the adoration of the matinee girl and in the amount of money that she is able to bring in through the box office.

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The play which Miss Barrymore is using this season is a comedy by a young American playwright whose name appears for the first time in this country on a three-sheet poster. Hubert Henry Davies, who wrote "Cousin Kate," is a San Francisco newspaper man who caught the playwriting habit several years ago, but who found that his native heath afforded but limited field for that appreciation of genius that buys plays, so taking the advice of friends he packed his grip and did not stop traveling until he reached London. Why Mr. Davies did not stop in New York he reserves as a profound professional secret, though for my part I consider his selection of London as a base of operation quite a shrewd move. Had he submitted "Cousin Kate" to the New York managers from his San Francisco vantage point he would doubtless have still been living the affluent and princely life of a newspaper writer. As it is, he went to London, there ran across a New York manager, Charles Frohman, and sold him his piece right off the reel. Mr. Davies has one other play to his credit, "Lady Gorringe's Necklace," which also had London production. Miss Jeffreys, an English actress, originated the role of "Cousin Kate" in London and is still playing it, while there is also a company presenting it on tour in the provinces.

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At the Alvin this week a rather singular result of the general shifting around in bookings that has been caused by the addition of another theater will be presented. The Four Cohans, hitherto an exclusively popular priced attraction, will step into the dignity of prices usually called top notch in every other city outside of Pittsburgh, with the possible exception of New York. I am not sure that the Cohans are not quite as well worth the higher price as some attractions that play to this figure all the time, but whether the public will regard the change of theaters as of sufficient importance to make the difference in price worth while is another question. There has not yet been offered a fair test as to what the two high-priced theaters can do in the way of money making. The first week the interest and curiosity aroused over the opening of the Nixon and the fact that Sothern drew heavily on his own account left the balance of favor undecided. During the past week there has been an unusually strong attraction at the Nixon and a very weak one at the Alvin. If this sort of booking goes on there will have to be another readjustment of prices or there will be trouble for the house getting the weak attractions. Personally I regard the policy adopted by the managers of the Nixon in readjusting their prices so as to popularize that beautiful house a good move. It would be folly to try to make a theater in a city so democratic as Pittsburgh thoroughly exclusive, so that in fixing a scale of price for the new playhouse both liberal and varied, the management emphasizes its desire to have the theater known as belonging to the people, without respect to class or distinction.

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Standing very high in respect to its popularity, the attraction at the Empire theater this week serves to increase the excellence of the general amusement offering of the holiday week. "The Princess Chic" is in itself a light opera that deserves to live beyond the heyday of its high-priced existence. Julian Edwards wrote the music and that is of itself a guarantee of tunefulness. If you will recall "The Wedding Day," by the same author, you will remember one of the very best of our modern light opera scores. Manager McCulloch tells me that the present production, which is under the management of John P. Slocum, is in every way comparable to the earlier productions. Miss Vera Michelena, the young singer who appears in the title role, comes to us from that land of flowers that has sent so many theatrical blossoms to bloom in eastern stage gardens—California.

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At the Bijou a melodrama of familiar type to patrons of that house will be seen, "The Factory Girl," one of Charles E. Blaney's big scenic productions. At the Avenue and Duquesne a very admirable class of vaudeville is scheduled, while the "High Rollers" will be at the Academy.

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There was a revival of the gossip of another new theater for Pittsburgh last week, caused by the presence in the city of the men who are already in possession of a site for a play house on Duquesne way. I am inclined to believe that the theater building fever has somewhat subsided. The crafty investors will doubtless prefer to lie by awhile and see how the scheme works as actually in operation in the high-class field.

Between the Acts.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM STAGELAND—PERSONAL GOSSIP FROM THE THEATER AND ITS PEOPLE.

OVER in London, the home of the modern Christmas pantomime, there is a dearth of pretty, shapely girls to play the "principal boy" roles in the pantomimes. The London Mail says:

"Music hall managers say that their people make the only good 'principal boys.' 'Most of our artists,' said one proprietor,' 'have been on the halls since they were children. There they learn step dancing, to dance with their bodies held erect. To make a successful artist they must have straight legs, and without the latter,' he added quite seriously, 'they are no good for "principal boys." Musical comedy does not demand so much, and that is why "principal boys" are scarce.'

"In the days of burlesque 'principal boys' were plentiful. The modern substitute for burlesque does not require girls to be trained to play other than girls' parts, and in consequence the halls are cleared of the tall, straight-limbed ladies who wear tights when they sing romances. The salaries paid to 'principal boys' vary very much. Some of them get £20 per week; some £50. Great music hall favorites get much more.

"Miss Vesta Tilley can easily command £150 per week in pantomime, and Miss Ada Reeve last Christmas received £250 for the pantomime at the Court theater, Liverpool.

"Whatever salary a music hall artist can earn at ordinary times is doubled or trebled by the theater wanting her as a 'principal boy,' consequently every other lady with the necessary pretensions seeks a pantomime engagement. The supply, however, of the best 'boys' is short. Last year Drury Lane imported a 'principal boy' from New Zealand, this year she comes from America.

"Miss Evie Greene, one of the best of pantomime 'boys,' was a musical comedy artist first. The halls cannot claim her. Miss Ada Reeve could play either boy or girl and make it a success, but that talent is rare."

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N. C. Goodwin in "My Wife's Husband" is the Nixon underline.

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Mr. William G. Kauffman, a well-known writer on dramatic subjects and connected for many years with Pittsburgh newspapers, has assumed control of the press work for the Nixon and Alvin theaters, with offices in the latter house. Mr. Kauffman is one of the most thorough and capable dramatic critics and writers in the country.

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"A Silver Slipper" will follow the Four Cohans at the Alvin.

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In this department last Sunday reference was made to Miss Eleanore Churchill, the young leading woman of "The Fatal Wedding," which was at the Bijou, and who is a native of Wheeling, W. Va. Miss Churchill was the recipient of much social attention by friends in Pittsburgh, where she is quite well known. She is an actress of more than the usual endowment of emotional talent found among melodramatic players. Indeed, Miss Churchill is very superior to her dramatic surroundings, for while "The Fatal Wedding" is calculated to enthuse by reason of its exaggerated story it is not the sort of play that shows to the best advantage the talents of a young actress of Miss Churchill's capable talents. She plays the wronged wife in the Kremer drama with skill and force, giving the part a delicate shading that is not commonly found in the work of this class of heroines.

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Rebecca Warren in "Tess" is the New Year's attraction at the Empire.

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Ethel Barrymore says she "worships" Robert Louis Stevenson. She has a "tremendous feeling" for Balzac. All around, in her home, are books. And she says some entertaining and characteristic things in talking about them. For instance, she says she has never met a man who did not recognize himself in "Sentimental Tommy," especially in the Tommy of "Tommy and Grizel." She admires Henry James from his first book to his last. Then she says she thinks his last could have been written in five pages, but is "so glad he preferred to do it in two volumes." She reads much of Turgenieff, "the only Russian writer who strikes me as international." All these enthusiasms are highly interesting, especially in the light of her greatest literary love, which is "Alice in Wonderland." This she takes with her wherever she goes. "I read 'Alice in Wonderland' every other day just to keep myself alive," is the way she expresses her love for the book.

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Isabel Irving in "The Crisis" is coming to the Duquesne theater New Year's week.

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Ned Wayburn declares "that it is no joke to coach 20 girls for the act I have given to vaudeville. 'Minstrel Misses' sounds well enough, but the alliteration means a good deal more than appears on the surface. The 'Minstrel Misses' is a little company in itself. It has its own call boy, its own wardrobe mistress and its own musical director. In fact, it is unique in that way.

"I formed the idea in 1890, but had to wait to clothe it in

BIJOU—Lon Haskell.

the form I wished. Various suggestions were made to me at the rehearsals as to how to work it out in a more conventional manner, but I would have none of them. For instance, as I couldn't have a change of scene, it was proposed to me that I should have a specialty played while the girls were making up off the stage. I wouldn't listen to this, and I am glad I didn't now. The girls just take one minute and a half to black their faces and change their costumes, and appear with wooly wigs on their blonde heads. Then they enter into the fun of their performance and don't go through their business as if they had to."

NIXON—Ethel Barrymore As "Cousin Kate."

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A new musical comedy, "Girls Will Be Girls," is the Bijou underline.

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When you glance over your program at the Nixon tomorrow night you will see the name of Annie Adams in the short cast of "Cousin Kate." This is no less a person than the mother of the delectable Maud, whom we all know and love. Mrs. Adams is an actress of the old school, and had her first experience in the old stock theaters of California. Though the mother of one of the most popular and richest woman stars on the American stage, Mrs. Adams prefers to continue in the work she loves so well.

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Richard Mansfield is going to make an extended season of it, for according to present plans he will remain on tour until the middle of June. After the Chicago engagement Mr. Mansfield will play two weeks in Boston, two weeks in Philadelphia, and then tour through the south, which will take him westward to San Francisco, where he is booked for a two weeks' engagement commencing May 16. The season will end in Duluth, and the company will travel by boat to Buffalo. Mr. Mansfield contemplates the production of a tragedy by Lord Byron and there is a possibility that he will use "Macbeth."

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The Christmas number of the Dramatic Mirror is full of excellent and timely news concerning the theater and its people, while its special features represent a very high-class of contributions. The Mirror has had a useful career and today stands as a sort of dramatic knight errant, whose mission is to rescue the stage from what it imagines to be the curse of commercialism.

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As Mrs. G. H. Gilbert has been before the public for nearly 80 years—she became an actress at the age of 4—she has decided to retire, and Charles Frohman has in view a farewell tour for "the grand old woman" to occupy about 20 weeks, in a new play to be written for her by Clyde Fitch. The title will probably be "Grandma."

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David Belasco began suit last week against Klaw & Erlanger for $50,000, money he claims is due him for "The Heart of Maryland," which was booked by the above-named firm, and Mr. Belasco asseverates that the firm has not made a proper accounting to him.

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There will be Christmas day matinees in all the theaters next Friday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE HARRY DAVIS, Propr. and Mgr.
PITTSBURGH'S GREATEST EVENT OF THE YEAR! Commencing Monday Matinee, DEC. 21st
REMARKABLE PANORAMA OF STRIKING BEAUTY
THE NEW STOCK COMPANY
In a Prodigal Display of Dazzling Splendor! Brilliant Result of a Year's Preparation, The Gorgeous $50,000 Spectacle,
The Xmas Pantomime
"BABES IN THE WOODS"
Book adapted from the Mother Goose stories by J. C. Huffman, and entire production under his personal stage direction.
Magnificently illustrated with a wealth of scenic and sartorial art, startling electrical effects, and the very acme of mechanical ingenuity, forming a spectacle of incomparable beauty. Introducing the most
SUPERB KIRALFY BALLET
Ever brought to America, in bewildering mazes of intricate figures, and dainty arabesques of rhythmic movement, embodying the very poetry of motion.
Principals and Chorus of Superior Voices
In a musical medley of exceptional excellence, written especially for this production,
300 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE
Desirable Seats Are Available for Any Afternoon or Evening the Early Part of the Week.
SEAT SALE for New Year's Week Will Open Thursday, Dec. 24, at 9 A. M.

Theater Programs

CHRISTMAS WEEK WILL BE BRIGHTENED BY ENTERTAINMENTS OF GREAT VARIETY.

THE BIG PANTOMIME.

NIXON—Ethel Barrymore in "Cousin Kate."

"Cousin Kate," in which Ethel Barrymore, presented by Charles Frohman, will be the attraction at the beautiful new Nixon theater this week, affords Miss Barrymore a splendidly sympathetic role, in which she is declared to have scored the greatest successes in the past. The supporting cast and the production will be exactly the same seen during the phenomenally successful New York run which Miss Barrymore had in this play and which she is only just terminating. During this engagement Miss Barrymore will give a special Christmas day matinee, in addition to the regular Saturday matinee. "Cousin Kate" is the work of Hubert Henry Davies, the brilliant young American playright, who is much better known on the other side of the Atlantic than he is in this country. Kate Curtis, the title role, played by Miss Barrymore, is a worldly-wise and somewhat cynical novelist, who has become celebrated at 29. This is accepted as the first stage portraiture of a type that has been growing more and more familiar in this day and generation—that of the young old maid of modern society. To the character, outlined by the playwright, Miss Barrymore lends such a measure of her winning personality and dainty talent, that Kate Curtis becomes even more charming, if possible, than the younger heroines with whom this star has been heretofore associated in the minds of the theater-going public. Pittsburgh sees this play for the first time out of New York, with the exception of a two weeks' presentation in Boston, where it duplicated its tre-

EMPIRE—"Princess Chic."

mendous New York success. In the cast are such well-known names as Bruce McRea, Grant Stewart, Harold Grau, Annie Adams, Beatrice Agnew and Doris Rankin.

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GRAND—Christmas Pantomime.

The result of a whole year's preparation, together with the expenditure of something like $50,000 in scenic equipment, will be shown in this year's Pittsburgh Christmas pantomime, when the curtain rises on the premiere performance of "Babes in the Woods," at the Grand opera house tomorrow. With the well-known "Mother Goose" nursery story for his theme, Stage Director Huffman has made his own book of the play, and built around it a dazzling series of pictorial effects that is calculated to eclipse any similar production made at this house, if, indeed, it does not surpass any spectacular extravaganza ever shown in this city. In addition to the members of the stock company in the principal dramatic roles, the production calls for a cast of operatic singers and chorus, and an augmented orchestra of 25 musicians. Oscar Radin has written the incidental music, while the ballads and topical songs were written especially for this production by several music publishing houses in New York. The Kiralfy ballet of imported European dances, will be a factor, while the total ensemble of people employed will aggregate 300 performers. The big scenes include the "Cave of Darkness," the "Nursery," the "Purple Forest," the "Home of the Mushroom and the Stork," the "Flight of the Birds," the "Baron's Den," the "Champagne Palace," and "Fairyland." There are flower embowered terraces, moonlit lakes, dreamy woodland landscapes, ballets in mazes of intricate figures, attractive chorus girls clad in gorgeous and picturesque costumes. This year's showpiece of "Babes in the Woods," is a gigantic undertaking—a task that the public, watching the spectacle, listening to the players, and enjoying the music and dialogue, hardly comprehend. There are still a number of good seats left for the opening week.

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ALVIN—The Four Cohans.

The Four Cohans and their big company of 72 people, under the management of Mr. Fred Niblo, will be seen at the Alvin theater Christmas week, beginning Monday night, presenting their latest success, "Running for Office," by George M. Cohan, which was so successfully produced in New York last April, May and June, where they created a revolution in the musical comedy world, awakening the immense audiences to the fact that musical comedy could contain and sustain a well-defined plot. Their long engagement in the metropolis only terminated for the reason that they had already played a long season, one which embraced all the points on the map, and they needed recreation and time to prepare for the season ahead of them. However, during this unprecedented stay in New York no musical farce ever held such sway. The press was not backward in expressing itself concerning the production in the highest terms of praise. The mountings and costumes are magnificent. Three complete sets of scenes are used, representing respectively the Gayland house, Tigersville, Vt.; John Tiger's library, in the same village, and the public square at

ALVIN—Josephine Cohan.

Tigersville at night, showing the country stores, the main street, the town hall and opera house. An electric torchlight parade is given, which is a decided novelty, the large chorus of ladies participating as torchbearers. The story of the play would take a page to explain. It is one of Mr. Cohan's complications and is so funny and ridiculous, yet at all times refined.

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EMPIRE—"The Princess Chic."

It is announced that "The Princess Chic," the tuneful opera, the book of which was written by Kirke La Salle and the music by Julian Edwards, will be seen at the Empire theater for the first time in Pittsburgh, as the Christmas week attraction. "The Princes Chic" has just concluded its second tour across the continent and has repeated its former triumph, tremendously adding to its vogue on the coast. The production which Manager Slocum has given the opera this year compares favorably with previous ones in the matter of cast, scenic equipment, and general pretentiousness. He has been successful in securing a prima donna, a young woman whose family have been connected with opera for generations—Vera Michelena, is the doughter of Fernando Michelena, who was a leading tenor of some note. Others who can be mentioned in the cast as contributing to the excellence of the production are Forest Huff, Beatriz Bronte, Thomas Leary, Fred Bailey, J. R. Bartlett, George Thomas and Harry Lane. The production will be presented with new scenic surprises, pitcuresque costumes of the period and a chorus of picked voices have been secured.

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DUQUESNE—Star Vaudeville.

Manager Williams has selected one of the best vaudeville bills of the season for his Christmas attraction at the Duquesne theater. It is an easy matter to engage a "star" and then fill in around with only fair talent, but that is not Mr. Williams'

AVENUE—"Lillian Nelson."

way of doing things. He thinks every act should be strong enough to use for headliners, and that is what he has for next week at this popular playhouse. The leading act on the bill is Miss Johnstone Bennett, who is too well-known to the theatergoers in Pittsburgh to have to say much about her, only that she will present one of her great comedies, probably "A Quiet Evening at Home," in which she impersonates five different characters during the play. Another big favorite in this city is Williams and Tucker, who, by special request will present their great success "Skinny's Finish," a play that has made them famous. Miss Flo Irwin will present an entirely new set of songs which will be heard for the first time in this city. Billy Carter, who is one of the best, if not the best banjo player that has ever entertained an audience, will present

DUQUESNE
THEATER
Christmas Week Attraction.
POPULAR MATINEE TUES. THURS. AND SAT.
25 and 50 Cents.
Star Vaudeville
JOHNSTONE BENNETT & CO.
In Their Latest Success
"A Quiet Evening at Home."
Williams & Tucker
"Skinny's Finish."
MARCO TWINS
GASTON AND STONE
ZENO, CARL AND ZENO
BILLY CARTER
LEONARD AND COLLINS
MISS LILLIAN SHAW
AND OTHERS.
Popular Prices 15, 25, 50 and 75c
Telephone 3506 Court.
Next week, Isabel Irving in "THE CRISIS."
Special Christmas Matinee
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25.
NIGHT PRICES OF ADMISSION 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

EMPIRE THEATER
Up-Town, Collins Ave.
Reached by all car lines.
P. & A. Phone 351 East,
Bell Phone 5028 J.
R. J. McCULLOUGH, Manager.
Branch Ticket Office, Walrus Sheet Music Co., Hays Building, 524 Smithfield St.
XMAS WEEK Starting Monday Night,
John P. Slocum presents for the first time in Pittsburgh the successful opera comique,
The PRINCESS CHIC
With the Young and Talented Singer,
VERA MICHELENA
A Complete and Competent Company.
A New and Elaborate Production.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Special Matinee XMAS (FRIDAY).
EXTRA—New Year's Week,
REBECCA WARREN
In "TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES"
(Original Fiske Version.)

Bijou ALL THIS WEEK
BARGAIN MATS. MONDAY WED. & SAT. BEST RESERVED SEATS 25 & 50
Phones—Bell 1443 Grant. P. & A., 328 Main.
Extra Matinee Friday, Xmas.
The Greatest Working Girl Play Ever Written.
THE FACTORY GIRL
Of Interest to Every Struggling Working Girl and Every Honest Toiler in the Land.
Next Week—Wm. A. Brady's "GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS"—Musical Comedy.

many new jokes and sing. The Marco Twins, Europe's famous eccentric comedians, will present a new act for the first time in this city. Zeno, Carl and Zeno, the world's greatest acrobats, will introduce many new and difficult tricks. Gaston and Stone are a team of dancers. One of the greatest talking and singing acts on the stage will be on hand to help make you laugh. A special Christmas matinee will be given Friday.

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BIJOU—"The Factory Girl."

"The Factory Girl," by Charles E. Blaney, is the title of the play which will be the attraction at the Bijou this week, beginning tomorrow afternoon. This will be its first appearance in this city. It is of the comedy-drama type, abounding in great sensational scenes of a wholesome kind, charming bits of pathos, heart interest and delightful specialties. It requires two cars to carry the scenery and mechanical effects, among which is a complete electric plant and some tons of intricate machinery. The third act, representing a factory in full operation, is said to be a marvel of stage mechanism. The huge drive wheels and the gearing apparatus, extend down through great traps cut into the stage, into the cellar, where the power is generated. An electrical engineer and six expert mechanics are required to set up and operate this scene. There is an abundance of beautiful scenery throughout the piece, and a bevy of pretty girls relieve the intensity of the powerful dramatic story.

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AVENUE—Refined Vaudeville.

Manager Davis of the Avenue family theater has prepared a big Christmas week offering for the entertainment of the patrons of that cheerful home of refined vaudeville. Appreciating the fact that thousands of children, enjoying their holiday school vacation, will attend the afternoon performances at the Avenue, as is their custom, Manager Davis has arranged a number of bright and interesting features for their especial entertainment. It may not be amiss to note also that Mr. Davis, having in mind the comfort and convenience of the Christmas shopper, has arranged to have parcels and packages checked, free of charge, and carefully looked after in the check room in the Avenue theater lobby. There are so many numbers on the program of fifteen acts that it is hard to single out one for headline purposes. Taffary's educated dogs, the McWaters-Tyson company in their famous dressing-room scene, Ryan and Richfield, exponents of refined and refreshing comedy, the Great Alexius, icycle and bicycle act; John D. Gilbert, in monologue, Franceli and Lewis, vocalists; Miss Ruth Nelta, Musical Thor, Hickey and Nelson, two of America's foremost fun-makers; Miller and Kresko, Lizzie Wilson and others.

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"The Silver Slipper."

The complete production of "The Silver Slipper," John C. Fisher's charming musical play, by the authors of "Florodora," with the whirlwind-like "Champagne Dance," the company numbering 125 people, and including some of the best artists in this class of attractions, will be seen at the Alvin theater for one week, commencing December 28, with matinees on Wednesday, New Year's and Saturday. No expense has been spared by John C. Fisher in producing "The Silver Slipper," and this gorgeously staged and elaborately costumed musical comedy played to crowded houses at the Broadway theater, New York, for 200 performances.

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Rebecca Warren as "Tess."

No play of recent years created the sensation in New York city that "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" did when it was produced at the Fifth Avenue theater. The rights to the dramatization of Hardy's novel has been secured by Manager M. B. Raymond from Harrison Grey Fiske, and it will be presented at the Empire theater all New Year's week, commencing Monday, December 28, with Miss Rebecca Warren in the role of the much-wronged, much-abused and passionate heroine.

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Isabel Irving in "The Crisis."

The underline for the Duquesne theater is the appearance of Miss Isabel Irving in the Shipman dramatization of Winston Churchill's popular novel "The Crisis." Miss Irving is exceedingly popular in this city and her appearance in this delightful play should prove a theatrical event of great importance.

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ACADEMY—"The High Rollers."

"The High Rollers" will begin a week's engagement at the Academy, commencing Monday matinee. The company is said to be strong in comedians and its women are all pretty. The burlesques are bright, with funny situations, catchy music and pleasing specialties. The performance will open with a very laughable burletta, entitled "A Trip to Paris" (or "A Night Out"). The skit affords excellent opportunities to introduce

ACADEMY—The Franklin Sisters.

the company in songs and dances, medleys and specialties. In the pleasing olio part of the entertainment will appear Conlin and McDonald, character comedians; Curtis and Adams, comedy sketch artists; Franklin Sisters, songs and dances; Three Lelliotts, musical specialty; this trio is composed of two men and one woman; the Four Flying Rathburns, big European aerial act.

A Theatrical Catechism.

A new theatrical catechism comes out of Manhattan via of the New York Times, and is worthy of reproduction in part:

What is a Balcony Seat?

A Balcony Seat is a seat one flight up, where we are treated with scorn by the Ushers.

Why do Ushers in the balcony treat us scornfully?

They treat us in this way because they consider we have not enough money to sit down stairs.

By what method of reasoning do they arrive at this conclusion?

They attribute our being in the balcony to the same reason that an empty bucket is generally at the top of the well.

What is a Box?

A Box is a hole in the wall that costs ten times more than it is worth.

When should we enter a Box?

Never earlier than the first half of the first act.

When should we depart?

Never later than the last half of the last act.

Should we ever applaud or show signs of approval or disapprobation?

No, never.

Should we yawn and laugh loudly at the boisterous conversation of our companions?

We never should fail to do this.

Should we draw the attention of the entire house to our Box?

Yes, certainly; or why occupy a Box?

What is a Program?

DUQUESNE—Zeno, Carl and Zeno.

A Program is a paper devoted to corset and underwear advertisements between which old jokes have been interpolated.

How may a Program be obtained?

It may be obtained from the Usher in return for a slight fee.

For what is a Program intended?

A Program is intended for us to wipe the wet ink from on our white gloves.

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Whether "A Chinese Honeymoon" led to "A Fatal Wedding" and hence to a fire in the vicinity of two of our theaters last week, it is certain that there was "A Hot Old Time" in another one.

N. C. Goodwin Coming.

At the Nixon theater week of Dec. 28 Mr. Nat Goodwin will be seen in his latest comedy success, "My Wife's Husband." Mr. Goodwin is said to have an excellent role in this amusing play and to fill it with all his subtle and compelling humor.

Dramatic Club Organized.

The Lawrenceville Dramatic Club, an organization composed of young people from the East End and Lawrenceville, held a meeting at the residence of the secretary, Miss Mary Connahan, 279 Forty-fifth stret, on Friday evening and selected as their first presentation of the season to the public the thrilling Western drama, "Crawford's Claim."

AVENUE FAMILY THEATER
MR. HARRY DAVIS, Owner and Manager.
REFINED CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE
1:30 to 10:30 | COME WHEN YOU PLEASE. STAY AS LONG AS YOU LIKE.
Grand Xmas Week Offering Beginning Monday Afternoon Dec. 21,
THOMAS J. RYAN AND MARY RICHFIELD,
ETHEL LEVY
TAFFARY'S DOGS
HICKEY & NELSON
WILL WEST & PICKS
JOHN D. GILBERT
THE GREAT ALEXIUS
WENONA & FRANK
FRENCELLI & LEWIS
LIZZIE WILSON
MUSICAL THOR
KRESKO & MILLER
RUTH NELTA
TRAVEL PICTURES
15 BIG ACTS 15
POPULAR PRICES
WEEK DEC. 28.—NED WAY BURN'S
MINSTREL MISSES.

Harry W. Williams' ACADEMY MATINEE DAILY
SIGN OF THE BIG ELECTRIC LIGHT.
WEEK DECEMBER 21. "A Merry Christmas to All."
First and Only Time This Season, the Famous
"HIGH ROLLERS" EXTRAVAGANZA COMPANY.
40—CLEVER PEOPLE—40
FURIOUSLY FUNNY AND FROLICSOME FARCE
"A TRIP TO PARIS."
Bright, Brilliant and Breezy Burlesque, "FINNIGAN'S JAMBOREE."
Special Matinee Friday (Christmas Day), Night Prices of Admission.

DUQUESNE GARDEN
Skating Every Afternoon and Evening.
HOCKEY | EVERY SATURDAY—INTERSCHOLASTIC
Tuesday, Dec. 22 P. A. C. vs. Bankers | Thursday, Dec. 24 Keystones vs. Victorias
YALE vs. PRINCETON HOLIDAY WEEK
SEATS ON SALE NOW.

THE NIXON
Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
S. F. NIXON, Owner and Manager.
THIS WEEK
Charles Frohman
PRESENTS
ETHEL
BARRYMORE
In the Greatest Success of Her Stage Career,
COUSIN KATE
HUBERT HENRY DAVIES' COMEDY.
With the same cast seen during its run at the New Hudson Theater, New York.
MATINEES: Christmas and Saturday
THE NIXON PRICES
PARQUET .... $1.50 and $2.00
DRESS CIRCLE .... 75c, $1.00 and $1.50
FAMILY CIRCLE (Reserved) 50c
GALLERY 25c
NEXT WEEK
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
IN EDWIN MILTON ROYLE'S FARCICAL COMEDY,
"My Wife's Husbands"
Seat Sale Opens Thursday Morning.

THE ALVIN
NIXON & ZIMMERMAN, Owners and Mgrs.
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Xmas, Wed. and Sat. at 2.
THIS WEEK
SPECIAL POPULAR 50c MAT. WEDNESDAY
Just What You Want for Christmas. Mr. Fred Niblo Politely Proffers
THE FOUR COHANS
AND 72 PEOPLE IN THEIR NEW PLAY,
RUNNING FOR OFFICE
BY
GEO. M. COHAN.
BEST MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE SEASON!
YOU WILL SAY SO YOURSELF WHEN YOU SEE IT!
What the Philadelphia Papers Think—
The Record said: "Altogether for laughing purposes, no better show has been seen in Philadelphia."
The Telegraph said: "A funnier show than 'Running for Office' has not appeared on the local stage these ten years."
NEW ALVIN PRICE SCALE
ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50
BALCONY SEATS 50c, 75c, $1
GALLERY SEATS 25c
NEXT WEEK
JOHN C. FISHER'S $50,000 PRODUCTION.
The Silver Slipper
BY THE AUTHOR OF FLORODORA.
THE SENSATIONAL CHAMPAGNE DANCE.
Seats on Sale Thursday Morning.

The History of the Carnegie Steel Company

AN INSIDE REVIEW OF ITS HUMBLE ORIGIN AND IMPRESSIVE GROWTH.

By JAMES HOWARD BRIDGE.

(Copyrighted, 1903, by the Author.)

CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

Pittsburgh, May 15, 1899.

My Dear Mr. Frick—You ask me to give my views as to the probable future earnings of the Carnegie interests, and as to the proposed reorganization on a basis of $100,000,000 bonds—$250,000,000 preferred stock and $275,000,000 common stock.

Permit me to say that commencing in 1879 as engineer, constructing the works, ten years as general superintendent of our principal works and over two years as president, I feel that I know the properties and their possibilities as well, or better than any one in or out of the concern.

While we have been highly successful in the past, as everyone knows, I believe we are only now getting in shape to be truly successful and truly profitable. Our April profit and loss sheet shows earnings slightly over $1,500,000.00, with rails netting us only $17.50 and billets $16.00. Lowest prices we ever had on an average were $16.50 for rails and $14.50 for billets, so you see we have reaped very little of the advantages of increased prices. With prices anywhere near today's selling price we would easily make over $3,000,000.00 per month, and then our new works to be started in two months will, I estimate on present prices bring us an additional profit of $600,000.00 per month, or total of $3,600,000.00 per month.

As to the future even on low prices, I am sanguine. I know positively that England cannot produce pig iron at actual cost for less than $11.50 per ton, even allowing no profit on raw materials, and cannot put pig iron into a rail with their most efficient works for less than $7.50 per ton. This would make rails at net cost to them of $19.00. We can sell at this price and ship abroad so as to net us $16.00 at works for foreign business, nearly as good as home business has been. What is true of rails is equally true of other steel products. As a result of this we are going to control the steel business of the world.

You know we can make rails for less than $12.00 per ton, leaving a nice margin on foreign business. Besides this, foreign costs are going to increase year by year because they have not the raw materials, while ours is going to decrease. The result of all this is that we will be able to sell our surplus abroad, run our works full all the time and get the best practice and costs in this way.

As to the works, any competitor will tell you that we are far ahead of any one, and, if the plans which we have for the future are carried out, we will be farther ahead than ever. I have no fears for the earnings in the future. I believe they will much exceed any estimate we have made, provided, however, that the same methods of organization and operation as now exist, are fully carried out in the future.

It must not be run as other concerns are run, but as it is now conducted. This is most important. I believe the earnings will fully justify the capitalization, and as a proof of my belief in this, I am quite willing to take every dollar I own in the stock of the new concern on the basis proposed. Very truly yours,

C. M. SCHWAB, President.

MR. H. C. FRICK, Chairman.
Building.

The third attempt to sell the Carnegie properties to the public having thus failed, the partners returned to their schemes of consolidation and reorganization. This time Mr. Frick and the junior members took up the task; and they made elaborate plans for a new company with a capital of $250,000,000 and no bonds. This company was "to purchase from the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, for $195, 312,500 all its properties, real, personal and mixed, excepting its holdings in the stocks of the H. C. Frick Coke Company." * * * and "from the H. C. Frick Coke Company and its subsidiary companies named above, for $54,687,500, all their properties, real, personal and mixed; the total considerations, $250,000,000, to be paid in installments as the stock subscriptions became due." Provision was made for "Andrew Carnegie to loan to each 'Debtor Partner' an amount sufficient to enable him to pay his indebtedness to either selling company." "All the stock" was to be "placed in a trust for 10 years, during which time no stock shall be sold excepting" from one owner to another, or by authorization of a three-fourths vote of stock in value and stockholders in number, or in the event of death of any member. This plan, representing the "unanimous views of every subscriber hereto, after full discussions of all suggestions had at meetings held September 11, 19 and 25," was commended to "the favorable consideration of the senior members." "We would not favor any plan that would contemplate bonding the property," they concluded. Ten signatures followed.

Of course, nothing came of it. It is surprising that anything should have been expected of a plan that did not "contemplate bonding the property." Andrew Carnegie had placed himself on record with sufficient emphasis to leave no doubt in any reasonable mind as to the kind of security he wanted. So this plan joined the other liquid ideas that the corporate mind had secreted during the preceding years.

CHAPTER XX.

Carnegie's Attempt to Depose Frick.

Born of a quarrel, the company reaches its final form through contention—Causes of Carnegie's animosity—Intolerance of rivalship—Early effort to diminish Frick's prominence — Differences concerning price of coke—Chagrin over the syndicate's failure to complete purchase—Ridiculous publication by Stead—Annoyances caused by advertisers—The coke contract—Carnegie's insinuation—Frick's resentment—The matter becomes official—Entry in minutes of company—Carnegie tries to win Walker to his side—Schwab refuses to transmit Carnegie offer—Frick's resignation—Carnegie not satisfied; gives his orders to managers; their reluctance to act—Schwab's difficult position—Frick resists attempt to force him to sell out; Lovejoy and Phipps side with him—Equity suit instituted—Frick's pleadings and Carnegie's rejoinder—Peace overtures—Conference at Atlantic City.

IN chemical experiments it often happens that before the process of crystallization can be started in a saturated solution, a blow must be given to the vessel containing it. This was evidently the condition of the ideas that had long been floating in and out of the minds of the partners concerning consolidation and reorganization; it required the shock of a rupture between Carnegie and Frick to jar the fluid schemes into solidity. And in conformity with the run of 40 years' uninterrupted Carnegie luck, this shock, which threatened at first to have a shattering effect, further welded the corporate interests, doubled the already enormous wealth of the principal partners and made the little ones all millionaires.

It was not inconsistent with its previous history that the Carnegie enterprise should reach its final and perfected form through strife. Born of a quarrel, it throve on contention. Each stage of its growth was marked by some dispute; and that it ever became a Carnegie concern, rather than a Miller, Coleman or a Shinn creation, was solely due to the consolidating effect of timely "ejectures," as Carnegie euphemistically named the expulsion of partners.

The proposed "ejecture" of Frick, however, was not the simple matter it had been in previous cases. The man whose stubborn nature had passed through the annealing process a dozen times was not the one to accept an arbitrary dismissal; and the fight he now made was as notable and was as keenly watched by the country, as was the contest with labor that had given him the real headship of the great organization he managed.

In tracing the causes of this attempted "ejecture," the one just named was probably the first. Since the earliest days it had been the basis of Andrew Carnegie's policy to tolerate no rival. In every previous case the growing prominence of partners had been checked before it had become dangerous. The genius of Kloman, the strong personality of Coleman, the masterful competency of Shinn, each in turn was forced to yield to the superior money power of Carnegie, and to find, as one of the old partners graphically puts it, "a top fence rail of its own to crow from." Phipps, willing to stand in the shadow and indifferent even to the honors that were peculiarly his, inspired neither jealousy nor fear. Lauder was only Carnegie's echo. Singer conscientiously attended the board meetings, and his ambition was more than satisfied with the prerogative of making the motion for dividends. Stewart was a good-natured and most useful treasurer, who could always get money on a pinch. Abbot, publicly greeted by Carnegie as "that young Napoleon of business" one day, was exiled almost the next. The business genius of T. M. Carnegie might have made him dangerous, but he died young. Of them all Frick, young, forceful, self-contained, tenacious, ambitious and rich, was more than a rival; he was an equal from the start. And when he emerged from the Homestead contest with the admiration of the country, while Carnegie had only mystified the people, his leadership was everywhere acknowledged.

The first effort to diminish Frick's prominence was made in 1895. At this time he was trying to unify the coke producing interests in one great company. He had almost succeeded; but there remained one third-rate operator who refused to join the combination on any reasonable terms. The character of this person was such that he was hardly tolerated among honest men, except when they met him at church; and Frick had ceased to seek his co-operation. Then Carnegie secretly took up the negotiation, and arranged a scheme by which this individual, with his 1,200 ovens, should assume the headship of the coke combination, while Frick with his 10,000 ovens should modestly drop into a subordinate place. The project died with apopleptic suddenness as soon as it was proposed to the man most interested, and Carnegie acquired a new view of his partner. Thereupon the office of president of the Carnegie Steel Company was created, and Mr. Leishman was put in with that title, Mr. Frick remaining chairman as before.

To the outside world it looked as if Mr. Frick had been deposed from his headship by this proceeding; but every clerk in the office and every man in the mills knew that this was not so. The power that ruled every department, from the highest to the lowest, was Frick; and the president had merely such outside prestige as the chairman did not value.

The cause of disagreement between Carnegie and Frick that had most influence in producing the final rupture was the divergent views they held concerning the price the steel company should pay for coke. While Carnegie controlled a majority of the coke company's stock, through his personal holdings and those of the firm, there were a few outside shareholders whose interest it was that the steel company should pay the full market price for its fuel; and to protect these minority stockholders Frick always made as good a contract as he could with the steel company. Carnegie, on the other hand, wishful to keep all costs down, tried to obtain specially low rates on coke for his firm. This matter eventually brought about the final rupture.

Before this happened, however, another source of ill-feeling grew out of the failure of the Moore syndicate to complete the purchase of Carnegie's interest at a price of $157,950,000. For, unfortunately, the news of this option had been made public, and the newspapers of England and America overwhelmed Carnegie with their comments and congratulations, just as though the huge transaction had been completed. When, through the collapse of the money market, the syndicate found itself unable to finance a deal calling for a hundred millions in cash in ninety days, Mr. Carnegie's chagrin was all the greater because of the premature applause to which he had been treated. And his annoyance was very natural. With excessive zeal his friend Stead had rushed a book through the press entitled "Mr. Carnegie's Conundrum; £40,000,000. What shall I do with it?" and bearing on its title page the famous Carnegie dictum: "The man who dies rich, dies disgraced!" Under the circumstances it was an anti-climax. Furthermore, an enterprising advertiser of soap or some such detergent, placarded England, where Carnegie was then staying, with offers of prizes for the best answer to "Mr. Carnegie's Conundrum;" and daily reports were published in the newspapers of the thousands of answers received. The position in which the millionaire philanthropist was thus placed was most undignified. He could not take up a paper without seeing in the form of an advertisement some idiotic suggestion as to how he ought to spend the forty million sterling he had failed to receive. He could not take a walk without the same offensive advice gleaming from a hundred billboards; and supersensitive as he always was to ridicule, his displeasure not unnaturally fell upon the partners whom he regarded as primarily responsible for this absurd notoriety. So when they came to him for an extension of their all-too-short option, he not only refused it, but in contravention of his agreement with them, kept the $170,000 which they had contributed as their share of the $1,170,000 paid him as a bonus for the option.

The culmination of these animosities was reached in October, after Mr. Carnegie's return from Europe. It came about in this wise:

One day, during the previous spring, Mr. Phipps called on Mr. Carnegie in New York and was greeted with great effusion. "Harry," said Carnegie, "Frick has just left; and I've made a splendid contract for coke. It is a three-years' agreement to give us coke at $1.35 a ton."

"And if the market price drops below $1.35?" queried Mr. Phipps.

Mr. Carnegie was surprised. He had not thought of that. A day or two later, when Mr. Phipps called again, he said:

"Harry, I've fixed that coke matter. We are to have the same price as others if it drops below $1.35."

It afterward turned out that the way he had "fixed" it was that he had told Lauder to notify Schwab that a clause must be added to the contract, under which the Carnegie Steel Company would pay the same price for coke as any other buyer, provided that price was less than $1.35.

"Is that what Mr. Carnegie demands?" asked Mr. Frick, on receiving the message through Mr. Schwab.

"It is," replied the latter.

"Then the arrangement is all off, and must be taken up anew."

This answer was communicated to Mr. Carnegie, but he did not mention the matter to Mr. Frick, although he allowed others to give him to understand that he considered the agreement as amended by himself binding on the coke company.

During the early summer the price of coke was low, and there was no disposition shown by the Carnegies to have the alleged contract enforced; but when prices advanced an attempt was made to settle with the Frick company at $1.35 a ton. Insisting that the coke company had no contract with the steel company, President Lynch had all shipments billed at market rates; and when Mr. Lawrence Phipps, on behalf of the steel company, refused to pay more than $1.35 a ton he was notified that no further orders would be filled until payment for past purchases was made at the rates charged. To remove all doubt as to where the coke company stood, a meeting of the board of directors was held on October 25, 1899, and the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That the president be authorized and instructed to notify the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, that the existence of any contract is denied and that no claim to settle in accordance with the terms of the alleged contract for past, present or future deliveries of coke to the said Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, will be recognized or entertained by this company."

It was at this critical juncture that a disagreement of a more personal nature occurred between Messrs. Frick and Carnegie, and brought down the tottering fabric of their friendship with a crash that wrought the final transformation of the Carnegie Steel Company, alienated life-long friends, gave the public the secret confidences of the corporation, and Pittsburgh a new batch of millionaires. It seemed a little thing to produce such momentous changes; but then, it was only Mrs. O'Leary's cow that set the city of Chicago on fire.

At the meeting of the board of managers on December 11, 1899, Mr. Schwab made reference to the contemplated purchase by the Carnegie Company of a tract of land situated on the Monongahela river belonging to Mr. Frick, and he mentioned "a hitch in the negotiations." This tract had been acquired by Mr. Frick in partial exchange of other land; and Mr. Lawrence Phipps, who was familiar with land values in that neighborhood, had valued it at $4,000 an acre. The land was wanted by the company, and Mr. Frick offered it to the firm at $3,500. As Mr. Schwab remarked at the meeting, "there is no doubt about our needing this land before long;" and Mr. Frick had shown his habitual foresight in securing it. For some reason, however, Mr. Carnegie disapproved of the purchase after he had sanctioned it, and insinuated that Mr. Frick was making a profit on the transaction. This coming to Mr. Frick's ears, he withdrew his offer. This was the "hitch" to which Mr. Schwab referred. Later fresh troubles arose, and Mr. Frick sold the land to other parties for half a million dollars more than he had asked the Carnegie Steel Company.

The insinuation, with its implications, was indignantly resented by Mr. Frick. He did not meet the covert attack by a return innuendo, but by an open minute spread upon the records of the Carnegie Steel Company. This, dated November 20, was as follows:

In submitting Mr. Moreland's report, I would like to call attention especially to low prices we are to receive for rails through the greater part of next year—almost $8 00 per ton below the present market price, and very little above what old rails for re-melting are selling for. This will seriously affect our labor at Edgar Thomson, which is based on the price we receive for rails.

Mr. Carnegie continually referred, while here, to the low prices obtained under sliding scale contracts, entirely ignoring the fact that he alone was to blame for creating the atmosphere in which these sliding scale contracts, and other contracts, were made, by insisting last fall, against the almost unanimous protest of his partners, on selling rails far into the future at $16 00 and $17 00 per ton. It was fair for sales department to assume that if those were his views as to the prices which were to prevail for rails, they should be well satisfied with the much better prices they were themselves obtaining for other products under sliding scale contracts they were then making; although, it must be said for Mr. Carnegie, that he gave as his reason for wanting such low prices for rails, that it was for the purpose of breaking up eastern rail companies.

I learn that Mr. Carnegie, while here, stated that I showed cowardice in not bringing up question of price of coke as between steel and coke companies. It was not my business to bring that question up. He is in possession of the minutes of the board of directors of the Frick Coke Company, giving their views of the attempt, on his part, to force them to take practically cost for their coke. I will admit that, for the sake of harmony, I did personally agree to accept a low price for coke; but on my return from that interview in New York (within the next day or two) President Schwab came to me and said that Mr. Lauder said the arrangement should provide that, in case we sold coke below the price that Mr. Carnegie and I had discussed, the steel company was to have the benefit of such lower price. I then said to Mr. Schwab to let the matter rest until Mr. Carnegie came out (he told us he intended to come), and we would take up the question of a coke contract. He changed his plans, and did not come out. I saw him in New York, before he sailed, and told him that Mr. Lauder had raised that question, and suggested that he write Mr. Schwab, and let Messrs. Schwab and Lynch take up the question of a coke contract. Mr. Schwab, I believe, never heard from him on the subject, and Mr. Lynch, president of the Frick Coke Company, very properly, has been billing the coke, as there was no arrangement closed, at a price that is certainly quite fair and reasonable as between the two companies, and at least 20 cents per ton below the average price received from their other customers. We have by-laws, and they should govern. If not, why do we have them? It is the business of the presidents of the two companies to make

contracts of all kinds. Mr. Carnegie has no authority to make a contract that would bind this company. Neither have I any authority to make any contract that would bind the Frick Coke Company; and, at any rate, why should he, whose interest is larger in steel than it is in coke, insist on fixing the price which the steel company should pay for their coke? The Frick Coke Company has always been used as a convenience. The records will show that its credit has always been largely used for the steel company, and is today, to the extent of at least $6,000,000. The value of our coke properties, for over a year, has been, at every opportunity, depreciated by Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Lauder, and I submit that it is not unreasonable that I have considerable feeling on this subject. He also threatened, I am told, while here, that, if low price did not prevail, or something was not done, that he would buy 20,000 acres of Washington run coal and build coke ovens. That is to say, he threatened, if the minority stockholders would not give their share of the coke to the steel company, at about cost, he would attempt to ruin them.

He also stated, I am told, while here, that he had purchased that land from me above Peters creek; that he had agreed to pay market price, although he had his doubts as to whether I had any right, while chairman of the board of managers of the Carnegie Steel Company, to make such a purchase. He knows how I became interested in that land, because I told him in your presence, the other day. Why was he not manly enough to say to my face what he said behind my back? He knew he had no right to say what he did. Now, before the steel company becomes the owner of that land, he must apologize for that statement. I first became interested in that land, as I told you, through trading a lot in Shadyside that I had owned for years. The land is six miles away from any land owned by the Carnegie Steel Company. Steel company does not need it now, and will not need it for a long time in the future, if at all; but, of course, if they owned it, it might keep another large works from being built, or enable steel company to go into competition with some other large industry.

Harmony is so essential for the success of any organization that I have stood a great many insults from Mr. Carnegie in the past, but I will submit to no further insults in the future.

There are many other matters I might refer to, but I have no desire to quarrel with him, or raise trouble in the organization; but, in justice to myself, I could not at this time, say less than I have.

A copy of this was sent in the usual way to Mr. Carnegie in New York. He waited in silence to see if the board of managers would approve the minutes at their next meeting; and when they did so he at once came to Pittsburgh, called a meeting of the members of the board, and demanded that they sign a request to Mr. Frick for his resignation. He said he would not use it unless he had to, but that he wanted to be fortified with it. Armed with this he called upon Mr. Frick, whom he found willing to resign in the interests of harmony.

Accordingly the next day Mr. Frick tendered his resignation, and it was accepted by the board. Here are the minutes of the meeting:

At a meeting of the board of managers of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, held at the general offices of the association, Carnegie building, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 12:30 p. m., Tuesday, December 5, 1899, there were present Messrs. Schwab (president); Peacock, Phipps, Morrison, Clemson, Gayley and Lovejoy (secretary); also Messrs. Andrew Carnegie, Henry Phipps, George Lauder and W. H. Singer.

The following communication was read:

December 5th, 1899.

Gentlemen—I beg to present my resignation as a member of your board.

Yours very truly,

H. C. FRICK.

To the board of managers, the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, Pittsburgh, Pa.

On motion (Messrs. Clemson and Peacock), the resignation was accepted, with the sincere thanks of the board of managers, both as such and as representing the shareholders, for efficient, zealous and faithful service as a member of this board from January 14, 1889, to the present day, the vote being unanimous and all present concurring.

The difficult position of the junior partners in this crisis is graphically stated in the following extract from a letter written by Mr. C. M. Schwab the day before Mr. Carnegie's arrival in Pittsburgh:

Sunday, Dec. 3rd, 1899.

* * * I just returned from New York this morning. Mr. Carnegie is en route to Pittsburgh today and will be at the offices in the morning. Nothing could be done with him looking towards a reconciliation. He seems most determined. I did my best. So did Mr. Phipps. I feel certain he will give positive instructions to the board and stockholders as to his wishes in the matter. I have gone into the matter carefully and am advised by disinterested and good authority that, by reason of his interest, he can regulate this matter to suit himself—with much trouble no doubt, but he can ultimately do so. I believe all the junior members of the board and all the junior partners will do as he directs. Any concerted action would be ultimately useless, and result in their downfall. Am satisfied that no action on my part would have any effect in the end. We must declare ourselves. Under these circumstances, there is nothing left for us to do but obey, although the situation the board is thus placed in is most embarrassing.

No one can read this letter without sympathizing with Mr. Schwab. On the one hand Carnegie, the majority stockholder, could force him to vote for Frick's expulsion or ruin him if he resisted. On the other hand, Schwab's obligations to Frick and their friendship for years made his subservience to Carnegie almost impossible. This is undoubtedly what he himself felt, for he had always freely admitted his great obligations to Mr. Frick. Indeed, he had frankly attributed his success to him. "If I have anything of value in me," he once wrote, "Mr. Frick's method of treatment will bring it out to its full extent;" and he "regarded with more satisfaction than anything else in life—even fortune—the consciousness of having won" Mr. Frick's friendship and regard. It can be well imagined that it was with great reluctance that he afterward allowed himself to be forced by Carnegie into active opposition to his chief.

With Mr. Frick's resignation from the chairmanship of the board the dispute seemed ended, Mr. Carnegie returning to New York apparently satisfied. A month or so later, however, he returned to Pittsburgh with an elaborate scheme for the complete "ejecture" of Mr. Frick. Before describing this, the further course of the coke controversy should be outlined.

When Mr. Carnegie was in Pittsburgh in December he quietly began to lay his plans for war. His first move was to try to win over Mr. John Walker.

Mr. Walker was one of the minority stockholders of the coke company, and as trustee for the minor heirs of his old partner, Wilson, he had kept a large part of their fortune in the Frick Coke Company. He was, therefore, doubly interested in the controversy. Mr. Walker's high commercial standing, his fine judgment and excellent fighting qualities made him an adversary to be conciliated if possible, and Mr. Carnegie, during this visit, sought to detach him from Mr. Frick.

Some 10 years before this, when Mr. Walker was chairman of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., a personal difference had arisen between him and Carnegie, and he withdrew from the firm. Carnegie now offered him a position on the board of the steel company and an interest in it, in exchange for his holdings in the coke company. As this involved abandoning his friend Frick in a fight which the latter had entered into to safeguard the interest of all minority stockholders, including his own and those of the widow and orphans of Carnegie's old boy companion—for Wilson was one of The Original Six—Mr. Walker declined the offer. He thereby failed to make several millions of dollars which would otherwise have been his.

It afterward transpired, however, that Mr. Walker had been mistaken in supposing that Mr. Carnegie wished to sacrifice the interests of all the minority stockholders in the coke company. For at this time Mr. Carnegie told Mr. Schwab to quietly notify Mr. Walker that if he would withdraw his opposition to the coke contract, the matter would be so arranged that he and those he represented should receive the same profits from their coke investments as they would if the steel company paid full price for its fuel. Mr. Schwab, however, did not dare himself to make such an offer to a man like Mr. Walker, and he asked another member of the board of managers to do it. This gentleman also declined, as did every other member of the board to whom the matter was submitted, and Mr. Walker lost the opportunity of declining the bribe. And if he reads this book he will probably learn for the first time of Mr. Carnegie's benevolent intentions.

Failing thus to win Mr. Walker to his side, Mr. Carnegie promptly included him in the fight, which he now carried right into his adversary's camp.

It will be remembered that the majority—a little more than half—of the coke company's stock belonged to Carnegie and the steel company. On the 9th of the following January (1900) the usual stockholders' meeting was held, and by the power afforded by their large holdings the Carnegies increased the board of directors from five to seven, dropped Messrs. John Walker and Giles B. Bosworth from the board and elected to the directorate six of the managers of the steel company. Four of these, Messrs. Gayley, Moreland, Clemson and Morrison, had not previously been stockholders, but to qualify them to serve as directors each had now five shares put in his name. The others were Lauder, Lynch and Frick.

On January 24 the majority in the new board voted to the Carnegie Steel Company a contract for all the coke, at $1.35 a ton, that that company could use in its furnaces for five years, commencing January 1, 1899, amounting approximately to 2,500,000 tons a year, or about one-third of the entire product of the H. C. Frick Coke Company; and this agreement, previously prepared and executed by the Carnegie Steel Company, was signed by Mr. Lynch, president of the coke company, under his own protest and that of Mr. Frick. The market price of coke was $3.50 a ton.

This surprising contract, being made retroactive, required the coke company to refund to the Carnegies a sum of $596,000 paid on account of coke sold during the previous year. The further loss to the coke company at prevailing prices was $1.65 a ton, or something like $4,000,000 a year. This is probably the most astonishing thing that ever happened in the course of the Carnegie Steel Company's amazing history.

As soon as the minority stockholders heard of these proceedings they sent the following protest to the president and board of directors of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and received the appended reply:

Gentlemen—I have been informed that your board of directors on January 24th, 1900, passed a resolution intended to ratify an alleged contract with the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, whereby your company is to supply to the latter all the coke it may require for use in its furnaces for five years, commencing January 1, 1899, for $1 35 per ton, delivered on cars at your works, and that your company has signed a written memorandum of such contract.

As a stockholder in your company, I protest against any such contract, and I demand that you do nothing in recognition thereof, and especially that you do not ship or bill any coke to the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, thereunder; and that you do not settle with said company for coke shipped to it since January 1, 1899, at the price named in said contract, or at any price other than the market price at the time of delivery. I deny that such contract was ever made until you attempted to do so on January 24, 1900. This contract is for many reasons unfair and fraudulent and against the minority stockholders of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. It is made by those who represent the majority of stockholders, really in the interest of such majority, as against the interests of the H. C. Frick Coke Company and the minority stockholders therein. The market price of coke on January 24, 1900, was at least $3 50 per ton, and yet this contract, covering almost one-third of all coke manufactured by the company, fixes a price of $1 35 per ton. In many other respects it unfairly and dishonestly favors the majority stockholders of the coke company to the loss of the minority stockholders.

The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and Andrew Carnegie (who owns more than one-half of the interest in the steel company), own together more than one-half of the stock of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. A majority of the present board of directors of the coke company are managers and partners in the Carnegie Steel Company. It was this majority who forced this contract in favor of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, on January 24, 1900.

I demand that you rescind the said action of your board in favor of said contract; that you take such further action as may be necessary to rescind and annul said contract. If you refuse to act, then I ask that you call a meeting of the stockholders of the coke company to take action and pass upon the questions herein raised, and upon the requests I now make.

Please advise me promptly what your company proposes to do in the matter, as it is my intention to take proper legal steps to prevent your so doing, if you intend to carry out such pretended contract. Yours truly,

S. L. SCHOONMAKER.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1900.

Mr. S. L. Schoonmaker, New York City.

My Dear Sir—I beg to advise that I received your communication of 1st instant, addressed to the President and Board of Directors of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and I submitted the same to the board at a meeting held February 6, 1900, when the following motion was adopted:

"That the president be instructed to carry out the contract between the H. C. Frick Coke Company and the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, dated January 1, 1899, and all its terms and provisions, and that he inform Messrs. Walker and Schoonmaker that he is so directed by the board."

Very truly yours,

THOS. LYNCH, President.

Thereupon suit was brought by Mr. Walker and the other minority stockholders to enjoin the coke company from selling, shipping and delivering any coke to the steel company under the pretended contract.

In the meantime important events were happening in the council chambers of the steel company. The peaceful acceptance of Mr. Frick's resignation as chairman of the board proved but a lull in the storm. In New York Mr. Carnegie was devising a plan for the rehabilitation of an extinct iron-clad agreement, so as to make it applicable to the new situation. Then, in January, he returned to Pittsburgh, called a meeting of the managers and had them go through the ritual he had prepared.

At one of their interviews about this time Mr. Frick had offered to sell his interest in the company to Mr. Carnegie at a price to be fixed by arbitrators. This being refused, he offered to buy Carnegie's on the same terms. Mr. Carnegie gasped with astonishment. It was the most direct challenge of his supremacy which he had ever received. The proceedings of the managers, under Carnegie's direction, now contemplated the forcible seizure of the Frick interest at book values. How inadequate these were will be seen from the following statement of some of them, side by side with the profits made during the previous year:

		Net profit, 1899.	Book value, Nov. 1st, 1899.
Edgar Thomson Furnaces		$3,829,716 68	
Edgar Thomson Steel Works		614,518 51	$10,258,702 98
Edgar Thomson Foundry		370,866 50	
Duquesne Blast Furnaces		2,982,094 79	5,989,967 [illegible]
Duquesne Steel Works		1,104,728 39	2,057,745 82
Homestead Steel Works		4,564,413 62	11,909,199 55
Carrie Furnaces		820,628 65	829,825 42
Scotia Ore Mines		1,695 74	
Larimer Coke Works		17,276 56	
Youghiogheny Coke Wks. (loss)		35 73	
Sundries—Including			
H. C. Frick Coke Co.	$1,253,852		
Oliver Iron Mining	1,067,000		
Carnegie Natural Gas	420,000		
Union Railroad	100,000		
Etc., etc.		3,345,949 26	
Borrowed from Contin. Fund		50,570 80	
Net earnings for year		$21,000,000 00	
Keystone Bridge Works		12,682 68	717,776 49
Upper Union Mills		1,091,857 88	1,000,000 00
Lower Union Mills		438,052 02	700,000 00
Lucy Furnaces		1,303,524 37	1,251,869 99

While the board was still in session Mr. Carnegie went out to see Mr. Frick, to demand his stock at these book values. Mr. Frick, who had remained outwardly unmoved amid all the horrors of the Homestead battle and cool in presence of the assassin, felt outraged by the intrusion of Andrew Carnegie on such a mission, and his anger burst out like a flame. Carnegie hastily retreated and returned to the board room white with emotion; and later, when the affair came into the courts, he made an affidavit charging Mr. Frick with an ungovernable temper.

The further course of this affair, in which, at the instigation of Mr. Carnegie, all the partners except Messrs. Henry Phipps, Lovejoy and Curry joined, is summarized in Appendix A from Mr. Frick's own narrative, which formed part of a bill in equity filed in the court of common pleas a month or so later. The revelations of the stupendous profits of the steel industry contained in this plea set the country agog, so that interest in the contest itself became almost secondary. Every newspaper in the land printed long extracts from the pleadings, and columns of comments were published on the amazing exhibition of industrial efficiency thus presented. Had the Moore option been valid at this time there would have been no difficulty in raising $100,000,000. In other lands the litigation and the secrets it revealed attracted the same general attention. Everywhere the hope was expressed that the suit would be allowed to reach the courts. It was pointed out that "what legislative bodies and committees of inquiry had failed to accomplish might be reached if the secrets of the great corporation were passed in review through the courts;" and it was not only sensation-loving and curiosity-seeking people who wanted to know more, but legislators and publicists of every kind.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.)

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Financial Review.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN.

DURING the past week the stock market approached a degree of stagnation which it always exhibits when public sentiment regarding the immediate outlook becomes nicely balanced. While everybody was waiting for developments that would influence the balance, professional speculators endeavored to keep alive the semblance of a market by taking up one specialty after another and giving the price a boost. The result was that on several days two stocks contributed a third of the total business. The apathy continued so pronounced, however, that the general list of stocks was not affected by the movement in the specialties. Thus on one day, when Sugar and Amalgamated Copper were being advanced on manipulation by pools, several of the most important railroad stocks did not fluctuate more than the smallest fraction, and a score of usually active stocks did not furnish even one transaction. This is what is called a "room-traders' market." Some members of the stock exchange trade exclusively on their own account, participating in little pools that may be formed to manipulate prices. Others are employed by the large commission houses to execute the business of the public. These members attend the daily sessions of the exchange whether they have any bona fide orders or not. When there are no orders from the general public they do a little trading on their own account, and it does not matter to them whether it is buying long or selling short, provided they can "scalp" an eighth or a quarter on a few hundred shares. These operations establish values for the moment, but they are not a criterion of legitimate business conditions which in the long run govern the trend of prices.

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The present deadlock in the market is not difficult to explain. The aim of professional speculators is to anticipate the effects of events still in the future. Today's earnings and dividends do not concern them. The paramount question is, Will these earnings and dividends be increased or decreased a month or a year hence? Practice makes perfect, and the concentration of every energy to the business of reading the future has developed a class of specialists singularly expert in discounting the swing of the stock market. Sometimes, however, the outlook seems so clear to these experts that they become over-confident and they exceed the limits of prudence. This seems to have been the case in the present instance. The continued outpour of U. S. Steel and Pennsylvania railroad stocks was prima facie evidence that some influential interests were selling. The inference was that the selling was for account of insiders, who had the best possible sources of information, and that this information did not warrant expectations of a continuation of former favorable conditions. The same kind of selling appeared before the reduction of the dividend on Steel common, before the passage of the dividend on Republic Iron and Steel preferred, and similar events during the past year. On the other hand, there was inside buying of American Smelting and Refining common in anticipation of the initial dividend that was declared the past week. When the last quarterly report of the U. S. Steel Corporation was issued in October, it disclosed the fact that the turn in the prosperous condition of the company occurred in August, and that the falling off in earnings became more pronounced in September. Coupling this fact with the decline in the stock during those months, and adding the evidence that came to hand since then that the iron trade was steadily growing worse, the professional traders proceeded to anticipate the effects of the showing of earnings for the current quarter. They sold Steel preferred and a number of other stocks likely to be affected by the industrial reaction in the expectation of buying back cheaper when the actual owners of stocks became aware through official figures of the unfavorable condition of affairs. But when a trader sells a stock "short" he is compelled to borrow from an actual owner in order to make delivery to the new buyer. The borrowing demand became so active and urgent as to prove that a large amount of the recent selling had been for short account. Purchases to cover these short sales—that is, to make final delivery on contracts—must be made some day, and this accounts for the steadiness in Steel, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and other stocks which have been oversold, in spite of the accumulating evidence that business conditions are far from satisfactory.

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Toward the close of the week the shorts became very nervous over the action of the various pools in the iron trade in reaffirming previous prices. There had been confident predictions of cuts, particularly in steel billets and rails. These predictions were not fulfilled, and it required little buying to give an impetus to the covering movement in the stock market. In dull times the situation among the professional speculators in Wall street has been inelegantly but none the less expressively described as "dog eat dog." While these traders have an eye for discounting the future, and while they look upon the public as common prey, they are equally alert in discovering an untenable position among their fellows. On such occasions they do not hesitate to turn an honest penny by turning agaist their followers. Even where they believe the ultimate end of the market is downward, they may turn buyer when they see that the market is oversold and squeeze the less nimble operators. Something like this has been going on in Steel preferred, Amalgamated Copper, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Pennsylvania railroad, which have been the active leaders in the market all week.

O O O O

There were two incidents the past week which will some time in the future have a dominating effect upon market values. One of these was the presentation before the supreme court of the argumnt in the Northern Securities case. It was the vigorous prosecution of this suit by the national administration early in the year that was responsible for extensive liquidation in the stock market, and by some it is believed to have been responsible for antagonism on the part of powerful financial interests to the ambition of President Roosevelt for a renomination. The celerity with which the lower court reached a decision, and the unanimity of the same, again came as a shock to the stock market. No one can tell when the final decision will be reached, but anyone who can forecast the result will be able to make a profitable "turn" in the market. In view of the magnitude of the interests involved, it was a little singular that Wall street seemed to take only a passing interest in the argument of counsel. The other incident was the announcement of a cut in the wages of coke workers in the Connellsville region, and the preparations being made for similar announcements in other industries. This is the beginning of a general movement for a reduction in the cost of production. It remains to be seen whether it can be successfully carried out without a struggle. The past year has been noted for the stubborn contests between labor and capital in certain trades. These struggles have been partly responsible for the reaction in business, although the lack of confidence on the part of investors must be placed where it belongs—that is, at the door of promoters and princely speculators who ignored sound principles and neglected business for the excitement of the stock market. As to labor, however, the situation is very different from what it was a year ago. The radical curtailment in the production of iron and coke, and the cessation of extensive building operations, have increased the number of idle men, and those who have employment will hesitate about abandoning it in midwinter. With a reduction in commodity values, and with a curtailment of costs generally, there should be a revival of business early in the new year.

O O O O

It has been a matter of comment that the money market has displayed none of those signs of stringency which usually appear during the closing weeks of the year. The demand for money for stock market purposes is at a minimum, and all the indications points to easier monetary conditions early in the new year. Gold continues to come from abroad, shipments of money to the interior have practically ceased, except the small amounts that are going to New Orleans. The foreign trade statement for November was with one exception the most favorable in the history of the country. There was a remarkable increase in the amount of merchandise exported, a decrease in the amount purchased abroad, and the balance in favor of the United States was with one exception the largest for any month on record. The figures demonstrate that the inflow of gold is entirely free from manipulation. In fact, all the manipulation has been on the other side to prevent shipments hither, but so strong is our position in the international money market that since November 1 $22,000,000 gold has been received or is now on the way, and this is adding to the natural increase in domestic supplies of money. Authorities on the situation express the opinion that the position of the United States in the matter of foreign credits is stronger today than it has been for a decade. Easier money and lower costs will prove a powerful stimulus to a revival of building operations and at the same time will have a tendency to raise the market value of investment securities.

O O O O

January interest and dividend disbursements in Pittsburgh have been estimated at $6,000,000, and the total for the United States will exceed $100,000,000. It usually takes two or three weeks to complete this distribution, and it is generally followed by an improved demand for the higher grade of bonds. Evidence was not lacking that some forehanded investors were anticipating this demand and were buying now. The Atchison road issued $10,000,000 bonds for equipment and betterment purposes during the week, and it is reported that the bulk of them went abroad.

PITTSBURG AND BUFFALO
COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
DECEMBER 20 · 1903
A MERRY XMAS TO ALL
SUNDAY HOME JOURNAL SECTION

THE SUNDAY GAZETTE
HOME JOURNAL

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1903.

The Coming of the Magi

By E. W. Focc

Over the rich vine-clad Judean hills
    Through which the Kedron ripples to the sea,
That lies in dreamy azure far away,
    Where scarce a motion breaks tranquillity,
Save where a fish might leap in sportive play
    To show a silver crescent in the sun,
Then disappearing circles stretch away
    As if to cover where the act was done.

Past olive orchards bending 'neath the weight
    Of green luxurious fruitage, rich with oil,
Where yellow grain-fields lie, like bands of gold,
    And wait the gathering to reward man's toil;
On by the wall from which the hyssop springs
    Herb used in many a sacred solemn rite,
And underneath the shade of stately fig,
    Whose luscious fruit, the travellers lips invite.

Down village streets, where the lean pariah dogs
    Bark at their heels and then in terror fly;
Where loathsome lepers, basking in the sun,
    Arouse their pity, but repulse the eye;
Past village maiden with her veiled charms,
    And ink-horned Scribe, and haughty Pharisee,
Whose broad phylacteries on brow and arms
    Bespeak the zealot of no low degree.

On by Siloam's spring, whose waters cool
    Their thirsty camels quaff with thankful moans,
And by that tomb which Absalom the fool
    Built for himself, but which the passer stones
To show abhorrence of the ambitious son
    Who did against his father king conspire;
On down through Hinnon's vale where dun
    Hued smoke reveals eternal burning fire.

And as they near the city's guarded gate,
    The star-led ones begin their questioning—
Where may they find the high exalted one,
    That heavenly hosts have heralded as king?
In vain they ask; the Roman sentries say,
    "Herod, the Great, now fills Judea's throne,
We own no other king or lord to-day.
    Go, question Herod of a king! Begone!"

A message from the crafty Jewish king
    Now turns their steps to where the palace lies,
Its porches marble and its roofs of gold,
    While far above them Judah's standard flies,
Its field portraying couchant lion bold,
    And close beside the Roman Eagles soar
Betokening Herod tributary King,
    Till Caesar says he shall be king no more.

By page conducted to the waiting King
    Enthroned in lordly hall, in regal state,
The ermined purple may not hide the sting
    Of deep remorse in him whom men call great;
The visioned forms of murdered wife and child
    Rise up before him with accusing face;
This he puts by and with accustomed guile
    He greets the star-led ones with courtly grace.

He hears their story told with earnest tone,
    That bears conviction by its honest stamp,
He meditates upon one part alone,
    And turns his eyes to where his sentries tramp
Backward and forth before the curtained door,
    With naked sword in a well-muscled hand—
A look, a nod; no need of plan before,
    And none were left of this weak traveling band.

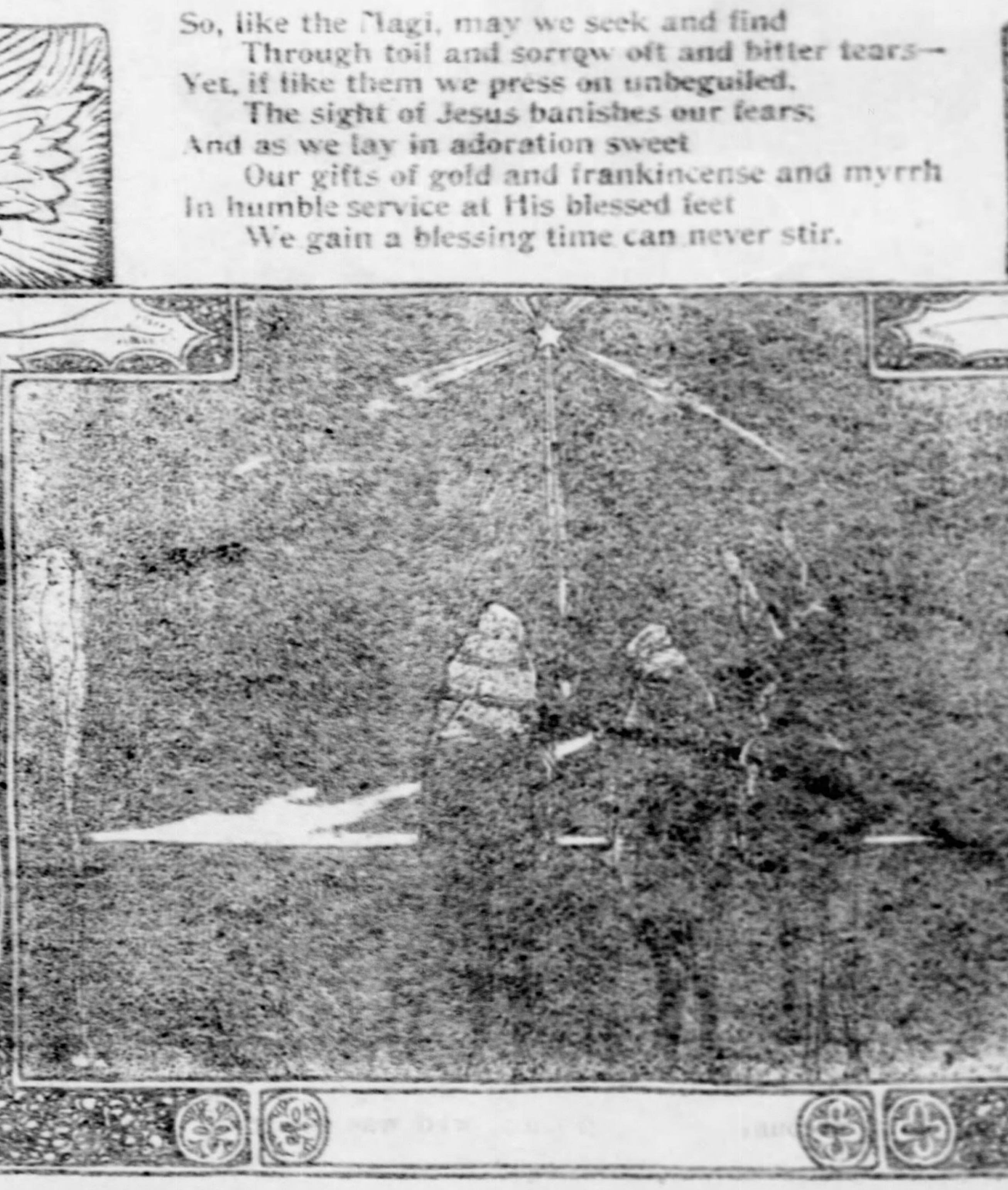
"Go!" cried the monarch, "Go, and seeking, find
    The one appointed to Judea's crown,
Until the task's accomplished bear in mind,
    Follow your star until it goeth down.
Then, quick returning, bring me word again
    That I myself may go with gifts, and bring
Honor and worship, lest I bear the blame
    Of gross neglect to this new infant king."

Gladly they leave and take the ordered way
    That leads to David's city, Bethlehem;
"For," said the king, "the ancient prophets say,
    And I am told by those who study them,
That is the place appointed for the birth
    Of one foretold to come in aftertime—
A king in righteousness to rule the earth
    With might and power and majesty sublime.

The star goes on before and leads them still
    O'er Olivet, by Bethany's fair town,
They follow on and on, past vale and rill,
    In eager haste; reward their seach will crown—
Soon Bethlehem they view, and by the inn,
    At once so spacious and so well prepared,
The star leads on amid the city's din,
    Not there the infant king its cheer has shared.

But o'er the stable cave, below the town,
    The star stands still; the Magi see through tears
Their search is over as the star goes down—
    Here is the end at last of toil and fear;
And entering in they find the Holy Child,
    And at His feet their gifts and worship lay,
Rich yellow gold and sweet incenses mild,
    Then glad at heart they mount and ride away.

So, like the Magi, may we seek and find
    Through toil and sorrow oft and bitter tears—
Yet, if like them we press on unbeguiled,
    The sight of Jesus banishes our fears;
And as we lay in adoration sweet
    Our gifts of gold and frankincense and myrrh
In humble service at His blessed feet
    We gain a blessing time can never stir.



THE SUSCEPTIBLE MR. BIGGS

BY CATHERINE M. PATTERSON

MR. Nathaniel Biggs sat in front of his open fire with a pensive expression attached to his countenance. His pipe had gone out for the seventh time that evening, and Biggs was now holding the offending instrument of man's pleasure in his hand while he regarded it with a sad and thinkful air. To come straight to the point, it was this same pipe that was the cause of Biggs having donned the unusual expression which now enveloped his straight and exceedingly classic features. Biggs had had a birthday once—not that he hadn't had several of them before, and one or two since then for that matter. But then this birthday had been one of special importance, and the pipe now in use had been presented to Biggs by a damsel whom he considered one of the fairest creatures on the earth and a treasure of which he would fain possess himself.

Yes, the bequeather of the pipe was one among many. Not only were her facial charms beyond description, but her whole disposition, and above all her manner, went to prove that she—who was known by the good old-fashioned name of Sue—had been stamped by the gods with their trade-mark of special affection. And it was the manner that had been the cause of Biggs' 18th capture. Biggs had been devoted to the girl and she had from time to time given out certain delicate and maidenly hints that showed that the prospect of having Mrs. Nathaniel Biggs engraved on her visiting cards was not entirely distasteful to her. In fact, things had gone so far that Biggs was just about to plead for a June wedding when IT had happened. IT was no other than a dire and dreadful falling out. And the cause was Biggs' one great and uncontrollable fault—his inability to perfect himself in the gentle art of confining his attention and devotion to one damsel long enough to marry her and settle down. That once done Biggs would be safe for ever afterwards, as every one knew. It was simply the fact that he was still free that had gotten him into his present scrape. It had always been his tenet that a man's freedom had been given him to use, and use it he must. Biggs had used his divine right and was speedily becoming enamored of Sue's cousin and bosom friend when his fiancee used her unquestionable right of insisting on an explanation. Explanation? Why—er—Biggs hadn't any. He simply wanted to call on the girl and take her various places, and he had done so, not once or twice, but many more times, notwithstanding the fact that he and Sue were engaged. He seemed to have forgotten that unimportant trifle. But Sue had not. She thereupon gave Nathaniel his choice of the charming damsel who had come in between them or Sue herself. Biggs had been so long in making his choice that Sue had gone to his assistance and greatly helped him by remarking very sweetly that perhaps he had better take the other girl, as he couldn't have Sue any way, and it would be quite too bad for him to lose both girls. The dazed and astounded Nathaniel had stammered out that perhaps it would be best that way, and having just wit enough left to see that Miss Sue was evidently extending a cordial invitation for him to betake himself and the gleaming solitare that she had just handed him, from her presence he had bowed himself out of the room with a decidedly where-am-I-at expression on his face.

Once in the open air Biggs had addressed himself as a ——— fool and a ——— blockhead, as well as being all sorts and conditions of a ——— idiot. He didn't want any other girl. He didn't want any girl but Sue. Sue didn't want him, and no matter how much he wanted her he couldn't have her anyway. Dod gast the other girl anyway. What had possessed her to take him away from Sue? And she was or had been a friend whom Sue had always trusted. A friend indeed! Nice sort of friend these girls must be to each other if that was the way they always did. Biggs vowed and declared all the way home that even though he had said his choice was the other girl he would never go to see her again as long as he lived. He hadn't done so either. It hadn't been necessary, as he saw enough of her without going to call. For no sooner had Sue's dear, dear friend heard of the broken-off engagement than she had made it a point to betake herself to every place that she was sure of seeing Biggs. That had been the last straw, and once more the disgusted Nathaniel had torn his hair and invented more new and hair-raising anathemas wherewith to describe himself.

But Biggs still had the other girl's picture. Oh, yes, he had kept that. Here Biggs got up and began searching among the numerous pictures on his walls, mantelpiece and on top of the furniture for the picture of the Other Girl. Ah, here he had found it. Yes, she certainly was pretty, there was no doubt about it. But then, she couldn't come anywhere near Sue, and Biggs' eyes turned to Sue's picture. He didn't have to look for that, because he knew it was right on top of his desk in a small gold frame with a wreath around it, that, Biggs had always insisted, looked like mistletoe. That, he had once informed Sue, was the reason why he imprinted so many osculatory salutations on the pictured face encircled thereby. This brilliant remark came to Biggs now, as he stood looking at the picture. Sue had laughed, while a pretty color came into her face, and her eyes were so bright and sparkling that Nathaniel, seeing the original of the picture in front of him and not considering the absence of the mistletoe that is supposed to authorize such goings-on, had—oh, well, never mind what. Suffice it to say that he had done it, and that he and Sue had both been made very happy by the process. That had been Christmas-time—the time when they were just engaged. And it was that very Christmas that Sue had presented him with the pipe, that being also the birthday of Nathaniel Biggs. Yes, that had been at Christmas time, but two years before, and, oh, how very different.

What hurt Biggs most was the painful fact that he himself was entirely to blame for the whole thing. At first he had not realized this, and had laid the blame all on the shoulders of the Other Girl. When the truth had one day dawned on him it was with such a shock that it had taken Biggs fully a half-day to recover. Then more self-condemning adjectives had followed, even stronger than the predecessors had been. Now that he came to think about it he instead of the girl had always been to blame for all the trouble in which he had ever found himself. When he thought of the girls Biggs raised his large, serious brown eyes and let them wander slowly around the room. No matter which way he looked he was sure to encounter a photograph that would take his memory back to the days when the She of the picture had been the She of his heart. The girls ranged from the days of early boyhood up to—well, up to the time he met Sue. And Biggs' eyes for a moment rested sadly and tenderly on Sue's face. Biggs had always been devoted to some one ever since he could remember anything at all. And the periods of his devotion had been as short as the objects thereof had been numerous. Sue had been the last one, and after her there seemed no prospect of there being another. Sue was undoubtedly the only one that Biggs wanted, and she was just as surely the only girl that he couldn't have.

So deeply was poor Biggs engaged in thinking that he failed to hear a knock at his door—though it was certainly not of the gentlest variety. And thus it happened that Jimmy Blake rushed unnoticed into Nathaniel Biggs' library. Even Jimmy's entrance, effected in his usual breezy fashion, failed to arouse Biggs. For a moment Jimmy paused and took in the scene, his keen, blue eyes snapping. Nothing escaped him, from the fact that Biggs was using a pipe regarded as sacred and one which Jimmy was not even allowed to touch—down to the fact that a girl's picture stood on the table in a direct line of vision with Biggs' eyes. But only for a moment did Jimmy keep quiet. Then, with a mirthful shout of generous depth and loudness, he swooped straight down on the unsuspecting Nathaniel with his eyes glued on the picture which he had failed to recognize.

"Hello, old man; see you're at it again. Thought that last time had settled you, and you had decided to reform. And here you're up and at it again. Is this one a blonde or a brunette, and who is——Oh, beg pardon, old boy. I didn't know—sorry I spoke that way. Awfully stupid of me, don't you know," stammered Jimmy, all his self-possession and buoyancy deserting him as he saw that the picture was one of Sue, and that Biggs' face wore a strained and miserable look that Blake had never seen there before.

"What in thunder do you mean driving in on a fellow that way, and then talking like a raving maniac?" demanded the wrathful and indignant Biggs.

"I-er-really, I beg your pardon, old man. Awfully sorry I've gotten into such a beastly scrape. Really, I am." And the amazed Jimmy began backing rapidly away from his inhospitable host. Was this Biggs? Could this be Biggs, the big, gentle, quiet Biggs who had been his friend and comrade for years? If it was, there must be something woefully wrong.

But Biggs had subsided somewhat. Motioning Jimmy to take a chair and help himself to the smokables, Biggs resumed his own seat, saying:

"Oh, keep your condemned apologies for yourself. Nobody wants them. But you did give me the deuce of a start. Sit down and smoke and don't bother me." And the ungracious Biggs, after placing a tobacco jar with artful carelessness in front of Sue's picture, threw his head back and took up his interrupted occupation of gazing at the fire while Jimmy stared at him with eyes round and wondering.

The only thing that kept Jimmy quiet for the next 15 minutes was the abundant supply of things that he found to reflect on. Biggs certainly was a rum chap. Always mixed up with one girl or another. Heretofore he had escaped unscarred, and no one seemed to have made a deep and lasting impression on him. He was one who had found safety in the multitude. To save his immortal soul Jimmy had never quite understood how it was that Nat Biggs was such a favorite with the girls. Neither could he understand how one feminine individual could for the time being have the apparently indifferent Biggs entirely at her mercy. Biggs was good looking, Jimmy was quite willing to grant that. But then, as Jimmy Blake understood girls, they usually liked something else in a man besides mere good looks. It was just possible that there was an inner strata in Biggs' make-up that his friend J. Blake had never discovered, as it was probably kept solely for effective use with Biggs' friends of the fair sex. Jimmy hadn't thought of this possible hidden force, and his wonder had grown apace. And now here was this new complication in the discovery that Biggs' airy indifference at the time he was jilted by Sue had all been put on and underneath it all he had really been hard hit. Served him right, too, thought Jimmy unfeelingly. It was time some one was giving him a good hard jolt. Then Jimmy wondered how Sue had really taken it. Seemed to him that she, too, had been rather wandery and far away lately. Now that he came to think about the matter at all he bethought him that it was only yesterday evening that Sue had sat all through a dance by herself and hadn't even known that there had been a dance, much less that she had sat it out alone until Jimmy, who had been looking for her all through the waltz, had found her alone in a shadowy and secluded corner just off the ball room and had told her of the fact. At the time he had attributed it to nothing in the world but one of Sue's whims. But now that he had found Biggs in much the same state of mind and all on account of Sue, Jimmy, who was really as bright and clever as the average man, began to put two and two together. When, after much earnest and intricate that he had found Biggs in much the same state of mind and all on account of Sue. Jimmy, who was really as

bright and clever as the average man, began to put two and two together. When, after much earnest and intricate calculation he discovered that they made four, his joy was unbounded and he grinned all over his genial face. Jimmy had always longed to do something great, grand and glorious, and here was his chance.

Biggs, still firmly clutching the pipe in one hand, went back to his chair by the fire and sat down to think about the difference. He thought, and thought and thought. And the more he thought the sadder and more pensive he became. It was Sue this and it was Sue that. Everything was as Sue and only Sue had done, said or thought.

Jimmy glanced at Biggs. Nathaniel was toying nervously with the tobacco jar. He wanted to move it, but he felt Jimmy's eyes resting on him. Whereupon Jimmy, recognizing the symptoms, kindly and considerately swallowed a quantity of smoke, on which he choked and coughed so vigorously that he found it absolutely necessary to get up and go into the dining room on a still hunt for something liquid. When he came back the tobacco jar was gone from the table. So was the picture. But Biggs looked as dejected and downcast as ever.

After one swift look all the neatly-formed sentences and wily speeches he had intended making in his efforts to bring about peace, vanished from Jimmy's mind, and he went at Nathaniel in his own hammer-and-tong style.

"Biggs, you're a fool."

"Thanks, awfully. But that is ancient history. It's a wonder you didn't tell me that two years ago. I've known it since then, and I thought you did, too."

"Well, I didn't, but I know it now, all right. What is the matter with you any way? If you want Sue why the devil don't you go and get her instead of moping around the way you are doing? Brace up, I tell you. Be a man and try and get her again."

"You tell me how, if you know so much about it. The Lord knows I'm willing to do anything under the shining canopy to get her back. If your superior intellect knows of any way to do it, for heaven's sake let's have it. Come, Jimmy, show yourself to be the clever, brainy fellow your admiring friends have always thought you to be."

"Oh, you needn't get sarcastic, old man; and don't blacken your soul saying things that you don't mean. But I know one thing, and that is: I'm dead sure that if I wanted a girl as much as you seem to want Sue, I'd go and try to get her, instead of gazing at her picture all evening and looking a pensive goat while I was at it. And that's what I'd do."

"Oh, you would, would you?"

"Yes, I should."

"Would you be so kind as to tell me how you would do it?"

"I'd go and ask her. If she threw me out I'd go again and I'd keep on going until I finally saw her long enough to tell her that I saw I'd made a mistake and couldn't be happy until she had forgiven me, and we had gotten back on the old footing. Maybe she wouldn't have me, but anyway, I should have the satisfaction of knowing that I had done everything in my power to square things. If the lady still persisted in having the bad taste to refuse me, I should give her my blessing and try to get over it."

"Would you really advise me to adopt that course with Sue?"

"Most certainly. If you weren't such a confounded chump you'd have done it long ago, instead of making yourself miserable all these days."

"But may be Sue won't have me."

"Maybe she won't; shouldn't blame her much if she wouldn't. And again maybe she will."

"Have you any reason for thinking she will?" demanded Biggs, eagerly.

"Perhaps I have, and perhaps I haven't. Any way it's up to you to go and find out for yourself. And the sooner you do it the better. You were all to blame for the whole affair anyway, and its no more than right that you should get the thing patched up. Be a man, Biggs, and go and do it."

"Jimmy Blake, do you honestly believe what you have told me tonight? Would you do it if you were in my place?"

"Certainly," assented Jimmy vigorously. It is too late to do it tonight, but you go and do it tomorrow. If you don't I'll wash my hands of you entirely. Go to bed and sleep on it, old man, and tomorrow you'll feel better and see the wisdom of all that J. Blake has been trying to pound into your head for the last 10 minutes."

And Jimmy departed.

* * * * *

If a thunderbolt had suddenly fallen at the feet of Sue Atwell, she would not have been more surprised than she was when she picked up a card from the tray held out to her by a servant and learned that Mr. Nathaniel Biggs awaited her in the drawing room below. Nathaniel Biggs—here—in her house, after all that had happened? Nathaniel here with no word beforehand as to whether he might call? Truly this was exceedingly strange. And stranger still was the fact that Sue didn't seem to bother much about that part of it. Instead, she smiled and looked happier than she had looked for some time. Sue turned on the lights with the intention of inspecting herself before she went downstairs. Nathaniel had been the cause of her turning out the lights because he had kept coming into her mind and she hadn't tried to put him out. She wanted to think about Nathaniel and she could do so much better when the lights were out. So out they had gone. And now she was turning them on again, because

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 22.)

I Go A-Gossiping

To tell you the truth, I'm afraid of my subject. Persounds so awfully serious and improving. Personally I haven't any use for improving things—there are so many good laughs lost along the line of improvement—but I was going to say I was talking the other day with a girl who had had a whole lot of trouble. One time she was in possession of a pretty good home and she was well-born and well-bred and had all at once to go out and Do Things for money. It was all very awful, and so this girl in the line of her experiences, which were manifold, came upon the Institution Benevolent, and she said she was sorry for that was the Very Worst of all.

"Postively none of your benevolent institutions for me, Mistress Pepys, none at all, thank you—I'd heap rather have the little attic room away off in the third story of the Smelliest Boarding House you can imagine. You see when you pay the regular cash price for the little attic room that is all there is to do but when you go into the benevolent business you have to pay in a dozen ways—pay in self-respect, pay in cash, pay in obsequious smiles, and pay in a large and luscious deposit of faith in human nature and disillusionment.

"I'd rather do anything than be disillusioned—disillusion means seeing things as they are and being absolutely unable to look ahead and see things as they might be—it is all very dreadful, Mistress Pepys, and if you don't want to lose all your lovely theories of the love-your-sister as you love yourself, don't go in on the Benevolent—you'll be good and sorry if you do.

"In the first place, everything has a Bare-as-aBone Appearance and a Pray-be-Thankful exterior. Of course one doesn't expect luxury but there is a difference between institutional rigors and out and out luxury. To make up for the spirit of the blessendness of helping your neighbor that is lacking there is a great run on the Bible—the texts that one sees on every hand and the invitations one gets to come along and pray are enough to make the average mortal with a grain of the independent thinker rise up and turn agnostic. The Pharisees won't be all gathered together until the bunches ruling over the several and particular benevolent enterprises are gathered into the final nosegay.

You see I know, Mistress Pepys. I have tried them all here, there and the other place in good faith.

"It usually starts out with the management. The women who go in for this sort of thing are in the main, after prestige of some sort or other, and they expect to get the prestige and the glory and the reputation of being charitable all at one fell swoop. As a matter of fact, their duties consist in having their names in the paper, receiving a great deal of adulation and not a few of the special meals which one may sniff as one goes through the hall on the way to boiled beef and carrots.

"The Lady Managers keep the Lady Officers in a state of Bow Down Low and the Lady Officers in turn have to get even and they institute a Bow Down Very Low habit among the girls who make their home at the house. We all must have a certain air of wish-to-be-holy and with it all some of the most ludicrous and incongruous things happen.

"For instance, not a great while ago in one of the benevolent retreats of this city two young ladies were accustomed to pray at the appointed time and then by some unknown and in rather an inexplicable manner make their way to one of the local play-houses where they had positions in the ballet. This went on for a week one time and not until it was all over did the story come to the surface. The same retreat made it one of the special aims to meet young women at the stations and keep them over night in the guest chamber, on the other hand they saw fit to refuse a young woman associated with a theatrical company for the simple and sole reason that she was a member of a theatrical company; in other words, an actress. It is very hard to understand the workings of the benevolent mind. Sometimes I think they haven't any mind or they would not be benevolent—prejudice has something possibly to do with the case but yet neither the Lady Managers nor the Lady Officers who were responsible for refusing hospitality to a young woman singularly in need of sympathy and support, were too holy to attend the theater if it so happened that they cared to see what was on the boards. There is a deal of side-stepping going on and thrift follows fawning, and the knees bend willingly to that end. And it is rather sad, too, this getting behind the scenes and seeing things as they ought not to be, but it is the way of the world, you only see it when you are in a position to need help and an up-lift. When you have learned the ropes and have conquered fate and the necessity has passed by then the turn comes, for you to be kow-towed to and sometimes you forget and sometimes you don't. Of course not every one who essays to go in for philanthropy is acting under selfish impulses, but the exceptions are so few that the general air is surcharged with humility on the part of the benefited and a self-satisfied spirit of sanctity on the part of those who allow their names to head the list of givers or workers.

"It is a very strange thing but women seem utterly unable to treat their self-supporting sisters with respect and consideration. They must either be indifferently polite or show ill-bred arrogance or be condescending. Why, it is hard to understand. Men have mastered the art of meeting man to man in business affairs without showing that they recognize the difference in their respective positions, but it is a lesson women have yet to learn.

"Very few persons recognize the difference between philanthropy and charity—in fact, charity has entirely lost its old sense—love in the highest and broadest sense. The limitations of the charitable have narrowed the meaning of the word alms. And here is just where the mistake is made by the good ladies—it is not alms they are dispensing, for at most of these institutions those who accept the benefits pay the cost of their maintenance and often allow a margin for profit.

"I have talked to men and many of them have told me that at these glass-of-beer-and-a-free-lunch places they get as good food and pay no more in coin, and best of all, they do not have to pay the 'blood money' in thankfulness of mien, manner and speech. And as for entertainment—there is entertaining a-plenty, but I confess I never went to my room after one of these festivities had come to an end that I didn't feel exactly like taking off my little checked frock and hanging it up on a high nail until next 'Manager's Day'—just like a regular Out and Out Orfling. And the Managers: Some are Patronizing. Their smiles spread from ear to ear and their sentiments are as trite and their utterance as automatic as a phonographic rendition of 'Oh, Thou Sublime, Sweet Evening Star.'

"And then to crown all the young women are looked upon as possibly lacking in moral sense or at least in the proper sense of decorum. They are under espionage all the time, although of course nobody names the word. For a time, (I don't know how it is now) at one of the retreats for self-supporting femininity, it was not possible to receive one's men friends unless in a general room where the house in common met for the evening. Now, when a man comes to see one person he is not in the least complimented when he has the whole house thrown at him in a bunch, so in self-defense the young women were compelled to walk the streets or to seek some public place of amusement. One time a young and attractive woman undertook the management of the place in question, and having a fellow feeling she essayed to alter all this.

"The manager's meeting room and the assembly room and one and another apartment were given over to the use of those young ladies having their men friends to call and then there was excitement on the part of some of the 'unco-guid.' The idea! nobody to sit by and listen while the man was in the house—it was quite dreadful and would lead up to all sorts of abuses. But the Young and Attractive Woman had her way for a time, at least, but the Horrified Housekeeper who Knew Something was going to Happen and who was accordingly watching out for it came in great excitement one morning after a man had Called and down she conducted the Authorities. She had Evidences! Would they please look at Those Two Chairs—would they? Did they not observe that the sides of the two chairs were scratched showing plainly that they had been Too Close Together the Night Before? 'It was too funny for words,' concluded the Girl who is a Really Lady, as she laughed fit to break her heart.

"And come to think of it, what did any Sane and Sensible Philanthropist mean when he consented, or aided and abetted in naming that beautiful expression of free-handed and free-hearted benevolence The Home for Incurables! When I see the name I always think of the legend that the great Florentine read over the gates of Hell: 'All hope abandon, ye who enter here.'"

Really and truly you never saw two more Sober Folk than the Girl who is a Really Lady and me when she got to the end of the story, and for my part I haven't been able to get into a Regular Christmas State of Mind since.

Mistress Pepys.

The Christmas Tree

By J. B. Wright

SHE was a pretty girl, a very pretty girl; though just where the centerpoint of her beauty lay was hard to determine, each man having a different idea on the subject.

Captain McCarty said it was the voice of her that charmed him; there were tones in it which could wile a bird off a tree.

Major Dunwoodie said it was her eyes. By Gad, sir, he had never seen such eyes in all his twenty-five years of service. They changed and varied as water changes under sunlight, or a passing breeze, said the Major, "and when I've been telling of some of the things we went through in the Custer campaign, confound me, sir, if there weren't real tears in her eyes."

Young Carroll said that it was her hair. Her hair was like spun gold, as everyone know, but Carroll said that one day, out riding her hair came down after a hard race, and that it hung almost to the edge of her habit. Lieutenant Groton said, for his part, it was Miss Maberly's regal carriage that he liked.

With one she rode, and very well, too. With another she golfed, and he was prepared to swear that she golfed like an angel—which might be true enough, and yet not make her mistress of the cleek and brassy. With a third she talked of Shapespeare and the musical glasses. Even the chaplain—who was very much married and therefore out of the running—found that she took a serious interest in certain doctrinal points relating to the Apostolic succession.

Perhaps it needs no more than this matter of the chaplain to show to the unbiased mind the absolute impartiality of her favors. The difficulty was to keep an unbiased mind within her sphere of influence, for Miss Maberly had that supreme gift of making each man while he was with her think that he was the one male being in the world outside of her father, in whom she was interested. Of course she did not say this—she just allowed it to be felt. Man likes this sort of thing, because it shows such rare perceptions in the girl.

From all that has been said it will be plain that Miss Maberly cut a wide swath in the field of unmarried officers stationed at Sheridan Barracks. From Carroll, who was very young and ingenuous, and had a pretty color in his cheeks, up to the Senior Major, who was grizzled, and a widower, and had no color at all, except in his nose, they were all up to their eyelids in love. The only reason the colonel escaped was because he was her father. He was at this time perhaps the most popular colonel in the service.

It was probably Miss Maberly's softness of heart that prevented her singling out any one man for especial favor. She knew to what length of desperation the others would be driven. Though she had been "on the strength" of "the Forty-fifth," and chief ornament of the post for a period exceeding six calendar months, no one man knew exactly where he stood—except to feel morally certain that no other fellow stood any chance whatever. Some way Miss Maberly always managed to elude the psychological moment of attack.

Miss Maberly came in June, bringing with her "the summer and the sun," as Lieutenant Winthrop said, and it was now near Christmas. It was felt that at Christmas would come the test.

Including the artillery and infantry, there was an even dozen of men in her train. It was manifestly improbable that she would give presents to all, therefore the man who received one would be indicated for preferment. It was agreed that the lucky man should bring his present to the mess Christmas morning unopened, and then show it as proof that he had won. After that he was to have free field. This rendered the coming of Christmas rather a sporting event, and among the married officers there were even pools made on the result.

Young Carroll felt this to be unfair in a way, but yet he could not in honor warn his friends that he was to be the lucky man. It was by accident he found out.

"I didn't want you to know anything about it until Christmas," she said. "It is to be a surprise—and anyway, please don't mention it."

He did not mention it, but he walked about for some days on air, and threw a chest that was perceptible across the parade ground. He felt a vast pity for those other chaps who were to draw blanks in the Christmas lottery. He smiled quietly when other men pretended to look forward to Christmas with confidence—for there were such other men. Even old Dunwoodie had the conceited asininity to smile complacently when the subject was mentioned, and to suggest that Carroll, instead of sending for a ten-pound box of Huyler's, might better expend the money in soothing syrup with which to still the moans of disappointed pretension.

Never had Miss Maberly looked prettier than she did at the dance on Christmas eve, never had she danced so divinely, never had she "sat out" so charmingly, never had she bestowed her favors more impartially. It was as if she felt bound, on this the last night, to take pity on all of her victims. Tomorrow—tomorrow would show the state of her feelings, and until it came, with its inevitable wreckage of hopes, she would be kind to all. So kind was she indeed that each man when the dance was over walked through the starlight to his quarters not only expectantly, but confidently; not only confidently, but with a warm certainty of success beneath his tunic.

It was a singularly cheerful crowd that gathered at the bachelors' mess the next morning. Each man bore himself with an air of benevolent superiority to his fellows that was hard to account for on any reasonable grounds. It was as if none of them had lost, which was absurd.

Dr. Slote, as a married man, had been selected as the master of ceremonies.

"And now, gentlemen," he said when the breakfast was over, "let us proceed, if you please, to the show-down. We all feel the importance of the occasion. Some of us have money on the event, some hearts. Will the gentleman who holds the four aces kindly put his cards upon the table."

There was a simultaneous movement on the part of every unmarried man present, a simultaneous diving into pockets, a concordant rustling of tissue paper, and then—silence. On the table lay twenty-four bright red mittens of "the kind that mother used to make," and with each pair a card—"with Miss Maberly's best wishes for a Merry Christmas, and hopes that these may be of comfort in the winter of your discontent."

Maj. Dunwoodie was the first to break the silence, and what he said is not printable. Then he rose and pinned his present to the mantelshelf. Each man did the same, until eleven pairs of mittens hung displayed. Only Carroll refused. "After all," he said, "she made 'em, and that's something. I intend to wear mine."

"And you hope to win her yet, do you, youngster?" asked the junior major. "Well, you needn't. I went over to the colonel's last night after the dance and learned something which puts you all out of the running. Miss Maberly's to be married in the spring."

"Married!" The mess gasped as one man.

"What regiment?" asked young Carroll.

"None, my son. He's a God-forsaken, qualified civilian—a lawyer, or professor, or something like that," said the doctor.

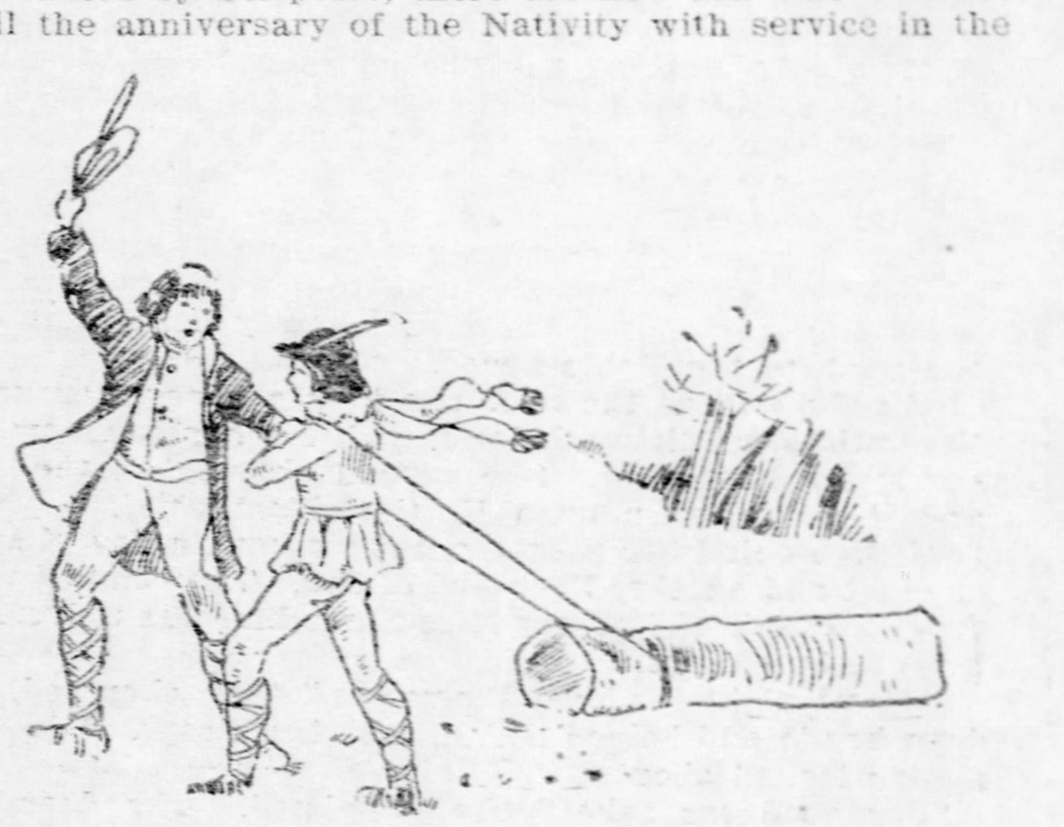
There was a gloomy silence for a moment. A civilian! At least it should have been an army man. This filled the cup to overflowing.

Then Maj. Dunwoodie rose. "Gentlemen," said he, "I didn't suppose it possible for the regiment to lose, and to lose to a rank outsider, too, but it has, and we must take our defeat gracefully. Any man who has succeeded in finding out that Miss Maberly cares for him must be a wonder, and I move we drink his health and hers!"

And it was done.

WHERE WE GET OUR CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS By Rachael J. D. Bradshaw

THAT the festival of Christmas is the greatest in importance throughout the ecclesiastic year and is also of the most joyous and universal celebration in the homes of the land is beyond dispute. But it is curious to note how closely the Christian's chief festival has engrafted upon its ceremonies the rites and usages employed by the pagan peoples of old. Though at one period denounced as superstitious and to the present day regarded by Calvinistic Protestants as unwarranted by Scripture, there are now few who will not hail the anniversary of the Nativity with service in the



church and festivity in the home, and welcome its attendant thrill of peace and good-will among men.

The American Christmas, like the American nation, is a composite from many lands, and that it should resemble closely the Christmas of Merry England is to be expected.

The eves of the vigils of the different ecclesiastical festivals are according to strict canonical custom, times of fasting and penance, but in some instances they are appropriated to very different purposes and transformed into seasons of mirth and jollity. Such has been the case with Christmas Eve—the night before Christmas. With Christmas Eve the Christmas holidays may be said to commence. By canonical computation the season begins the 16th of December. However, universal custom has decreed the Christmas holidays to commence on the eve of Christmas Day and to terminate with Candlemas Day—secularly speaking the 1st of February. By this time all Christmas greens must be removed, superstition holding it of fatal presage if any of these sylvan ornaments are retained beyond the period indicated. Of seasons it is the most jovial, abounding in entertainment and merry-making of all sorts, but much changed from what it used to be with our ancestors of feudal times, when it was an uninterrupted round of feasting and hilarity.

The origin of many of our Christmas customs dates back into ancient time, long ere Julius Caesar set foot on the shores of Britain or St. Augustine preached the doctrines of Christianity to the men of Kent. Many of the old rites and ceremonies were retained after the conversion of Britain to Christianity, partly through the difficulty early teachers found in weaning their followers from hereditary usages and also, mayhap, from a desire to further popularize the new faith with the masses of the populace. By such amalgamation no festival was more characterized than Christmas the festivities of which, originally derived from the Roman Saturnalia, had been intermingled with the observances of the British Druids and at a subsequent period incorporated with the grim mythology of the ancient Saxon. From this source is derived the hanging of the mistletoe, the burning of the Yule log, the Christmas candle and the wassail bowl.

Among the Druids the mistletoe, especially that grown on the oak, was regarded with the utmost reverence. At the period of the winter solstice a great festival was celebrated in honor of their divinity Tutanes—prototype of the Phoenician god Baal. At this time the Britons went forth into the woods with their priests to gather the mystic parasite which was believed to possess wondrous curative powers. When the oak was reached upon which the mistletoe grew, the chief Druid, with a golden knife, cut the sacred plant. Sacrifice was then made and festivities followed. Our special custom connected with the mistletoe on Christmas Eve—an indubitable relic of the days of Druidism handed down through the course of centuries—is familiar to all young people.

The burning of the Yule log is an ancient Christmas ceremony transmitted to us from Scandinavian ancestors, who, at their feast of Juul, kindled huge bonfires in honor of the god Thor. This custom, though sadly shorn of the pomp and circumstance which formerly attended it, is still maintained in various parts of the country. The bringing in of the Yule log; the placing of the ponderous block on the hearth of the wide chimney in the baronial hall was the most important of the observances on Christmas Eve in feudal times. The venerable log, destined to crackle a welcome to all comers, was drawn in triumph from its resting place at the feet of its living brothers of the woods. Each wayfarer raised his hat as it passed, for he well knew it full of good promise; that its flame would burn out old wrongs and heartburnings and cause liquor to bubble in the wassail bowl, quaffed to the drowning of ancient feuds and animosities. So the Yule log was worthily honored and the ancient bards welcomed its entrance with their minstrelsy.

As an accompaniment to the Yule log a candle of monstrous size, called the Yule candle or Christmas candle, shed its radiance on the festive board during the evening meal. In the buttery of St. John's college, Oxford, an ancient candle-socket of stone still remains, ornamented, however, with the figure of the Lamb, typifying the Christianizing of this pagan custom. This candle, which during the 12 nights of the Christmas festival was burned on the high table at supper, is the true ancestor of the Christmas candle of today.

The decking of churches, houses and shops with evergreens at Christmas springs from a period far anterior to the revelation of Christianity, and arises from the custom prevalent at the Saturnalia when the inhabitants of Rome ornamented their temples and dwellings with green boughs. On account of this original usage we find early authorities in the church prohibiting the following of this custom in either sacristy or home. In process of time, however, this pagan custom, like many others, was introduced and incorporated with the ceremonies of the church. Indeed, the sanction of the Saviour came later to be claimed for this decking with boughs, since it was noted He had entered the Holy City in triumph with the populace strewing palm branches on His way. In truth, the use of flowers and green boughs as a means of decoration is almost instinctive in human nature. There is scarcely any nation, civilized or savage, among whom it is not evidenced. The feeling is as natural as that of religion, and is not to be traced exclusively to any particular creed or form of worship. Holly, bay, rosemary and laurel are the plants most favored for Christmas decoration. One plant alone is barred from the churches—the mistletoe, to which still clings the ancient taint of the Druid sacrifice. "So our churches and houses, decked with bays and rosemary, holly and ivy, and other plants which are always green, winter and summer, signify and put in mind His Deity, that the child that now was born was God and man, who should spring up like a tender plant—should always be green and flourishing, and live forevermore."

In Germany Christmas Eve is the children's most de-

lightful time of year, as they then feast their eyes on the wonders of the Christmas tree and exult in the various small gifts provided by parents and friends. The Christmas tree is primarily of German origin, though it is a feature generally prevalent among the northern peoples. There is a legend to the effect that some one of the old worthies of the church, being detained late one Christmas Eve on an errand of mercy or benevolence, was overtaken by darkness and storm in the midst of the forest. He loses his way and is in sore terror of the beasts of the wood. In an agony of prayer he beseeches a guiding sign from heaven, when suddenly he discerns a tree brilliantly decked with twinkling lights. As he approaches the spot another as mysteriously shows the light, and so he is led in safety to his destination and vows ever after to trim forth this tree with heavenly tapers as a remembrance of his deliverance. The children of Sweden believe this tree to be sent by the patron saint of Christmas, and when they come upon it in the family living room, strive to make the decoration as gay and beautiful as possible that Kris Kinkle may find everything in readiness for his visit. The Christmas tree owes its introduction into England to the Prince Consort, who was of German parentage, and into our country the lovely custom was doubtless brought by the German exile from the Fatherland. It has, unfortunately, become a thing of much greater splendor than the simply-trimmed boughs seen in the unostentatious German household. The children owe the domestic German innumerable debts of gratitude for the home festivals he has originated for their delight. Kris-Kingle (a corruption of Christ-Kindlein or Christ-child) is a direct importation from the Fatherland; his prototype St. Nicholas dates to the fourth era of the Christian era and is supposed to have lived in Patara of Asia Minor. These two good friends of the young people are often confused. Strictly speaking there is a nice distinction in that Kris Kingle remembers all indiscriminately and St. Nicholas takes pains to inquire first for "good children."

One of the prettiest conceits in vogue concerning Kris Kringle or St. Nicholas tells of the manner of his coming and attempts some explanation to the youthful mind of the feasibility of his covering so much ground on the one eventful night before Christmas. That he comes down the chimney is undoubted, where the home boasts anything in the shape of a chimney, but fancy presents him to the American child as inhabiting the very cold polar regions and coming with his multitude of toys in a gorgeous green and red sleigh drawn by eight prancing reindeer, who in common with the saint himself possess the magic ability to rise to the housetops at will and, after the children's stockings have been well filled, to descend to earth again and continue with lightning speed and the jingling of merry bells their radient course of benevolence.

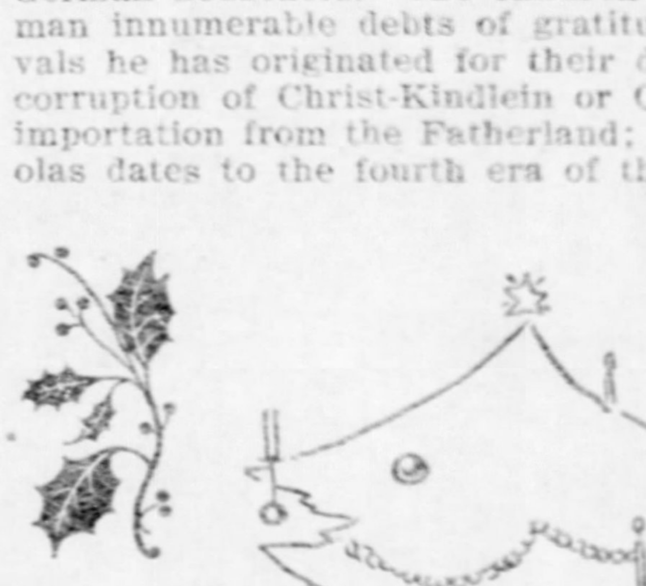
Of all the Christmas fancies prevalent this seems to be the most recent in origin and possibly the only one that can be termed strictly American. There is no trace of it in the simple and pious celebration of the Germans, still less in the jovial good cheer of the English, who do not confine their Christmas so particularly to the children of the home. But the sleigh and the reindeer are well established in the minds of our young countrymen, and the old saint and his dashing team will live in song and story while childhood trusts and care is banished in the happiness derived from sympathy with its innocent pleasures.

Amid so many popular customs at Christmas, marked by so much sweet and simple poetry, none are more charming than the chanting of the Christmas carols, which celebrate in the joyous accents of childhood the humanity of the child Jesus. This practice seems to be as old as the Christianity. In the early days of the church the bishops wrote these carols for their clergy. In later times the Christmas hymns became more and more secularized and often are no more than songs sung during the reveiries of the holiday season. An ancient custom now quite out of use was the singing of the Christmas carols by the children at the doors of the neighbors. This was a juvenile version of the old English waits, and in some homes the quaint custom still lingers in a modified form. The younger members of the family, abroad at the peep of day to see the wonders left by Santa Claus, will gather about the bedroom doors and wake the tardy by the singing of a Christmas carol, and whosoever is so aroused on Christmas morn must perforce pay a penalty to the young singers.

The brave days of old, if rude and unrefined, were at least distinguished by a hearty and profuse hospitality. During the holiday season open house was kept by the mighty. The humblest cottage boasted its quota of good cheer. Business was forsworn and revelry and feasting filled the days. The great feast given by the grand householder to his retainers was on Christmas Day. Of the dishes served on this important occasion the boar's head held place of greatest honor. Heralded by a jubilant flourish of trumpets and accompanied by strains of minstrelsy, it was carried on a platter of gold or silver into the banqueting hall by the steward, who, as he advanced, attended by two attendants bearing lighted candles, sang a song in honor of the lordly dish. When, at the time the Commonwealth Christmas was threatened with extinction by act of parliament, the popularity of the boar's head waned, and although Christmas still held sway in England, much of its extravagant revelry disappeared never to revive.

At present Christmas day is somewhat shorn of its ancient glories and unmarked by that boisterous jollity and exuberance of animal spirits which distinguished it in old times. Nevertheless it is the one holiday throughout the year in which all classes participate. Partaking

largely of the religious character, the forenoon is given over to the church service, and in the evening the reunited families assemble to the joyous Christmas dinner. Separated during most of the year, there is an almost universal tendency to turn back once more to the farm or homestead and join with parents and children in celebrating the blessed Nativity. The most pleasing remembrances of the past and most delightful anticipations of the future crowd about these family gatherings. Here the world's distinctions are forgot, and rich and poor alike become as little children at the fireside of their youth.



MISS EMMALINE'S BEST CHRISTMAS

A Cheerful Tale of Holiday Times and the Kindly Spirit of Helpfulness.

By SALLIE CARROLL.

MISS EMMALINE WADDELL spread them all out on the table and looked at them as a miser looks at gold. "They just look fine," she said. "There's that celluloid glove box for Brother Jacob. He don't never have no gloves to speak of, but it'll make an awfully pretty ornament for the center table in the sitting room. There's a wall pocket that's cost me one dollar and thirty-nine cents at the fire sale, and I guess I'll give that to Sister Lizzie. She is powerful fond of bright and lively things in the house, and them red roses are enough to brighten up a mourner. Then, there's a white apron for Cousin Armazindy Norris. I don't care if that embroidery is coarse. It's good enough for anybody; and there's that pincushion that I think I'll give to the oldest Thompson girl. Here's a box of candy apiece for my Sunday school class: If those children don't get their fill of gumdrops for once I'll give up. And here's the mittens for the grocer boy, for his hands look most froze when he comes around here in the mornings still. And there's the yella shawl I knit for Lulu Emerson. She's going to be married soon, and that will go fine with her weddin' clothes. Seems to me that I hain't never had a more satisfactory setout of presents, though last year that lamp I bought Sister Lizzie was certney handsome. Seems a pity the burner makes it smoke so. But, good land, there comes Mrs. Jenkins, and I don't want her to see all this array." She scrambled the gifts up and rushed acrosss the hall with them to the cold stillness of the "best parlor." She could hear her visitor beating the snow off her shoes and she hastened to open the side door.

"Well, I certney am glad to see you! Don't you want a broom to get the snow off? Seems to me that this snow is the worst stickin' stuff I ever see. You must be near 'bout perished. Come in quick and set down." Miss Emmaline's thin, homely face fairly beamed with hospitality.

Mrs. Jenkins, a rotund little woman with cheeks like a rosy apple, settled herself in the atmosphere of the "airtight" with a sigh of satisfaction. "'Twas pretty rough comin' up the hill, Emmaline," she admitted. "I was glad to get here, I tell you. How are you, anyway? But, laws, it ain't no use to ask, for you look just the same as you've looked these ten years. Seems to me you're always well."

"I do feel first rate," said Miss Emmaline, cheerfully. "How's all your folks?"

"Everybody's well but Mr. Jenkins' ma. She's complainin' with the newraligy. But then it ain't nothin' the least bit serious. She just has to have something or other to talk about. My sakes, how nice your houseplants look. I forgot mine the other night and didn't move 'em up to the stove, and two of my best geraniums and my pink begonia is froze stiffer than a poker. I certainly was aggravated with myself when I saw them."

"That is too bad," said Miss Emmaline. "I'll give you some slips in the spring if you want 'em. 'Tain't no use to try to start slips in the winter."

"That's so, Emmaline, and thank you kindly. I'll get a piece off'n that red geranium, for I've been wanting that this long time."

"What's the news downtown?" asked Miss Emmaline.

"Nothing particler I know about. The new school teacher is setting the children nearly crazy with this fancy entertainment she's going to have Christmas Eve."

"I ain't heard a word," averred Misss Emmaline. "Do tell me."

"Well, she's going to rig the girls up in their white summer dresses and have them marching round with flags and fans and Lord knows what, and after that gets all over she is goin' to have a play and that big Jones boy is going to dress up for Santa Claus. Pack of foolishness, I call it."

"Oh, now," said Miss Emmaline. "She is doing real well, I think, and I like to see the young folks enjoy themselves with their plays and such like. I went to the theater once in the city with father. 'Twas awful pretty."

"Such things are snares of the soul," said Mrs. Jenkins, with impressive solemnity. "And, anyway, I've got no use for the school teacher ever since she begun honeyin' up to Jim Aaron Noble. Here they come into church the other evening, and Jim Aaron had on a pink silk necktie, and him with a crepe band on his hat three inches deep. And poor Lucy ain't hardly been dead a year, and them poor little children livin' on nothin' but flap-jacks, I guess, for he ain't had a cook for I don't know how long, and there are mighty few men that know how to cook anything but flap-jacks."

"Oh, Miss Jenkins, ain't that too bad," said Miss Emmaline. "Three of 'em, too, and the youngest not more'n 5 years old. I think he'd just better get married and give them children a mother, and I don't see why Miss Sutherland wouldn't do as well as anybody else."

"Humph!" snorted Mrs. Jenkins, "Miss Sutherland would look fine doing the work for three children and that man, wouldn't she, with them pretty white hands of hers? Don't tell me. She don't even know how to set a sponge, let alone make up the bread when the sponge is set. Why don't you make up to Jim Aaron, Emmaline? He used to be an old beau of yours oncet, didn't he?"

Miss Emmaline laughed good-naturedly. "No," she said. "He used to come sparkin' Sister Lizzie before he took up with Lucy, but nothin' to speak of. He took her to a church sociable once or twice, but that was the nearest he got to the Waddell family."

"I've got to go home," announced Mrs. Jenkins, suddenly. "I hadn't no idea it was so close to 5 o'clock. Mr. Jenkins and the boys will be home and hollering for their suppers before I get the table set. Come down and see us, Emmaline, whenever you can."

Miss Emmaline watched her guest depart across the snow. "Molly Jenkins gets fatter every day of her life," she mused; "but she's a kind-hearted soul, even if she does talk too much with her mouth."

Then Miss Emmaline turned to her own cosy, warm little room, and drew the curtains and lit the lamp. She lived quite alone in the little house which, though small, boasted a parlor, a sitting room and a dining room in one, and a kitchen, while upstairs were two bedrooms. It was almost too much room for one lone woman, Miss Emmaline sometimes was heard to declare. Tonight she put on an old cloak and mittens and fed her chickens, carried in an armful or two of wood and a scuttle of coal, then prepared the tea kettle and meditated on the menu for supper. "Hot biscuits would be tasty," she mused. "And there's a little piece of that rabbit Sister Lizzie sent over that I can heat up and have some gravy, and I believe I'll open a can of them preserved cherries. I feel hungry tonight. And I believe I'll eat that piece of pie left from dinner, too." She bustled about, setting the table neatly, for Miss Emmaline's housekeeping lost nothing of formality or detail because she was alone. She often said that she could never see the sense in taking "a snack off the kitchen table, when it was so much healthfuller and cheerfuller to eat like a Christian."

When the biscuits were browned to the right shade and the remains of the rabbit swimming in thick cream gravy, the preserved cherries waiting, and the tea drawn, Miss Emmaline looked at the repast and sighed. The vision of hungry children supping on tough flapjacks rose before her and would not go away. "I wish I had 'em here," she murmured: "I'd get out another pie and cut some slices of ham and there'd be plenty for all. I just believe I'll take one of my good mince pies over there the day before Christmas, so that they'll have something decent to eat Christmas day. I declare for it, it is a shame for little motherless children to go that way. Jim Aaron Noble ought to be out hunting a hired girl instead of sparkin' up to the school teacher. Men hain't got no sense, seems to me."

Miss Emmaline had made extensive preparations for Christmas. She had a small turkey, all drawn and dressed, lying on the pantry shelf waiting for the roasting pan. There were oysters for the soup, a little bunch of celery, onions to stew, potatoes to mash, cranberry jelly already prepared, and mince pies in abundance, all awaiting her pleasure on the day before Christmas. She had gone out to the woods and brought in holly and evergreen and had trimmed her little home into a semblance of a holiday bower. Quite early in the morning she started down to the village a quarter of a mile away to take her gifts to her relatives and get a ticket for the wonderful entertainment.

"I'm going to get a reserved seat right up front," she promised herself. "It's all foolishness for anybody to call little innocent children's entertainments a snare of the soul. And that play I was to in the city was just as moral as it could be, for the policeman got the wicked feller that had been making all the trouble."

Sister Lizzie insisted that Emmaline come and have Christmas dinner with her, but the resolute spinster said no. However, she would be over to see them in the afternoon, and maybe stay for supper. She left her parcels, with strict injunctions to keep them unopened until the next day, and then went on to the drug store which served as box office. Here she purchased a ticket, "right up front," and then started home again. As she entered the door she suddenly remembered the promise she had made to herself about the pie to be taken to the desolate Noble family. She put another stick of wood on the fire, and after a moment's hesitation, wrapped up two pies instead of one. "Like as not they can eat both," she thought. Then she started out again on the way little further up the road, to the Noble house.

As she neared the door she took a general survey of the untidiness, dirty windows, with the blinds askew, and carelessly kept yard. She rapped sharply on the door, and it was thrown open by the eldest child, a girl of twelve. Behind her peered out the others, a boy of seven or eight and another little girl of five. They smiled when they saw their visitor, for Miss Emmaline was universally beloved by children.

"Come right in, Miss Emmaline," they chorused, and drew her in and helped her off with her wraps. Miss Emmaline looked about her.

"For goodness sake!" she exclaimed. The floor was dirty and the stove evidently unblacked for weeks. The breakfast table in all the disagreeable untidiness of unwashed dishes was in the center of the floor. Dust was thick on everything. The fire was smoking, and dirty lamps stood on the mantel. Miss Emmaline sighed. As for the children, it was plainly evident that they needed care from the ragged appearance of their clothes and their general unkemptness. "Where's your father?" queried Miss Emmaline.

"He went away early this morning," said Grace, the oldest, "and said he wouldn't be home till this afternoon."

"What did he leave you to eat?" she asked sharply.

"Oh, there is some bread and cake he bought off Mrs. Dowling, and he said we should boil potatoes and fry some bacon," they explained.

"Well, I'm beat," said Miss Emmaline. "But so long as I'm here and things apparently need such a raking over I guess I'll stay and we'll have a little cleaning up. What d'you say, children."

Anything that pleased Miss Emmaline was pleasing to her satellites, and before long she had got together all the soap and scrub cloths in the house, and started a brigade of cleaners. First the dishes were washed and put away, and the dirty table cloth replaced by a clean one. Then the floor was swept, the dust banished, and the smoky stove was made to come to a sense of its duties by a woman who knew something about flues and dampers. The children helped to the best of their ability, cheered by her presence.

The windows were hastily washed, the lamps cleaned, the blinds straightened, and by 1 o'clock, Miss Emmaline and her helpers faced a kitchen and dining room which seemed transformed by magic. Then Miss Emmaline made a survey of the larder, and in another hour she sat her self-assumed charges down to a meal of hot biscuit, fried potatoes, crisp bacon, and one of her own mince pies and the way they partook of it showed what their deprivations had been. They were still at table when Jim Aaron Noble came in. He had rather a nice face, Jim Aaron, but weak. He fell back with astonishment when he saw the picture of comfort which awaited him. He greeted Emmaline pleasantly, and thanked her when she explained what she had been doing. But by this time, however, Miss Emmaline was wrathful. The neglected children had appealed to her heart, and her indignation alike. She tried to keep cool, but she could not, so she broke out: "It's a sin and a shame the way these children is left to take care of themselves, Jim Aaron Noble. Here they are with not enough decent food to eat, and not because you can't afford it, neither. The house looks like a hog-pen, and you ain't doing nothing but riding hither and yon, and never making no move to better it. These children's clothes all need mendin', and these sheets and the tablecloths are fair black with dirt. I'd like to know what you are goin' to do about it?"

Poor Jim Aaron hung his head. "It's every word so, Emmaline, but I can't get a soul to stay here with them, and I ain't no cook nor no washerwoman, and I'm so beat out and discouraged I don't know what to do. The neighbors can't help much, and I declare if this ain't the first mouthful of decent victuals that I have had since Lucy died."

Then Miss Emmaline spoke out again. "Well, then, Jim Aaron, why don't you get married?" I've heard tell that you were sparkin' the school teacher. Why don't you ask her and give these poor children a mother."

Jim Aaron turned savagely. "I don't want no school teacher," he snapped." I never sparked her none. She asked me to go to church with her and I ain't been near her since. She's a foolish, flighty young girl and I ain't goin' to bring no such in my Lucy's place."

"Well, then," said Miss Emmaline, determinedly, "I guess I'll just marry you myself, and take care of you. You need it bad enough."

"Emmaline," said Jim Aaron, "do you mean it? I'd be so—so thankful if you would, for you was always fond of Lucy and—" he attempted to take her hand.

"Oh, go 'long," said Miss Emmaline. I do mean it, though it certainly is an undertaking. There, leggo my hand. I've got to dust 'round and get this house fixed for Christmas."

And maybe there wasn't joy in the Noble house the next day, and a bountiful feast. And Miss Emmaline said that it was the best Christmas she had ever known. And Jim Aaron echoed her words.

A Visit From St. Nicholas

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse:
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar plums danced in their heads;
And mamma in her kerchief and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap—
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter;
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.
The moon, on the breast of the new-fallen snow,
Gave a luster of midday to the objects below;
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh, and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled and shouted, and called them by name:
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer and Vixen!
On, Comet! on, Cupid! on Donder and Blitzen—
To the top of the porch, to the top of the wall!
Now, dash away, dash away, dash away all!"
As dry leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,
So, up to the house-top the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys—and St. Nicholas too.
And then in a twinkling I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur from his head to his foot,
And his clothing was all tarnished with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack.
His eyes how they twinkled! his dimples how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow;
The stump of his pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath.
He had a broad face and a little round belly
That shook, when he laughed, like a bowl full of jelly.
He was chubby and plump—a right jolly old elf;
And I laughed when I saw him in spite of myself,
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle;
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a goodnight!"

—Clement C. Moore, 1779-1863.

Love, which proclaims the human, bids thee know
A truth more lofty in thy lowliest hour
Than shallow glory taught to human power—
"What's human is immortal!" —Bulwer.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN OF THE DIPLOMATIC CIRCLE

BY ROBERTA V. BRADSHAW

SENORA DES PLANCHES

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BARONESS VON STERNBERG

BARONESS HENGLEMULLER

MME. JUSSERAND

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BARONESS MONCHEUR

COUNTESS CASSINI

LAST year, when our good grandmother, England, sent over an ambassador with an American-born wife, the members of the continental family of nations took heed thereof, and on the moment, just to let grandmother know that she alone of the nations was not favored of the great American girl, they looked about, and presto! to the shores of the free, headed a bevy of bright American women who had assumed the disguise of noble names.

Following closely the lead of England, first came Germany, who appointed the genial, cosmopolitan Von Sternberg to take the place of the recalled Von Holleben. One of the greatest of travelers, Ambassador von Holleben, met his wife on board a transatlantic liner, not once, but twice, and at the end of the second voyage the damage had been so serious to the hearts of the two travelers that Baron von Sternberg and Miss Langham were married shortly after the end of the voyage.

On her father's side the Baroness von Sternberg is English—a member of the family who for years have presided over the famous old Langham hotel of London. On her mother's side the baroness has for forbears a leading old Georgia family, the members of which have been identified with the history of the state from colonial times. The baroness, who will have with her her sister, Miss Langham, is one of the most accomplished hostesses of the Capital City. A thorough-paced cosmopolitan, exceedingly pretty, full of tact and with more than one language at the tip of her tongue, she presides over a handsomely refitted embassy in company with one of the most accomplished and deservedly popular members of the diplomatic corps. In appearance Baroness von Sternberg is petite, with a well-rounded figure. She walks with a Beau Brummel cane, and despite a little lameness, she carries herself gracefully. She is a mezzo-blonde with beautiful eyes and a most expressive face—indeed, the baroness and her sister are two of the prettiest women in official circles.

Another of the noticeably pretty women in the diplomatic group is the young Baroness Moncheur, the wife of Belgium's ambassador. The baroness was, before her marriage two years ago, Miss Clayton, a daughter of Powell Clayton, whom the late President McKinley appointed ambassador to Mexico. It was in the old City of Mexico that the baroness met her husband, he being at the time minister to Mexico. Since coming to Washington Baroness Moncheur, who, in common with the baron, are great lovers of a morning dash in the saddle, has not made any effort to shine in society, although her charm of manner, her beauty and vivacity and her clever management of the household of the embassy is remarked.

An American girl who speaks her mother tongue with a distinctly French accent is Mme. Jusserand, the unusually talented wife of the ambassador of the French. Mme. Jusserand, who was born and brought up in France, is the daughter of a famous old Boston family—the Richards—and those who have spent any time in the gay French capital will remember the famous Munro banking house, of which her father is the president.

Thoroughly equipped for a social leader, Mme. Jusserand will be a formidable rival of the established leaders, since she combines the characteristics of the American woman with the chic of the Parisienne. Of a family remarkable rather for culture than great wealth, she has had the advantage and inspiration of the best the old world affords in the way of travel and association. In manner she is most affable and she thoroughly understands the duties of a hostess. This season will witness her first formal entertainment, as the arrival of the Jusserands last February practically threw them out of the season.

The embassy having been thoroughly rehabilitated under the direction of its new mistress, the customary fete to the diplomats will inaugurate Mme. Jusserand's regime. In the meantime students will at once recognize the name of J. J. Jusserand; for the French ambassador, in addition to being a diplomat of notable attainments, is also a world-known authority on Anglo-Saxonia. In keeping with the tradition of her countrywomen, Mme. Jusserand keeps in touch with her husband's studies, and the whole of the past summer she spent in studying up the authenticated colonial houses in the New England district and their first possessors in furtherance of some new work undertaken by her husband.

It is worthy of remark that Mme. Jusserand succeeds a countrywoman as head of the French embassy, Mme. Patenotre before her marriage being Miss Elverson of Philadelphia.

Ambassador Durand and his wife and a young daughter about the age of Miss Roosevelt and the Countess Cassini, are due to take possession of the quarters lately vacated by Lady Herbert. England "foots" the ambassadorial list in ranking for the first time in years, and a good deal of interest is awakened by the coming of the Durands. The Herberts out-Englished the English, it is said, in the matter of unapproachableness, and Lady Herbert was, of the two, the least approachable, though American born and bred.

Practically all of the more important embassies have been refitted within the year, and Italy's American headquarters, in New Hampshire avenue, have shared the common rehauling and refitting. Presiding here are the Signor and Signora Edmondo Mayor des Planches. Since the much-coveted term "ranking lady" is due only to those who have seniority of residence, Signora des Planches stands near the top, the "ranking lady" in diplomatic circles of the present season being Mme. Senora Don Manuel de Azpiroz, wife of the ambassador from Mexico. Senora de Azpiroz presides with cordial grace over the embassy and carries through the role of ambassador's wife with distinguished success, although after the custom of her countrywomen she is not in the least what is known as a society woman. Content with her children and her home, she accepts the role of hostess only as part of her duty as wife. Nevertheless the warm-hearted hospitality of the Mexican embassy is known of all men and women in official Washington.

Spain has a bachelor embassy, and Austro-Hungary is represented by Baron Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar, whose wife, the Baroness Hengelmuller, is a notable figure in Washington society. Gifted with a keen wit—the baroness has the reputation of being the wittiest woman in diplomatic circles—a comprehensive mind and a fondness for society, the baroness is well-fitted for the role she carries. Her clothes are the season by season wonder of the women. The baroness is Viennese, and anyone who has traveled will appreciate on the spot the magic of the term. It means all that Parisienne does and a little more. Say Parisienne plus Americaine and a little more—the little more being pure Viennese. Now equally, of course, everybody realizes that the real cosmopolitan knows that the only place in the world to buy clothes is not at Paris nor at London, but at Vienna and New York. Baroness Hengelmuller buys her clothes at Vienna, and they represent the best and last thought of the Viennese artist—in consequence Baron Hengelmuller's trunks and the contents thereof are the envy and admiration of the feminine world located at Washington. If Washington had a salon, Mme. Hengelmuller would preside—she is notable for her tact, her gift of tongues, her general intelligence and up-to-dateness, and anybody might envy Miss Snyder, the daughter of America's ambassador to Austro-Hungary, who during the season will be a house guest at the embassy.

The chatelaine at the Russian embassy is none other than her Grace, the youthful and spirited Marguerite, Countess Cassini. The Countess Cassini came to Washington in '98, "a slip of a girl" in her teens, and she has grown up with the country. Nobody thinks of making allowances for the countess' youth—she needs no allowance for youth, that is a quality not recognizable when it comes to a question of executive ability and enterprise. She is still a "slip of a girl;" in fact, will always be nothing more since nature has cast her on diminutive lines, but the mind is of a different mold and determination keeps pace. With her foster father, the genial count, she does as she will, and once her mind is made up nothing prevents her carrying her ideas through, for she has the intrepidity of youth. Last year all Washington was thrown into admiring consternation at her prowess in picking the whole embassy up bag and baggage and transferring it to quarters better fitted for its high mission as the czar's American domain.

Notwithstanding all this, the countess is a typical young girl with all the young girl's fads and fancies. She and the daughter of the White House are inseparable companions, and a fad both have developed within the past year is that of driving. Miss Alice has a very high cart and a spirited nag, which she drives with skill and daring. The Countess Cassini brought over with her upon her return from Russia this fall a splendid Russian horse and a cart a little bit higher still. Downtown o' mornings you may see the countess in a "goods" frock just escaping the ground and a tam cap of bright woolen, and beside her her great Dane, and about her and in front and behind her her inquisitive and enterprising little terrier. The Countess Cassini is one of the interesting personages at the capital, Miss Roosevelt another—both are refreshingly interested in life, so keen in the joy of living that in this age of blase young folk they are a wholesome sight.

The Story of Ethel Barrymore

SLENDER, ungraceful, convent-bred and fourteen, the youngest member of the company of Mrs. John Drew, Sr., attracted little attention. You noted at first glance that she had fine eyes, eyes that were brown and big and heavy-lidded. Next the voice—a deep contralta, that seemed unable to escape the monotone.

If something in the personality of the young actress with an insignificant role, induced you to turn over your program to look for her name—you read in the smallest type in the most inconspicuous place "Ethel Barrymore." Of course, you had no difficulty in placing her then. You knew that she was the daughter of Maurice and Georgia Drew Barrymore, and the granddaughter of the star, in whose company she was playing. Incidentally, you wondered if she ever would learn to act. The chances are that you concluded she wouldn't.

By this time you have probably changed your opinion. For it is almost ten years since you saw the mere schoolgirl, playing that insignificant role in "The Rivals," and now Ethel Barrymore is one of the best known stars on the American stage. She has a social standing which is envied by many and shared by few, if any, in the theatrical profession; she is known as an accomplished musician, has written one play—which, however, has never been produced—and all this at an age when most girls, who have adopted the theatrical profession, are still struggling far down in the ranks.

Talent has done something for her; hard work has done more, nor has powerful influence in her favor been lacking. Yet with all these things in her favor, personality, perhaps more than any other one thing, has been the determining factor in the achievement of so great a success at so early an age.

According to the best authority "The Rivals" achieved no great degree of financial prosperity, indeed in one interview, Miss Barrymore is quoted as saying that in this, her first season, she found that it was quite possible to sleep on top of her trunk.

Two things she was devoted to—the profession and her music.

There is no place much drearier than the interior of a theater in the daytime when there is no performance going on. You have the bare stage, and the empty house, which yawns at you grimly and forbiddingly. Here and there a char-woman dusts the seats or polishes the brass railing, or you see a group of stage hands busied with some mechanism behind the footlights. It was in such surroundings that Miss Barrymore continued her musical education. Whenever it was possible, she would secure permission from the manager of the theater, to use the piano, which was then an inevitable feature of every orchestra ,and upon this she kept up her practice.

But better times were coming. The next season after that in which her debut was made, opened with little promise. There was no engagement in sight—not even for a road company, and a Broadway opening seemed a thing of which one might scarcely dream, much less hope to realize. It came and, like most other much-desired things, in a manner totally unexpected. John Drew and his company had settled down for a long run in "The Bauble Shop," at the Empire theater in New York. In the middle of the run one member of the cast suddenly retired, for reasons best known to herself, and there was no understudy in sight. Partly because Miss Barrymore was the niece of John Drew, but more because she could be reached quickly with a message, she was sent for to play the part. She was then just 15 years old, had but two hours in which to study the part, and was compelled to go on without the benefit of a single rehearsal. There was not even time to alter the gowns of the actress, who had thrown up the part, and it is said by one of the members of the cast, that the greatest problem the management had to face was how to make those dresses fit Miss Barrymore. Two skillful maids and a plentiful supply of pins did wonders on short notice. However, the actress for whom the gowns were made is by no means slender and the spangles and butterflies with which the gown was covered simply could not be persuaded to hang in the right way or in the right places.

With all these disadvantages, Miss Barrymore was by no means embarrassed and was by long odds the least frightened of any member of the company. In the language of the profession, she "made good" and played the part for the remainder of the New York run and on the road. Four more years of roles constantly increasing in importance, brought her to the stellar dignity, she reached at the age of twenty.

The dinner gown, which Miss Barrymore wears in the last act of "Cousin Kate" is shown in the illustration to this article. The whole frock is fashioned from white silk muslin, which has been finely accordin-pleated, then pulled out before its construction; so that there is left just a mysterious suspicion of kilting, to add to its decoration. The full trailing skirt is ornamented with three bands of the plain silk muslin, hand-embroidered in silk and edged with tiny white ruching. The waist is a soft, much-bloused affair, only slightly rounded at the throat, and has Marie Antoinette sleeves.

THE MISTLETOE GIRL

By IZOLA L. FORRESTER.

ISABEL paused on the last step and drew on her gray suede gloves thoughtfully. In the semi-gloom of the hall she looked taller and paler than usual. The only touch of relief in her gray costume was the spray of scarlet holly berries that lay lightly against her squirrel stole.

"But if he should come while we are gone," she said.

Mrs. Dexter looked up at her inquiringly, also admiringly, as a contented mother may look at a debutante daughter who has fulfilled every expectation.

"He might wait," she suggested.

"He doesn't like to be kept waiting."

"Not by others," murmured Mrs. Dexter, discreetly, "but when it is you, dear——"

"I'm afraid Mr. Wade hasn't reached that point of fine discrimination yet, mamma."

It was a glorious day. There had been a light fall of snow that lay like powdered silver on the trees and ground, and glistened in the soft morning sunlight just breaking out above the mass of flat, dove-tinted clouds. As the carriage went down the avenue Isabel bent forward to watch the crowd of Christmas promenaders.

"I ordered the holly and mistletoe yesterday," Mrs. Dexter was saying ruminatively. "The flowers came last night, all except the table decorations. They are to be there by 11. Betty said she would look after them."

"She has my chiffon dress to change before dinner," said Isabel.

"She can do both."

Isabel smiled quizzically at her tone.

"Cinderella?" she asked lightly.

Mrs. Dexter's face lost a trifle of its serenity. There was even a mild look of disapproval in her eyes.

"I hardly think it is proper of you to apply such a term to your father's only neice."

But Isabel still smiled. Since her father's death, the position of his sister's only child in his household had been a most undesirable and untenable one. Suddenly the smile vanished, and she leaned toward the window eagerly to catch a glimpse of a tall figure as it turned into Fifth avenue.

"There is Mr. Wade now," she said.

"Shall we go back?"

"No," she replied. "I think he will wait."

The carriage passed without Wade's recognition of its occupants. He walked on up the avenue, his hands deep in his pockets, his chin uplifted belligerently. He would see her at all costs. If he asked for her alone, they could not keep her from him. Heretofore, in his calls it had been Isabel, as a matter of course, who received him. But today was Christmas, and he carried a Christmas greeting to the girl he loved.

The ladies were both out, Gifford told him at the door. Would he wait.

Wade rather thought he would. There was a sound of hammering as he entered the hall.

"Miss Betty is hanging mistletoe in the study for the ball tonight," explained Gifford.

"I will wait there," said Wade, and Gifford stood alone in the hall, looking at a $5 gold piece which had reached his palm suddenly.

"Merry Christmas," he said, and Betty dropped the hammer.

"I said Merry Christmas," he repeated, laughing up at her.

"Please pick up the hammer," said Betty sedately.

Wade laid the hammer on the table.

"You can't hammer in a hook. It screws in. Let me do it."

"Everybody's out," she remarked irrelevantly.

"I'm glad of it," responded Wade, composedly. "I came to see somebody."

"Isabel's out too."

Betty hung the bunch of mistletoe in place with unsteady fingers. He could not see her face.

"I'm very busy, Mr. Wade. You know Aunt Octavia gives a ball tonight. The decorators did all the rooms except for the mistletoe, and I am to put all of that up."

"You are always busy."

"They are all very kind to me," she said, bravely. "I like to help, and feel that I am needed."

There was the sound of carriage wheels on the avenue outside. As they stopped before the house, Wade's jaws squared with determination. He held up his arms to the figure in black on the step ladder.

"Betty, I need you most, sweetheart," he said. "Won't you come to me?"

The portieres at the end of the room parted, and for an instant Mrs. Dexter and Isabel paused at sight of the picture before them. At the foot of the ladder stood Wade, with Betty held closely in his arms, his lips pressed to hers.

"Elizabeth!" exclaimed Mrs. Dexter, as she caught her breath.

Wade raised his head, his eyes brimful of merriment.

"It's all right, Mrs. Dexter," he said cheerily. "We're under the mistletoe, and Betty's just promised to be the only mistletoe girl in the world for me. Merry Christmas."

The Editor's Point of View

CHRISTMAS; THE BEST TIME OF THE YEAR

THE special atmosphere of happiness and general good fellowship which belongs to the holiday season is one of the best parts of it. We are all anticipating pleasure, and we are all doing acts of disinterested kindness for one another, and if that is not enough to make things generally jolly, then it would be hard to find any other condition of affairs which would.

Even if you are not going shopping, it is well worth your while to make a tour of the shops and see the sights. It is strange, the eager way in which people buy for others, when shopping for themselves is what they would term the most tiresome and wearying duty. There is a delightful excitement in choosing the gifts for the home people and the dearest girl in the world, and the dozen and one friends which no amount of money spent on one's self can give.

The very outside of the shops breathe of holiday spirit. The choicest things are displayed in the windows, which are decorated with holly and laurel and evergreen, tied with the gay red ribbons. Once inside you are swept along by a merry mob of good-naturedly smiling people, all intent on purchasing, all happy though tired, and their mood communicates itself even to the crustiest old souls who ever exacted change from a newsboy.

The streets surge with the package-bearing crowd, and if one gets on the street car it is hard indeed to avoid being punched or poked by some one with his arms full of knobby interesting-looking packages. It is extremely exciting to sit and speculate on the contents of those packages. For instance, that stout lady who just sailed by has two square flat boxes which it is certain contain handkerchiefs. She is just the sort of practical person who would give "useful" gifts, and the next time we see her she will be at the drygoods counter buying dress and waist patterns in silks and wool. She will give her maids boxes of soap and white aprons—both of which they need, but how much better they would like a foolish perishable, pink ribbon or a string of blue beads. Just the opposite is the taste of this pretty impractical looking girl, who lingers before unusable lace scarfs, and carved ivory fans and gilt filigree trifles, which would delight the soul of a collector. Of course, there is such a thing as use and beauty being combined, and one school girl with a thick braid of brown hair, touched off with a most astonishing bow, voiced this when she said to the girl behind the counter, "Give me something that looks pretty, but don't have to stay shut up in a box and never get used."

Women take the longest time over the shopping. They compare and select and inquire the price half a dozen times and then pause in exasperating uncertainty. "Now if I only knew whether she would like that or not. She is so fanciful." And perhaps she concludes that she will "Look at something else before she decides." Men are not so. They walk in and say: "Give me the best you've got. Whew, that's a little steep. Comes high but we must have 'em." Puts down his money and is gone before the woman beside him has made up her mind as to what she really wants to see. Yet after all women make the best and most regular customers, and I think no shop would be willing to exchange its trade with women for its trade with men.

In the toy stores there may be found wonderful trimmings for the tree—tinsel and gay-colored balls, and candles in gilt sconces. These alternate with angel heads, and Santa Claus dolls, and cornucopias, and the big shining stars to tip the tree. What evergreen would not be proud to bear on its branches such a beautiful crop of fruit, which produces in happiness twice its cost. The purchasers here are the mothers and fathers, while sometimes the elder sister has come down to "get the things for the children's tree," because, as one of them said, "Christmas isn't Christmas without a tree."

Ah, but the toy shop is the place where the youngsters revel! One mite of a chap stands with wistful eyes before a rocking horse with flowing mane and tail and a truly alluring gait. Oh, dear, kind Santa, be propitious. Here is a longing heart. Two other lads a bit older finger the soldiers' kits, with the cap and gun and knapsack. "It wouldn't really shoot, do you think?" says the younger. "Oh, yes," explains the older with a superior air. "But not bullets like Uncle Harry's gun." And their mother notes and resolves to purchase later. Here are drums enough to wake every napping grandpa in the land, trumpets with lusty tones concealed in their slim tin bodies, jumping jacks, tops, skates, footballs, marbles, and as for the toy animals, in faith, there is a perfect menagerie. Such attractive woolly lambs, such eminently squeezable elephants, a cow that can moo in a beautifully modulated voice, dogs, monkeys—oh, come away! Let us go where the tin fire engine is at rest, with the forefeet of the horses already raised to start the very instant the alarm is heard. Here are wagons and carts of all sorts, but I would fain wander into that elysian land where the dolls abide.

Perhaps you remember that in your childhood days the treasure of your heart was the rag doll, who received the harshest treatment and bobbed up smiling and unhurt, while the waxen beauty reclined at ease on the best doll sofa, debarred by her grandeur from taking part in the revels of playhouse building, or tree climbing. Here are dolls just like dear Rag Poll, and while the small ladies of today do not gaze at them with the same admiration which they direct toward the beautiful blonde in pink silk, yet if these same small ladies should be given one of those same rag dolls, their hearts would warm toward it just as yours did years ago. But we may not linger and recall childhood's days. Here are blonde dolls, brunette dolls that talk and dolls that walk, dolls that sleep, sailor dolls, Dinah dolls, Indian dolls, even Buster Brown dolls.

The aristocratic doll of today may have a house completely fitted and furnished, gowns, trunks, comb and brush, china and silver ware, hats for all occasions, shoes and gloves, jewelry, handkerchiefs, everything that her little mistress owns, in just as wide a variety. It is to be wondered if the children of today whose dolls are given such elaborate wardrobes have half the fun that the child of 30 years ago had, when she took a little basket, and, removing the handle, trimmed it up with chicken feathers and an old hair ribbon for her doll's best—and only—hat. But if you want to see heaven in small girls' eyes, take her into a toy store and let her gaze upon the dolls. Talk about the maternal feeling! Well, here is the real thing.

It will be hard to tear yourself away from the toy shops, but there are so many others which await us. The confectioners' is a wonder of sweets, the oddest little bonboneires, the oddest, most delicious bonbons. From the humble taffy and peanut brittle to the most expensive French delight that ever was packed in a beribboned box one may wander and revel in anticipation, and finally purchase. Good enough to eat—yes, and there is not a place to compare with it unless it is those windows where fruit cake and macaroons, and charlotte russe, and sponge cake, and pound cake display themselves in all their deliciousness. One must look at the rosy apples, too, and the golden spheres of the oranges, and the translucent whiteness of Malaga grapes, while figs and dates and candied cherries at once delight you and deplete your pocketbook. For we must have these things at Christmas. Nuts, too, big Brazilian nuts from the land of Charlie's Aunt of memorable fame, English walnuts, toothsome pecans, almonds, filberts, chestnuts, all waiting—waiting—waiting the prospective purchaser. They do not have long to wait.

The commission men have been busy for weeks before arranging for the Christmas supplies of turkeys. Game may be found here, too—pheasant, quail, even venison, but the commission houses most attractive outwardly are those which deal in fruits and vegetables exclusively. Boxes of celery give out an odor of delicious flavor. Barrels of ruddy cranberries stand on the pavement side by side with barrels of apples. Here one may see water cress tied in tight green little bundles, and the more homely vegetables, the yellow length of the carrots, the heaps of brown potatoes, huge onions, the pungency of which brings tears to the eyes. All very homely, if you will, but all very necessary to the make-up of the Christmas dinner.

The florists' windows are gay with chrysanthemums, and the wreaths of holly and mistletoe, all serving as a foil for the glorious beauty of the millionaire's flower, the "American Beauty." Violets, lilies of the valley, even mignonette and narcissus, and the omnipresent spiciness of the carnation are here. Young men stroll in and order this or that sent to "Her," and, "Remember, the box must not be delivered until Christmas morning." Lucky girl.

The jeweler sees many funny little dramas at this time. The indignant "Mother wouldn't wear a belt buckle as big as that," and the reply, "Well, why do you want to get her a belt buckle, why don't you get her a lorgnette?" "Lorgnette, fudge; mother thinks they are silly." And the two girls at last decide on a brooch. The young man enters here. He again is buying something for "Her." He wants a ring—no, not diamonds; at least, not all diamonds. No, she does not like emeralds. No, he thinks that looks too elaborate. Something nice and neat. A man's adjective for everything is "neat." There, that pearl with the small diamonds will do. He'll take it, thanks. And he goes out and the jeweler smiles. Then there is the girl who wants initials engraved on the silver matchbox, and blushes furiously when she tells them. If the man who is to receive the gift could see the blush he might be enlightened on several matters about which he is at present in a state of agonizing uncertainty.

One of the dearest and most delightful sights of the holiday season is the tiny tot who has a whole dollar to spend, and wants to buy gifts for his mother and father. Such a one wandered into a Fifth avenue book store the other day and demanded books, because his mother loved books, he said. The one that struck his eye and the one he insisted on buying, despite the protests of the interested saleswoman, was a "Robinson Crusoe" with a bright blue cover, with the face of the lonely explorer and his man Friday on the outside in vivid colorings. It is to be believed, however, that that mother will prize that gift beyond anything else she may receive.

The sales people are for the most part very patient and interested. They will suggest article after article to the puzzled purchaser, and often seem to take a personal interest in the gift and the recipient. "Now an old lady would like one of these little white shawls, seems to me. She's got one? Well, why don't you get her a nice pair of warm bedroom slippers? Some of them like these little white collars and cuffs." They, too, feel the spell of Christmas, and it is rare, even though they are tired with the hard work and unusual rush, that they are anything but courteous and thoughtful. Yet, one poor girl looked after the form of a velvet and fur-clad lady and sighed hopelessly, "I couldn't sell her anything," she said. "She wanted an opera-glass bag with a gold top, and she did not want to pay more than $1.50, and she was quite indignant when I told her that we had nothing of the sort at that price. I wonder where people get their ideas of the value of things."

The Christmas magazines are a temptation not to be resisted. There is not one of them without some special cover, and many of them have colored pictures which are well worth framing. Many people buy the English illustrated papers at this time, on account of the elaborate colored supplements which go with them. Book stores are a snare anyway, though not a delusion. There is something particularly festive about the elaborate holiday editions done up with vellum and gold leaf, and when one sees the dear, beloved Rubaiyat with a rubricated cover in a very special edition, or catches a glimpse of some other favorite poet in a new and gorgeously fine dress, then is the time that one realizes that one must have books. Yet this giving of books for gifts is a risky business. The woman who dotes on Browning will hardly be pleased with a copy of "Lucile" and men who read with zest Balzac and Zola is not hungering for Anthony Hope. Therefore, it behooves the buyer to be wise in the tastes of his friends ere he purchases him a book.

The same holds true about pictures. Lithographs in gaudy colorings are abhorred by the collector of etchings. Yet the collector of etchings may have a misguided relative who thinks "Cousin James has the deadest-looking lot of things on his walls. Guess I'll brighten him up a bit this Christmas." And forthwith the misguided relative purchases a blonde lady much inclined to embon-point in spots, in a salmon pink frock, gazing mournfully off into the distance at a fast receding sail." Alas! for the collector of etchings when this horror arrives in a heavy gilt frame. Yet the lover of these colored chromos would be puzzled and displeased with a Durer print. Durer, Rembrandt and even Whistler are yet cavaire to the general. Choose warily the picture for thy friend. Best get a statement from him as to what his soul yearns for and then follow instructions.

At the furriers may be seen a cautious elderly man stipulating that in case his wife does not like the coat he has selected that she may exchange it for something of her own choice. And here, too, may be seen the mothers buying graceful fur sets of muff and pelerine for the daughter who will come home from boarding school. There will be no mistake here, for Elsie has been saying in every letter that she "is just crazy for a chinchilla set."

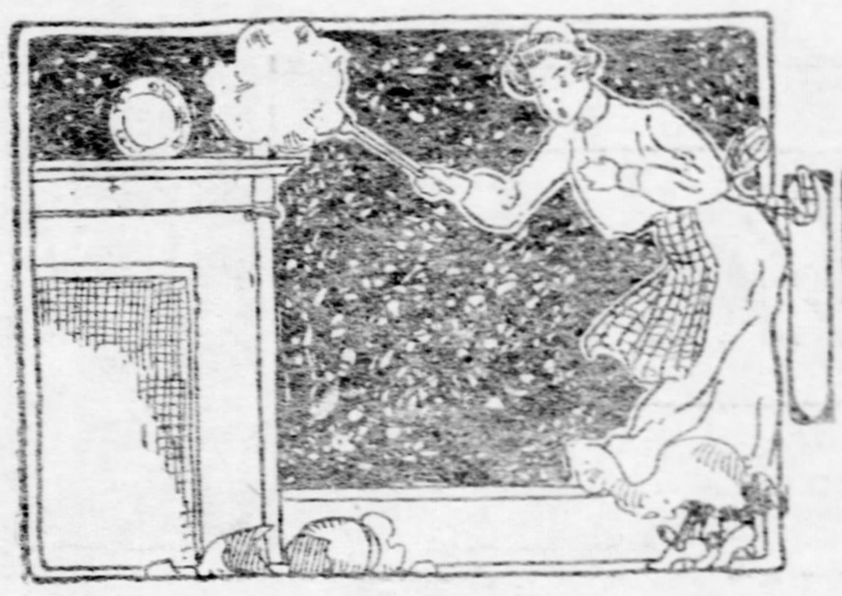
At the railroad offices there is a busy throng buying tickets to "go home and spend Christmas." Pittsburgh has so many aliens, and that desire to get back home at this season of the year is so strong that it is very hard to get Pullman accommodations in the eastern expresses, unless one books them days ahead. Christmas is pre-eminently the time for family reunions, and the lonely parents rejoice that there is one season of the year when their brood is pretty sure to come back to them. Who would eat a Christmas dinner at a hotel or a boarding house when a real welcome and his own people and the home dainties await him? He may have to travel all night and all day for a two days' stay, but nevertheless of that he will not think. The homing instinct is too strong.

The whole atmosphere of Christmas is optimistic, joyous. To be sure, we are reminded by the whine of the street beggar that there are many unfortunates in the world, and the Salvation army lassies with their money boxes wait, blue and cold, on the street corners for the gifts which charity may bestow, that they may be passed on to those who are in poverty, hungry and miserable. If it were possible—and there is no reason save in ourselves why it should not be possible—it ought to be a rule for each of us to make a happy Christmas for some person beside ourself, keeping the benefaction a secret. Give the money to charity if you like, or seek an individual case where you may help. The giving of material things in this way brings back their worth a thousand times over to the heart. A Christmas turkey to the family that will otherwise dine on potatoes, and not over many of them. An overcoat to the shivering man who has just been discharged from the hospital. A shawl to the old woman whose thin jacket you can see is pitifully inadequte against the wind of winter. Even a pair of mittens to some boy or girl whose hands are red with cold. Material comforts, things to eat and things to wear to those who need them. They will be far more likely to be inclined to better things spiritually once they are warmed and fed.

There are other gifts within your power which do not cost money, but which are quite as precious. Give more of yourself, in kindness and sympathy. This is the time to forgive those with whom you have quarreled. Give a little conciliation. Throw away arrogance and try forgiveness. It is a change well worth making. Then, too, give sympathy to the sorrowing, and give patience to those who vex and worry you in small ways. This is harder to do, I sometimes think, than to make a great sacrifice. Give the charity of the lips, refraining from unkind speech and careless phrase. Give more sincerity and earnestness, and, best of all, give of cheerfulness. Some people radiate mournfulness and melancholy, but you will be giving a gift worth having if you give to each person whom you meet and talk with an impression of content and good cheer. A smile and a word of faith go a long way toward helping the other person. These things, slight to us, have far more influence than we can imagine with others, and they react in great measure on one's own feelings. Again, if at Christmas time you first begin to give of these yourself, it will be easy to make it a habit, and thereby you will gain peace of mind and happiness of heart.

It is by this giving of self that the blessed spirit of the holiday season may be made to last throughout the year. "Peace on earth, good-will to men" is a direct message for each of us. If there is to be peace on earth, then there must be an end to all quarreling, evil passion, unkind words and cruel deeds. What can peace on earth mean but that each of us is bound to help the coming of this peace. And surely with peace on earth, good-will to all men will be but the natural consequence. Take the message of Christmas to your own hearts—make it part of your own lives, and this will be the happiest, most satisfactory Christmas you have ever known.

Sophie [illegible] Kerr



Practical Household Topics

THE HOUSEHOLD QUERY DEPARTMENT

All questions pertaining to household matters, fashions, etc., will be answered in this column.
Do not send stamps. No queries will be answered by mail.
Address all letters to Household Query Column, care of The Sunday Gazette.

MRS. DON.—You cannot use a better ointment on a burn that sweet oil. Linseed oil and lime water made into an emulsion are the best things for burns. Cover with absorbent cotton to exclude the air. Camphor is excellent for a slight burn, especially on a place that is difficult to bandage. Turpentine and linseed oil are good to relieve a cold on the lungs. Rub on and cover with a flannel, or saturate the flannel and cover with a dry piece.

MAY.—There is no set answer for the formal expression of "How do you do?" It is equally correct to answer in the same words, "How do you do?" or to say, "I am very well. How are you?" or to meet the greeting in any way that is cordial and simple. It is not a matter of importance at all; it is just a matter of a pleasant interchange of greeting. Merely to smile and to shake hands is an answer.

HELEN.—If you suffer from insomnia and are only 17 years old you must set to work at once to discover and overcome the causes of this trouble. Take a warm bath just before going to bed. You will find it very soothing. Drink a glass of hot milk, sip by sip, after your bath. A general massage is excellent for insomnia. Be sure to have your sleeping room dark, but well ventilated.

E. O. E.—The book you mention, if authentic, should, it seems to me, be valuable. It might be well to consult Mr. W. M. Stevenson, librarian of the Carnegie library, about this and show him the book. Mr. E. H. Anderson, librarian of the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, would also be able to give you authentic information on this matter and direct you to someone who collects old editions on this or kindred subjects.

ELLEN—I give you below a recipe for chocolate fruit bars. This candy may be prepared in a chafing dish. You will notice in last week's issue of The Gazette Home Journal quite a number of recipes for home-made candies. Chocolate Fruit Bars.—Melt a pound of sweet chocolate in the upper pan of a chafing dish, which must be kept covered, in order that the steam from the hot water pan shall not ascend and mix with the melting chocolate; when soft, remove the pan, and when nearly cold stir in candied fruits which have been shredded with a sharp knife into thinnest bits. Variety may be gained by stirring a portion thick with shredded Smyrna figs only, another thick with chopped nuts, and a third with a mixture of glace fruits. Those with fruits should be molded in a greased pan an inch thick, and when cold, or nearly so, cut in bars one by one-half inch; the portion containing nuts should be dipped out with a spoon about the size of large filberts and laid to cool on waxed paper. In arranging the boxes lay waxed paper between each layer and wrap the fruit bars and caramels in separate bits of the paper.

MOTHER—If your child is bashful and backward this seems to me all the greater reason why you should wish to send him to a school where there are a great many other children. This exaggerated bashfulness will be a great drawback to the child in later life, and often mothers do their children inestimable harm by too much petting. A boy especially gains self-reliance and sturdy common-sense knocking about with other children of his age. The world, you know, will be none too tender with him later, and it is well to give him an equipment to meet and conquer its buffetings.

HOUSEKEEPER—If you do not wish to use oysters or chestnut filling you will find the recipe given below for plain bread filling an excellent one. Do not handle this too much and by all means do not squeeze in the hands. Many housewives mix a bread stuffing with a fork only. To have the stuffing very light many, instead of grating the bread, merely break it into small cubes. To a quart of freshly grated bread crumbs add a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper, and, if liked, a teaspoonful of powdered sage or other preferred sweet herbs. (Seasoning is a matter of individual preference, so it is impossible to give exact rules.) Bring one-third of a cupful of milk almost to the boiling point, add two-thirds of a cupful of butter, take from the stove and stir until the butter is melted, add two eggs beaten well with a tablespoonful of water and pour the mixture over the bread crumbs. When thoroughly mixed put into the poultry, allowing ample room for swelling.

MRS. W. H. G.—There are many pretty trimmings for a Christmas tree that can be devised with but little expense. Of course, you have thought of popcorn. Strands of this make a most bewitching garland for the tree. Another scheme is to string bright red cranberries. Use a fine darning needle and a clean thread and the berries can be used in the kitchen afterward. Some tinsel is always effective. The 5 and 10-cent stores will show wonders in the way of Christmas angels, without which no tree is really complete. Candies with mottoes wrapped in bright colored fringed tissue paper are also admirable on the tree. The hardware stores sell braces for the tree that effectually prevent its toppling. The Home Journal for December 6 gave some good ideas on Christmas tree ornaments. These were all illustrated and their making required little time and still less expense.

ANNA—The recipe you wish for fruit pudding made only with figs instead of the usual currants, raisins and citron, is as follows. This is called fig roly poly: Pick over and wash one pound of figs, cut into bits and place in a double boiler with one cupful of water. Cover and cook slowly until they can be beaten to a pulp with a spoon. Cool and flavor with a few drops of vanilla. Sift together one pint of flour, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, then rub into it two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter. Mix to a soft dough with cold milk, turn out on a floured board and roll out in a sheet half an inch thick. Spread with the fig paste and roll up tightly, pinching the ends well together. Place on a buttered pan, steam for three-quarters of an hour and stand in a hot oven for five minutes to dry off. For the sauce, cream one-half of a cupful of butter, add one-half of a cup of sifted powdered sugar and beat hard until very creamy. Work in gradually three tablespoonfuls of thick cream and add sufficient vanilla to flavor. Stand the bowl in a pan of hot water and stir and beat until the sauce is creamy and smooth. Serve at once.

JANE—Sweet oil is the purest of beautifiers and will soften and fatten flesh. A few drops in the palm of the hand thoroughly rubbed into (not on to) the neck and the turning of the head from side to side as far as possible, will develop the muscles of the neck, resulting in charming curves. The oil applied also to the arms will help to round out all angularities, and tone up the flesh generally.

R. J.—Sweeping, if properly performed, is an excellent exercise. Strength exerted should come from the arms.

SUE—There is nothing at all new about shoe trees, but a reminder of even things we know about is frequently not ill-timed. If a man is particular regarding his footwear he will never leave his shoes standing for any length of time without these supports, which keep them stretched to shape and prevent hardening and cracking of the leather.

SUCCESS IN THE WINDOW GARDEN

THERE is nothing that adds more to the home effect of a living room than a healthy window garden. The slight care necessary and the still lighter expense places this within the reach of anyone, though there are certain rules to be observed if one would gain success.

If the windows in which house plants are to be grown this winter are fully exposed to cold winds and inclement weather, be sure to go over them before the plants are placed in them for good, and do everything that needs to be done to make the place congenial and fit for the winter window garden. If the panes are broken or imperfectly puttied, procure new ones; if there are nooks and crannies where the outside air can find entrance, stop them up with narrow folds of newspaper or cloth.

Have no more than two shelves at each window; one at the bottom and one half way up. Plant brackets may be placed on opposite sides of the window, between the shelves, and two may be put above the top shelf in like manner. Thus one window will accommodate from 12 to 18 plants, according to size. Generally the beginner will try to crowd too many plants into too small a place, and this is a mistake. Each plant should stand sufficiently far from its neighbor to permit of the free circulation of air and light. Moreover, a collection of plants will appear much better when not crowded together. Each plant should be placed so as to display its own individual beauty of leaf and bloom. Too many plants huddled together are not satisfactory. Do not grow any more than you can care for with ease. Dispose of the extra ones elsewhere.

Your larger plants will probably look better on the lower shelf, and plants that can stand more warmth than others had better be placed on the top shelf. Bulbs do well here, although they will generally do better where it is cooler. If possible, cover your shelves with linoleum; it is much better than paper, which has to be changed about every week in order to keep the window garden in cleanly condition. Choose a soft red, with inconspicuous design. This will make the bright green of the plants stand out in good contrast.

If, through the summer, you neglected to provide yourself with plants for winter blooming, it is not too late to procure them now. Go to a florist and purchase some thrifty young primroses and cinerarias; these are fine winter bloomers and will do well in almost any room. Geraniums, also, are good, if thrifty and stocky in a small vessel. They will not blossom in a dish too large for them. Add to these a palm, a fern and a hanging basket, and you will have a very satisfactory window garden, if managed well. Leave places for the bulbs which you will bring up from the cellar, from now till spring. Geraniums should be given as sunny a position as possible; the other plants named will do well in a sunless window.

As cold weather advances, be careful to protect the plants against sudden cold snaps, unless they are grown in a frost-proof room. During the February blizzards it may be advisable to remove most of them from the window, so that frost cannot strike them. At other times a few newspapers pinned securely back of them will afford sufficient protection. In most cases it may be well to burn a large lamp or oil heater in the room at night. These are very convenient where the fire is allowed to go down. If, in spite of your precautions, some of the plants become frosted, plunge them into a tub of cold water as soon as their condition is discovered. Let them remain there until the frost has been drawn from the leaves. To place them near the fire to thaw out would be the greatest mistake possible; it would mean the death of the plant in most instances.

Give your plants daily attention. Go over them every morning and do what needs to be done. When the soil looks dry on top water thoroughly, pour water in the saucers and on the soil. Do not water again until the soil is dry, as before. Two exceptions to this rule are the umbrella plant and calla; the soil in which these are grown should generally be kept sopped, although I am of the opinion that the leaves of the umbrella plant are often caused to turn yellow by keeping the soil too wet, especially if the plant has not been provided with good drainage.

In watering, use clean water, and let it be slightly warm; it is a mistake to water indoor plants with wash water, as is often advised for outdoor plants. Conditions are altogether different in the living rooms, and to water a plant very long with soapy water will cause the soil to become unfit for the plant to grow in. Unless you can see that plants are making an active growth, do not give so much water as you would ordinarily. To over-water a plant when it is at a standstill is harmful. Stimulants should generally be given when a plant is unfolding its flowers, unless the soil is sufficiently rich to supply it with nutritive matter. If you have prepared plant food, apply some of it according to directions on the package; liquid manure may also be given once a week in medium doses. Plants which have outgrown their pots may often be kept green and healthy by the judicious application of fertilizer, until such time as you care to shift them into larger pots. Finely ground bone meal is a good fertilizer for this purpose.

A weekly showering should be given to most plants; twice a week would be better, if you can afford the time. Dust will accumulate on the foliage much faster than one would suppose, and it must be dislodged, else the pores of the plant will not be free to do their duty. For large palms, a brass syringe is the best thing to use, but for smaller specimens a plant sprayer will do. Failing this, use a brush broom. Wash off the surplus dust with a lintless cloth; then throw the water against the leaves with sufficient force to remove every remaining speck. Let the water be lukewarm. Throw on what you consider is enough; then go over them once or twice again. In this way you will shower them thoroughly. The plants should be taken from the windows and set on the kitchen floor on papers, or in the sink. Shower the underside of the foliage as well as the upper. Water should not come in contact with the leaves of Rex begonias and adiantum ferns. This last named plant will probably not be found in most collections, it being rather difficult to manage well in the average living room.

Be on the lookout for insect pests on your palms, ferns and ficuses. They must be fought relentlessly, else they will in time cause the plants much harm. The scale is flat, circular and light brown; the mealy-bag is white and cottony-looking. They may be easily found after a few moments' search. Remove as many as possible with a toothpick; then prepare an infusion of fir tree oil soap, and wash the plants with it. It is harmless to all plants, and is effectual in stopping and retarding the depredations of insect pests. It is a good plan to apply it as a preventative as well as a cure. By a little observance one may keep one's palms and other plants comparatively free of insect pests. Keep them clean and healthy by frequent spraying and you can keep the scale, red spider, etc., at bay to a great extent.

Do not forget that fresh air is quite as necessary to the welfare of your plants as it is to a roomful of people. Plants cannot do justice to themselves if forced to grow in an impure, stagnant atmosphere. Let fresh air into your rooms every day; use judgment in doing this, however, lest the plants become chilled. Open a window or door in a room adjoining the one containing the plants, and let the outside air gradually incorporate with that inside. Try to keep the atmosphere as humid and moist as possible. Even the hardiest palms and decorative plants will fail to be satisfactory if forced for very long to grow where it is hot and dry.

Where coal is used for heating purposes, a basin of water should be kept replenished on the back of the stove. The moisture will gradually evaporate and prove beneficial to all living things near, whether animal or plant. A teakettle or reservoir on a stove will serve the same purpose. As far as plants are concerned, wood is to be preferred above coal for fuel. Escaping coal gas is one of the worst things with which plants have to contend. Stir the soil frequently, when it is not sopping wet.

Turn your plants often enough to prevent them from growing one-sided. A one-sided plant is not pleasing, and all parts of it should be allowed to develop equally. If you do not like to change the position of a plant while the buds are unfolding, for fear that the flowers will open imperfectly, turn the plant around a little each day, until it is where you want it. In most cases it is not advisable to change plants from a bright window to a shaded one, or vice versa, while the flowers are opening. Still, if conditions are right, the blossoms may not be harmed by such treatment.

If you are anxious to have your bulbs come into flower rapidly, place them in a bright window a few days after bringing them up from the cellar. In a cool north window they will blossom out more slowly, but will remain in flower longer, and generally prove more satisfactory. Keep a thermometer near your windows and try to regulate the temperature of the rooms to suit your plants. Most plants will do well in a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees, and, if possible, do not let the mercury mount any higher than that. More plants are harmed by excessive warmth than cold. At night, try not to have the temperature drop much below 40, as some of the tenderer plants may become chilled.

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3.—**"Tell Me Once Again."** A very popular song.
4.—**"The Song I Heard on Christmas Morn."** A good song for the season.

Or on receipt of this order and 25 cents you will furnish any two of the above as per our arrangement with you.

Yours truly,
THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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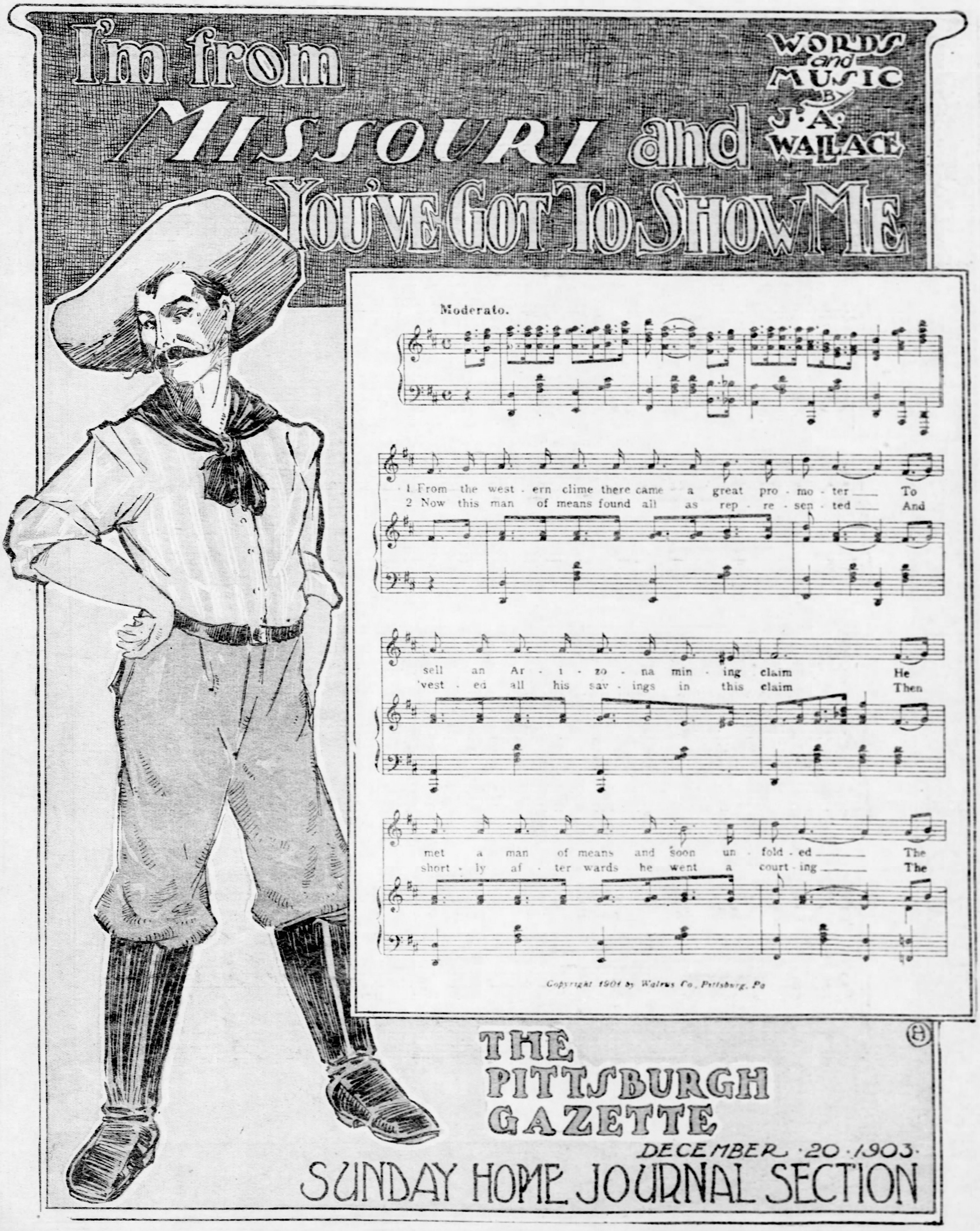
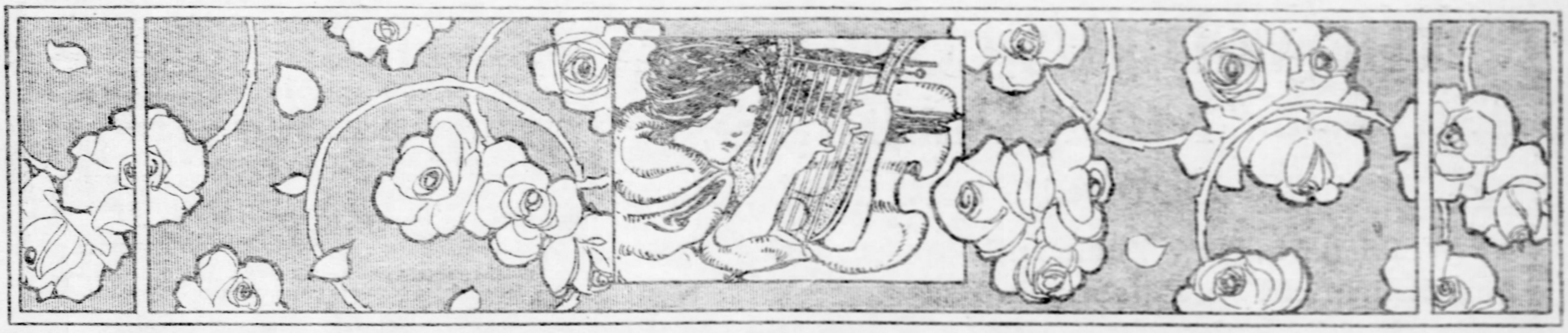
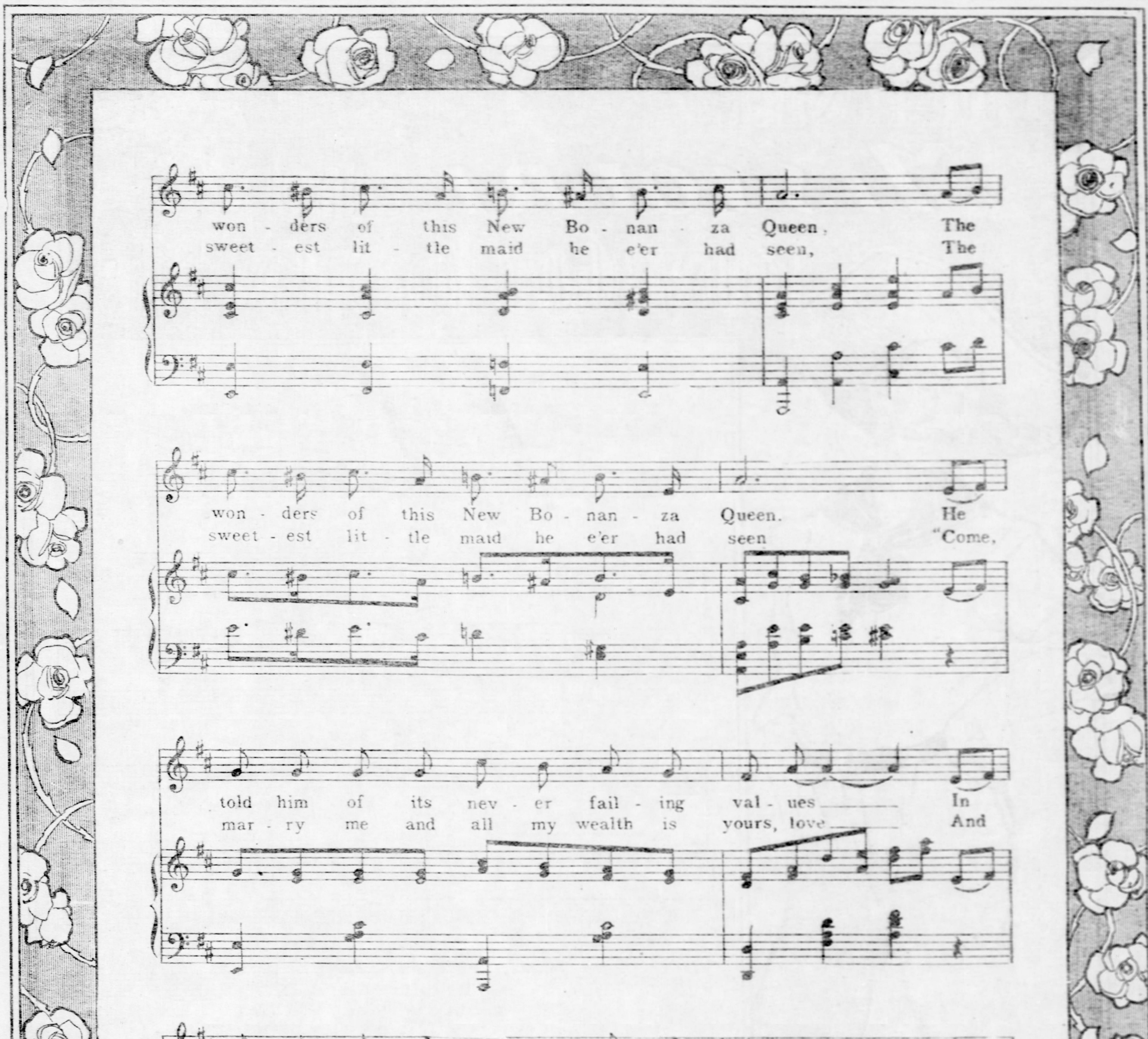
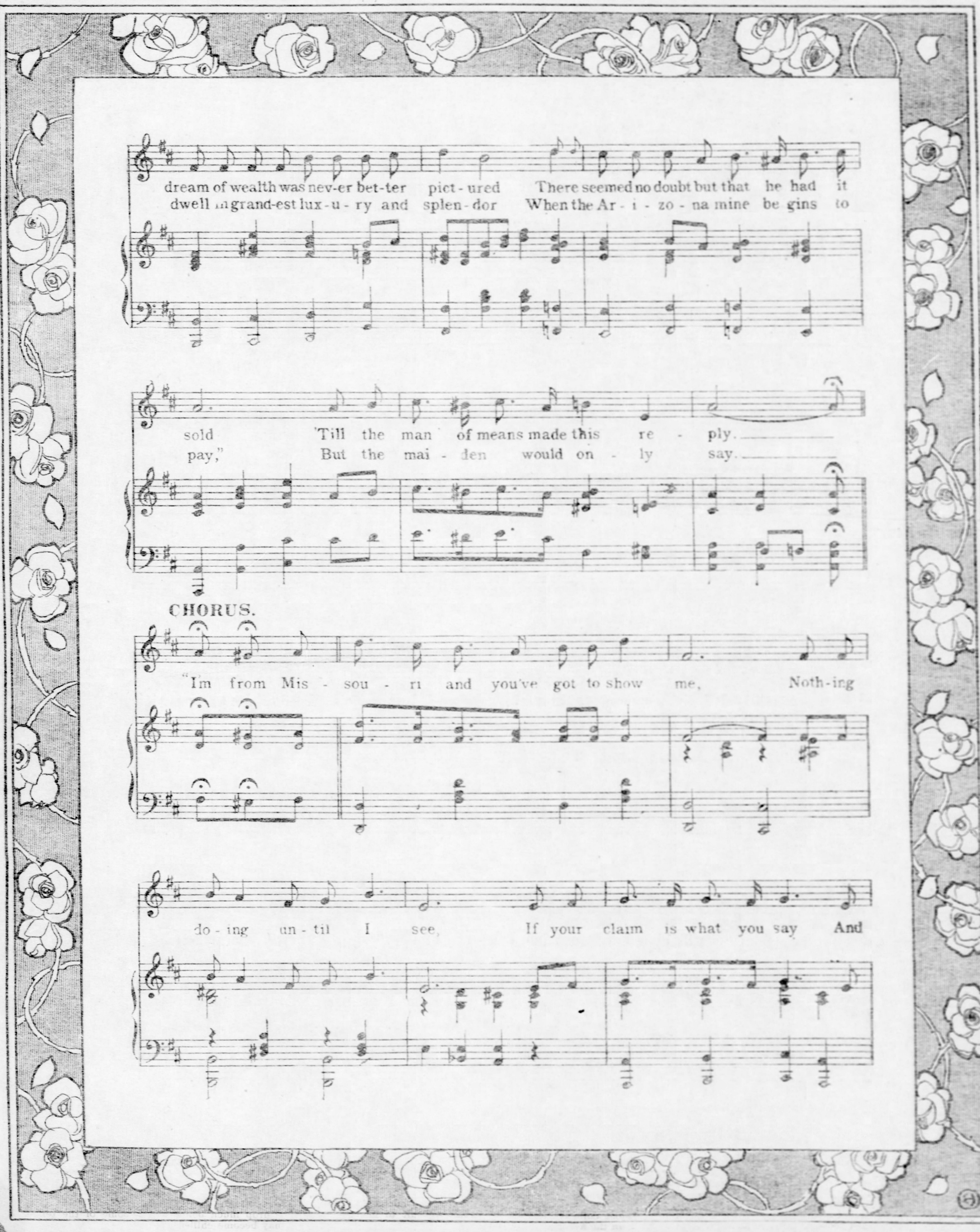





won - ders of this New Bo - nan - za Queen, The
sweet - est lit - tle maid he e'er had seen, The
won - ders of this New Bo - nan - za Queen. He
sweet - est lit - tle maid he e'er had seen "Come,
told him of its nev - er fail - ing val - ues In
mar - ry me and all my wealth is yours, love And
words that would con - vince a skep - tic bold, A
in a High - land cas - tle far a - way We'll


dream of wealth was nev-er bet-ter pict-ured There seemed no doubt but that he had it
dwell in grand-est lux-u-ry and splen-dor When the Ar-i-zo-na mine be-gins to
sold 'Till the man of means made this re-ply.
pay," But the mai-den would on-ly say.
CHORUS.
"I'm from Mis-sou-ri and you've got to show me, Noth-ing
do-ing un-til I see, If your claim is what you say And

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LIST NO. 2—VOCAL.

1—"DOWN ON THE FARM," Von Tilzer's big hit.
2—"MY OLD VIRGINIA HOME."
3—"MY SWEET KI YI," Japanese Love Song.
4—"YOU GOT TO PAY THAT GROCRIE BILL," a good coon song.

LIST NO. 3—VOCAL.

1—"ANONA," vocal.
2—"SWEETHEART OF LONG AGO."
3—"WHEN ALL GOES WRONG."
4—"JUST PRESS YOUR LIPS TO MINE, a high-class darkey song.

LIST NO. 4—INSTRUMENTAL.

1—"ANONA," instrumental.
2—"ARRIVAL AT THE DANCE," two-step.
3—"SOCIETY BELLE WALTZ."
4—"UNDER THE AMERICAN EAGLE," two-step.

LIST NO. 5—VOCAL.

1—"BEDELIA." Very popular.
2—"ASHAMED OF THE OLD FOLKS."
3—"SUMMER DAYS," ballad.
4—"DOWN WHERE THE CONGO FLOWS," featured in vaudeville.

LIST NO. 6—VOCAL.

1—"TESSIE," one everybody sings.
2—"WHEN THE BLUEBIRDS ARE IN TUNE."
3—"COQUETRY," Charlotte George's Hit.
4—"BE GOOD OR I'LL QUIT YOU."

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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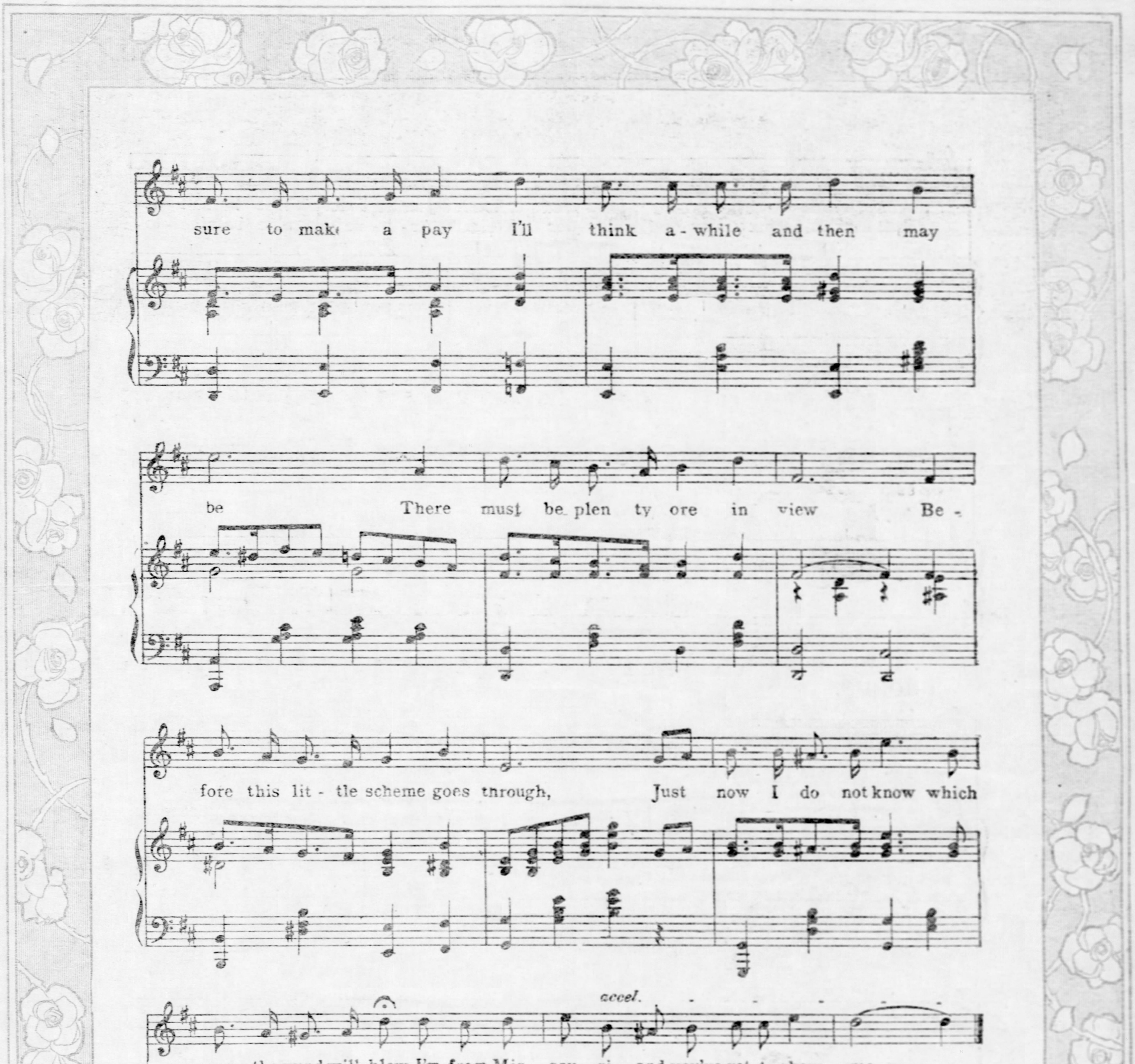


In the Kitchen with the Cook

Trimming the Christmas Dinner Table.

POSSIBLY no festival of the whole year admits of more effective decoration in church or home than that of Christmas. The white frostiness of the snow-covered ground brings into greater prominence the rich greens of the holly and pine warmed into brilliant contrast by the red of the holly berry.

The success of the dinner table decoration consists in perfect appointments, spotless linen, shining silverware and sparkling glass. It is well to have the dinner table placed directly beneath the chandelier, from which a Christmas bell should hang. A very simple way to make these bells is to select three hoops of graduated size and attach one to the other with stout cords. The largest hoop will, of course, be at the bottom and the smallest at the top, allowing a small space between. The bell should be covered with scarlet crepe paper and lined with green. A long branch of holly twisted about the outer part makes an effective trimming. These bells may be had at the florists made up in immortelle brightly tinted. The clapper may be a red apple hung on a twisted cord of crepe paper or where the inside of the bell is evergreen a Christmas candle is very pleasing. If a bell is too troublesome, Christmas balls made of French tissue paper in deep red add a fetching touch of color. These require five to ten sheets of paper, according to the size desired. Cut the paper in squares, fold into quarters or eighths and pink the edges, then crush tightly through the other. Spread each piece out and fasten all together by the centers, using a patent thread and leaving length of thread sufficient to hang the ball. These make a good trimming for chandeliers all over the house.

Red and green are the proper colors for the Christmas table, the plants and greens used being such as are procurable in the immediate locality. Cold climates furnish ground pine and holly, while the southern pine and feathery moss may be used with good effect. Do not try anything so bulky as even a small tree on the table, as a crowded appearance is never to be desired. A five-pointed star of holly or of the feathery green vine to be had in the markets, with the inner points, possibly, brightened by a bow of scarlet, will be found quite large enough for a center decoration on a large table. An old brass bowl or tankard in royal copper would be good to hold a few choice sprays of holly. A cut glass rose jar is also effective in the center of the green star. Exceptionally dainty are the frost-like Roman hyacinths in combination with fern or in contrast with the red of the holly berry, which gives life and enhances their spotless purity. Another arrangement for the center of the table would be twelve to fourteen sprays of hyacinth and an equal quantity of asparagus fern arranged carelessly in a bowl or basket. About the base of the basket arrange a few sprigs of holly flat on the table.

If Christmas candles are desired on the table an original centerpiece may be devised in this way: Nail a circular board twelve inches in diameter to an upright (a piece of broom handle is good). Fasten at the base another circle of wood to give stability. Cover first with green cambric, then with evergreen. In a circle on top secure candles. Shades of red paper may be used, but a much quainter effect is obtained by using the candles unshaded.

For individual favors little red bowls may be had in Bohemian glass at a reasonable expense. These are pretty for bonbons, salted nuts or olives. Another conceit appropriate for the favor is a small replica of Santa Claus, his pack freighted with a few choice flowers or bonbons. Name cards may be made from red cardboard with gobblers strutting across done in black ink. If the name card is attached to a tuft of crinkled red tissue paper enclosing some penny toy—a drum, a tin horn or a jumping-jack considerable merriment is occasioned.

If the family have risen late or breakfast has been delayed on account of the excitement incidental to the exploration of the various hosen, the dinner hour might advisedly be delayed until 2 o'clock, or even 4. When the latter hour is selected a light lunch should of course be served to the church goer on his return from service. If the hostess boasts a sitting-room tea table this is the time par excellence to serve sandwiches, tea and small cakes to the family in toto and by this means much disarrangement of the dining room proper is avoided.

Very little in the nature of amusement is required for these Christmas gatherings. The delightful reunion of relatives and friends, together with the spirit of the day itself, seem to make conversation more desirable than any other form of entertainment. With the morning service so soon followed by dinner, and a little later the Christmas tree, the day seems quite sufficiently full. Tea is usually served about 7, and it is after this that amusements are oftenest in demand. Dancing and keno are nowadays generally voted pleasantest, but when something different is desired there are other delightful relaxations in which both young and old may take part.

The potato and nut races are by no means new; but there is a new way of playing them which makes the game comparatively novel. They are very mirth-provoking, requiring no effort of mind, and children of a larger growth are invariably delighted with them. Place in two parallel rows and about two feet apart, five large and irregular potatoes, and at the end an empty bowl. The contestant must pick up each potato on a teaspoon, carry it to the bowl and drop it in. The potato must not be touched by hand or foot, and if dropped must be picked up on the spoon again. Record is kept of those first succeeding in getting all the potatoes into the bowl.

For the nut race place a bowl of nuts at one end of the room, and several empty bowls at the other. Each contestant holding the hands flat, with the fingers close together and extended, dips into the bowl, getting as many nuts as possible on the back of his hand. These must be carried across the room and dropped into the other bowls. A certain number of journeys must be decided upon, and the one that gets the greatest number into his bowl wins. Prizes should be given to the winners.

Menus for the Week.

MONDAY, December 21.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit. Breakfast Food. Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Sliced Cannelon. Latticed Potatoes.
Vienna Rolls. Coffee.

LUNCH.
Sliced Cold Pork. Tabasco Sauce.
Fruit Pop Overs. Chocolate.

DINNER.
Vegetable Soup.
Braised Breast of Mutton.
Rice. Tomatoes and Okra.
Watercress. French Dressing. Wafers. Cheese.
Stewed Figs. Coffee.

TUESDAY, December 22.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit. Rolled Oats. Sugar and Cream.
Minced Mutton. French Fried Potatoes.
Raised Biscuits. Coffee.

LUNCH.
Salad of Cold Pork and Olives.
Baked Bananas. Cake. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Mutton Broth. Stewed Beefsteak. Tomato Sauce.
Sweet Potatoes. Brussels Sauce.
Lettuce. French Dressing.
Wafers. Cheese. Date Pudding. Foamy Sauce.
Coffee.

WEDNESDAY, December 23.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit. Wheat. Sugar and Cream.
Sausages. Baked Potatoes.
Parkerhouse Rolls. Coffee.

LUNCH.
Meat Turn Overs. Pim Olas. Tomato Ketchup.
Fruit. Tea.

DINNER.
Tomato Soup.
Stuffed Pork Tenderloins. Apple Croquettes.
Mashed Potatoes. Spinach. Cold Slaw.
Wafers. Cheese.
Chocolate Blanc Mange. Coffee.

THURSDAY, December 24.

BREAKFAST.
Shredded Biscuit. Sugar and Cream.
Hamburg Steaks. Fried Sweet Potatoes.
Flannel Cakes. Coffee.

LUNCH.
Sliced Cold Tenderloin. Tabasco Sauce.
Waffles. Honey. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Apple Soup.
Broiled Steak. Mashed Potatoes. Baked Parsnips.
Lettuce. French Dressing. Wafers.
Cheese Lemon Jelly with Cream. Coffee.

FRIDAY, December 25.

(Christmas Day.)

BREAKFAST.
Fruit. Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Kidneys. Spanish Omelet. Baked Potatoes.
Muffins. Coffee.

DINNER.
Raw Clams.
Clear Tomato Soup with Croutons.
Roast Turkey. Bread Stuffing. Cranberry Jelly.
Mashed Potatoes. Peas. Browned Sweets.
Celery Salad. Cheese Sticks.
Plum Pudding. Hard Sauce. Nuts. Raisins.
Fruit. Coffee.

SUPPER.
Panned Oysters in the Chafing Dish.
Cinnamon Buns. Coffee.

SATURDAY, December 26.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit. Barley. Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Tripe. Julienne Potatoes.
Cream Toast. Coffee.

LUNCH.
Cold Turkey. Cranberry Jelly. Cake. Olives.

DINNER.
Corn Soup. Chicken Pie. Olives.
Potato Croquettes. Spinach.
Celery Mayonnaise.
Wafers. Cheese. Squash Pie. Coffee.

SUNDAY, December 27.

Fruit. Steamed Rice. Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Brains. Delmonico Potatoes.
Breakfast Cakes. Coffee.

DINNER.
Onion Soup.
Blanquette of Turkey. Cranberry Jelly. Celery.
Corn Fritters. Sweet Potatoes.
Lettuce. French Dressing. Wafers.
Plum Pudding. Coffee.

SUPPER.
Lobster Newburg in the Chafing Dish.
Celery Salad. Angel Cake. Coffee.

Holiday Dishes.

THE holiday season being pre-eminently one of good cheer, the housewife finds her ingenuity taxed to supply diversity in the feasts spread before the family at each recurring anniversary. There are, of course, certain dishes determined and decreed by immemorial usage and as much to be expected as the appearance of the good, old Christmas saint himself, but that the epicure as well as the schoolboy may esteem the dinner one of unquestioned excellence, we give below a few dishes for holiday feasts that may add to or differentiate the coming spread.

Roast Goose.

The usual stuffing for a goose is bread crumbs highly seasoned with salt, pepper, powdered sage and chopped onion and mellowed with melted butter; but this may be replaced by a pint of hot mashed potato mixed with one-half of a cupful of melted butter, one large finely-chopped onion, two scant teaspoonfuls of salt, two-thirds of a teaspoonful of black pepper, one large teaspoonful of sage and one-half of a cupful of bread crumbs. Another mixture, which is a favorite in many parts of France, is four large white onions parboiled and chopped fine, one-quarter of a pound of large shelled chestnuts blanched, roasted and chopped, one-quarter of a pound of stale bread soaked in milk, then squeezed and crumbled, salt, pepper and nutmeg to taste and three tablespoonfuls of butter melted and stirred in. Place the prepared goose on a rack in a dripping pan, dredge with salt, pepper and flour, and put into a hot oven. Baste in 10 minutes and every 15 minutes thereafter with a mixture of butter and water, covering, if necessary to keep from burning, with a sheet of heavy brown paper. Two hours' roasting is usually needed for a good-sized goose. When little or no stuffing is used a small but thick-skinned lemon can be carefully and thinly peeled with a sharp knife, removing only the yellow rind. Place this in the cavity close to the vent, and the thick white peel will absorb much of the objectionable oil from the skin.

Plum Pudding.

As plum pudding and mince pie are two dainties sure to be wanted for the holiday season, we give a recipe for each which has stood the test of many years of practice. Simpler ones may of course be devised by the experienced housewife, but these, while somewhat complicated, we consider to be especially good.

That its flavor may be properly developed, this plum pudding should be made at least a fortnight ahead of time, and, as it will keep for months, the quantities given will make three medium-sized puddings. Put one pound of beef suet and one-half of a pound of seeded raisins through the food chopper; over the latter pour one-third of a cupful of brandy. Cover and set aside. Mix one pound and a quarter of seeded raisins, one-quarter of a pound of cleaned currants, two ounces of shredded citron, one ounce of candied lemon peel, one ounce of candied orange peel, two ounces of blanched almonds cut into strips, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ground cloves and one grated nutmeg. With the chopped suet mix three-quarters of a pound of fine stale bread crumbs free from crust, one teaspoonful of salt, one pound of granulated sugar, the grated rind and strained juice of an orange and a lemon. Work these mixtures together with the hands, kneading into the mass a wineglassful each of Madeira, rum and brandy, one-half of a cupful of cream and eight well-beaten eggs. This should make a compact mass, but if not moist enough to cling together, add a few more spoonfuls of cream. Grease well the molds with soft butter. Two or more large ones, or any number of small ones, may be used. The old-time way was to use pint earthen bowls tied over with pudding cloths, and earthen or granite bowls or molds are preferable, because the puddings can be set away in them, while they must be turned out of tin. Now that individual molds are so fashionable, the small three-ounce jars in which beef extract is put up can be used to advantage. If in large molds the puddings should be steamed steadily for eight hours; three to four hours will do for individual puddings. When cold they should be set away or hung in a cold, dry place, and when needed for use they are to be again steamed for from one to two hours, according to size. For the Christmas dinner thrust into the top of the steaming pudding a sprig of holly, lay round it a ring of cube sugar, each piece dipped in alcohol, set fire to the sugar and send blazing to the table.

Mince Meat.

One fresh tongue, simmered slowly until very tender, skinned and chopped fine. To this add one pound of finely chopped kidney suet, five pounds of chopped tart apples, two pounds of seeded raisins, two pounds of sultana raisins, two pounds of cleaned currants, three-quarters of a pound of shredded citron, two tablespoonfuls of mace, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, allspice and cloves, and one nutmeg, one heaping teaspoonful of salt, three pounds and a half of brown sugar and three pints of sweet cider or a similar quantity of syrup from sweet pickled peaches. Mix well and let stand over night. Put into an agate or porcelain-lined kettle; heat and boil for five minutes, then put up in preserve jars.

Chestnut Bavarian Cream.

An appropriate luncheon dessert is a chestnut bavarian cream. For this shell, blanch and steam until tender one quart of large chestnuts. Put aside a dozen or more of the largest and mash the rest while hot. Add to them one-half of a cupful of hot cream in which has been dissolved one tablespoonful of granulated gelatine, previously soaked in a little cold water, a pinch of salt and one teaspoonful of vanilla. When cool and beginning to thicken, add one-half pint of thick cream whipped to a stiff froth and one tablespoonful of sherry and turn into a wetted fancy mold. When firm turn out on a serving dish and garnish with whipped cream, and the reserved nuts dipped into white of egg and rolled in powdered sugar.

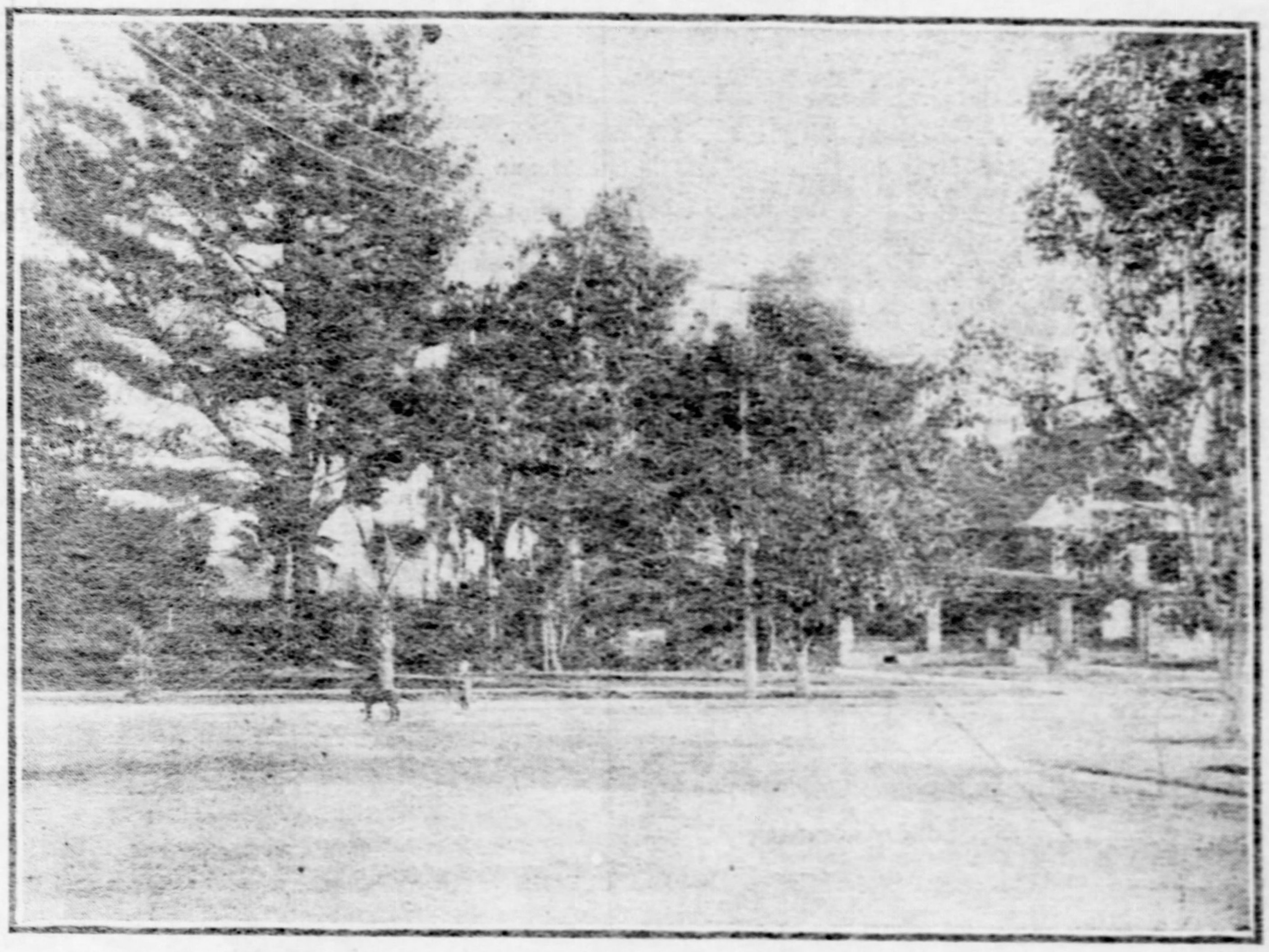
Kate Greenleaf Locke's Talks on

TREATMENT OF PORCHES AND GROUNDS

AS a new feeling has crept into the building and furnishing of houses within the last ten years, so an ambition has developed along the same lines in regard to the outside effects.

It was once the case that even the handsomest and most expensive houses were planned without reference to securing any certain significance of design. The millionaire sometimes consulted his architect as to the comparative merits, and adaptability of colonial, Queen Anne, Italian Renaissance and other styles of architecture for homes, but when a man of modern means bought a small town lot or even a wooded hill in the country, his whole thought was to put up on it a building which would be large enough to house his family, which would literally and only give them a roof to cover them. It never occurred to him to make his cottage representative of any period or particular style, and as to furnishing it and so arranging his grounds as to carry out this idea, he would have scouted the thought. There was a code, unexpressed, but powerful, that a modest home must wear an affectation of humbleness, to use a parodox, it must flaunt its unpretentiousness. To be devoid of beauty was a fact in its favor, it fitted it into its place in the scheme of things. But the scheme has changed.

In the march of things onward nothing in this country has made more rapid strides than architecture in general and house building in particular. A widespread culture in these items has taken very solid form, and is evident in the new towns and cities of the west and in the additions which are constantly being made to the cities of the east. The man of wealth is no longer satisfied to erect a meaningless pile of brick or stone, whose chief recommendation to the admiration of the multitude is that it is huge and costly. Instead, we now have exquisite reproduction and expositions of different periods and nationalities in the houses of our millionaires. Our architects have become artists, and when they are planning a house they take into consideration, first, the "lay of the land" in order to determine what style of building is adapted to it. Climatic needs must of course enter into this consideration, but when sufficient money is expended to overcome such drawbacks most wonderful results have been accomplished.



NO. 2—A FINE GROUPING OF TREES.

We have seen, for instance, a bit of the Alhambra, with its courts and columns, its Moorish arches and all of the features which so romantically suggest the life of old Spain, transplanted to and set down near one of our eastern cities. The architect of today has overcome so many difficalties that we look to him for the miracles which were performed for Aladdin by the Geni of the Lamp. Palm gardens are made to flourish in what is to all intents and purposes an open court, in the midst of a severe eastern winter. In place of a conservatory, inclosed with glass, we have the garden as an integral part of the house with the accessories which beautiful architectural features can furnish to render it more deeply fascinating.

Italian villas, when the outlying grounds are so arranged as to carry out the style in accurate perfection, are to be found close to New York city, and in the southern portion of the far west, a Spanish and Moorish architecture has taken a firm hold. In other words, we have advanced into an atmosphere of discriminating culture and the results are superb. This is shown yet more strongly in the houses of which there are in number a hundred to one, belonging to the class which are not rich "in this world's goods."

Everyone cannot be rich, and there are even those who do not wish to be, but there are hundreds and thousands of men and women who have determined that their lives shall not, through the influence of poverty, be divested of the charm which a pretty house always gives. One has but to look about at the smaller houses with which the suburbs of our great cities are being filled. They evidence in most cases great refinement of taste and are examples of good architecture. Their wide porches in summer are gay and comfortable with hammocks and porch chairs, with bright cushions and rugs. The number of salmon pink, flesh color and blue houses of this class is lessening every year, and their places are filled by rich browns, wood green, colonial yellow and such artistic and satisfying shades. The porches are wide enough for solid comfort and often for the admission of plants.

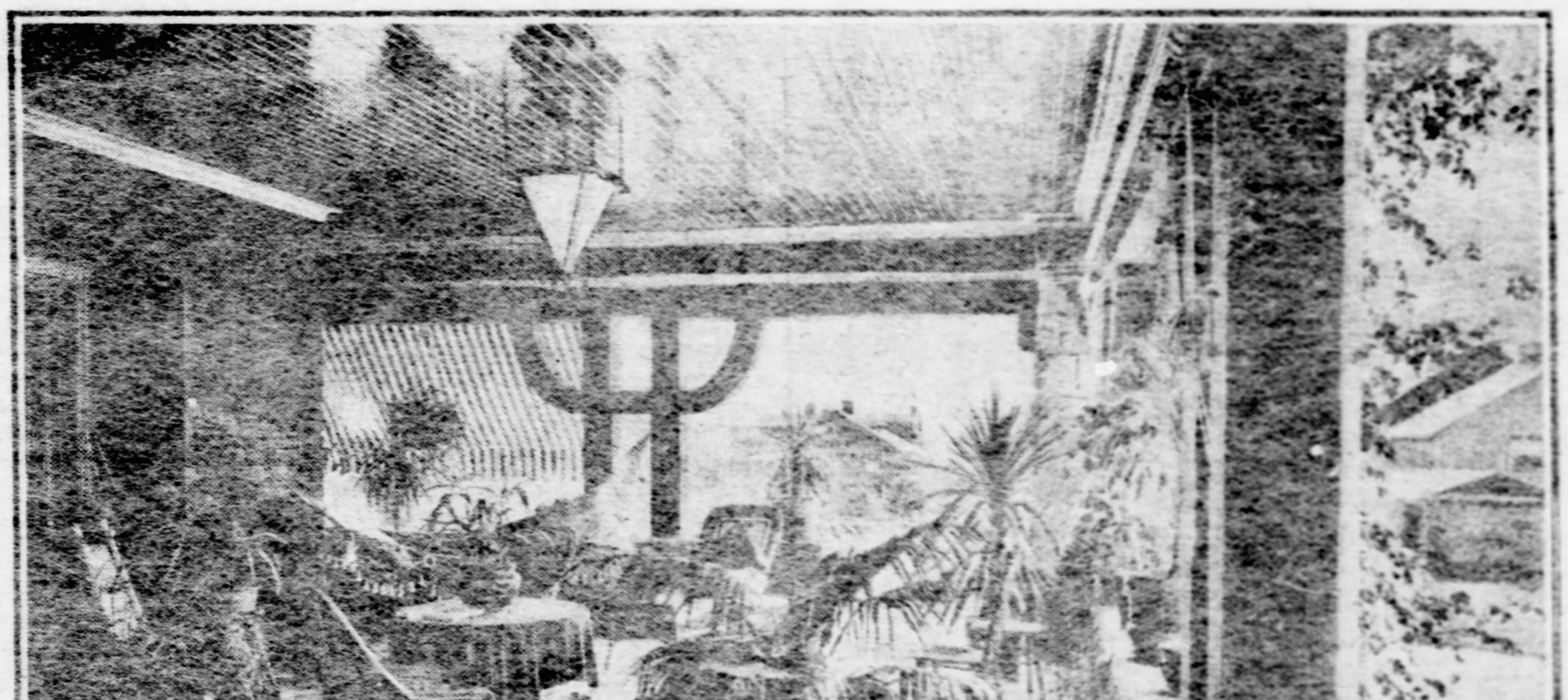
As the color scheme of the outside of a house may be marred or destroyed by the introduction of brightly-colored crockery jars holding plants in a porch, I would make a few suggestions in this connection. China, porcelain or any crockery ware is out of place here unless it be a foreign importation. There is nothing more effective than the clean red of an earthen pot. The "flower-pot" may be in any shade or size and have an earthen saucer to complete it, and it is always picturesque. I know of a woman who made for some very large pots in which her palms were growing, a net work of hemp rope woven just as if for a hammock or seine. This she painted the dark, glossy brown which is seen in the lattice work covering many expensive Japanese pots. The dull red of the pots showing through the meshes gave a beautiful result and she was besieged with questions as to where she obtained her jars.

When a woman is making the beauty of her own home, she experiences a fulness of joy which her wealthy sister may envy her. It is an artistic taste which realizes that a vine, trained carefully by loving hands to embower a window, will yield permanent pleasure throughout the summer. A sheer white curtain blowing in an open window which is set in a frame of rose vines, gives the thrill of pleasure which a bird song on the face of a child may impart. And it does not cost anything in money to obtain these picture effects about one's home.

In a small suburban house in which I was visiting, I was charmed with my seat at the table, because the dining room window, which faced me, looked into a panel of lattice work overgrown with a beautiful vine. The sun sifted through the green leaves and danced on the window sill in a most bewildering way, and clusters of pink bloom blew about on the lattice and seemed to welcome me each morning. When I told my hostess that I was charmed with the view at her window, she smiled: "It is at any rate an improvement on a very near view of my neighbor's back yard, where clothes were always hanging to dry," she said. Such beautiful porch furniture is now on the market and much of it is so reasonable in price that there is no excuse for the bare, unfinished look which an empty porch gives a house in summer. When one cannot afford wicker or weathered oak and a hammock hung with handsome fringe, she can at any rate have a wide bench painted green holding cushions of Turkey red calico. She can make a most presentable and picturesque hammock by stringing barrel staves on heavy rope and making for it a red pad and pillows of red and white, plaid crash worked in alternate squares with red and white cotton.

I know of an economical woman whose hammock had become discolored by the weather. She sent it to the dyer and had it dyed a beautiful soft red, she then made for it a deep tasseled fringe of scarlet cord and it was an ornament to the porch of her country house.

The hammock chairs which can be bought for $1 each look well in porches when the unfinished wood is painted yellow, red or green. The canvas strip can be replaced by scarlet and white, yellow, or blue striped awning goods. These chairs done in the colors I have mentioned are attractive enough to be welcomed in any company. They should correspond with the color scheme of the porch. Hassocks of home manufacture are also acquisitions out of doors. They can prettily be made of squares of soft Japanese matting, with a figure in it. The figure should form the center of a large square for the top. Two squares of the matting can then be bound together at the edge with worsted braid in the desired color, and stuffed with a mixture of excelsior and moss with a few layers of cotton belting over all. A pile of such hassocks near the front steps add much to the air of comfort which a porch can be made to assume. It is well worth while to expend a little thought and ingenuity over this portion of one's dwelling, for nothing is more forlorn for the warmer two-thirds of the year, than a bare, unfurnished piazza. It imparts a feeling of desolation to the visitor which is the reverse of hospitality.



NO. 1—A TASTEFUL, COMFORTABLE PORCH.

That the beauty of a front yard does not depend upon

the Art of Housefurnishing

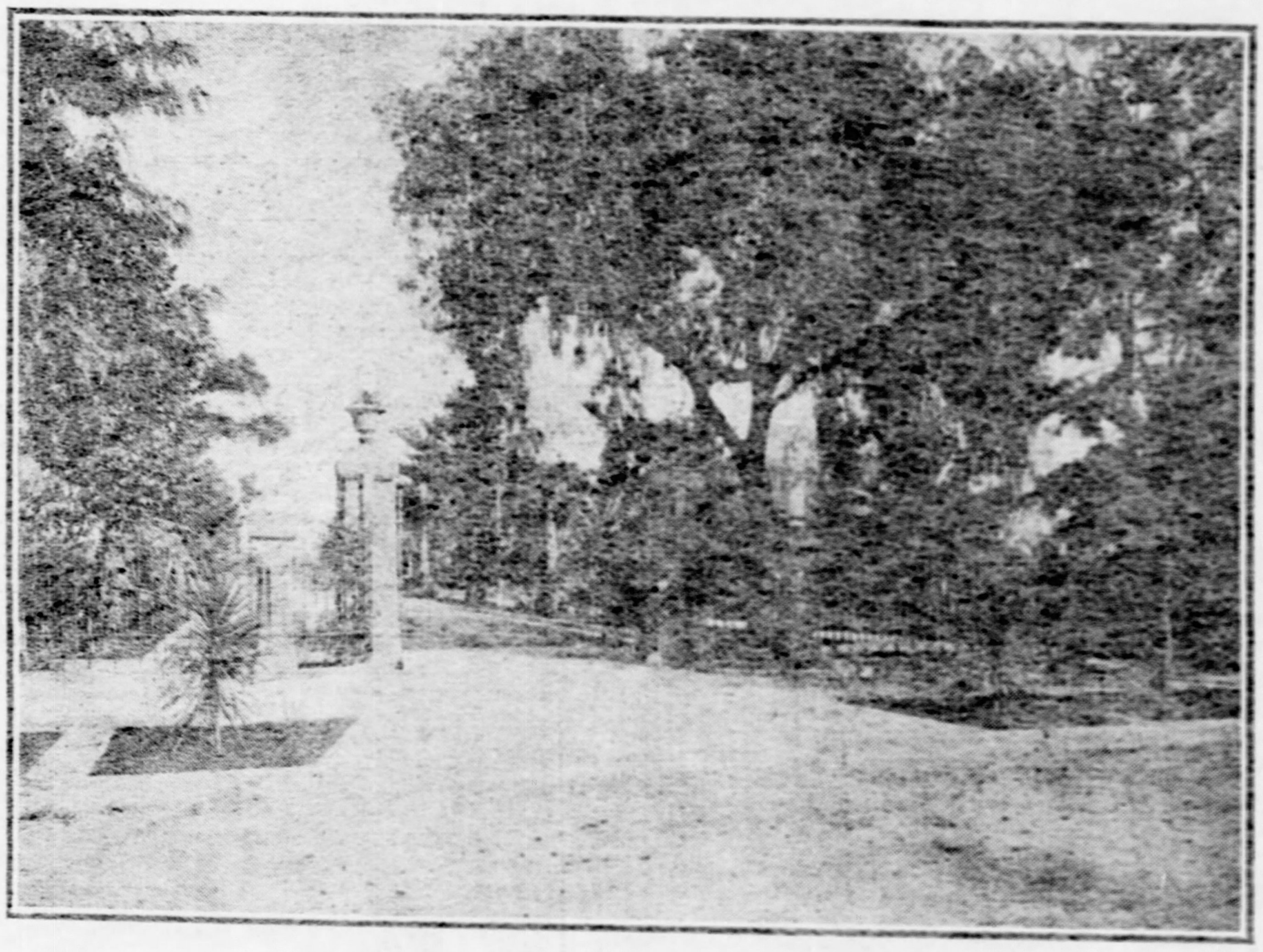
its size, we know from observation. I have seen a snug little town house whose grass plot was like green velvet and whose box border was kept trimmed with nicety, from every window of the three stories hung a box of blowing plants and above the plants was a gayly striped awning, adding much to the picturesque charm of the whole. This house I singled out in a block of much more expensive ones, thinking that here life surely wore a more cheerful aspect than in any of the others.

In the illustrations I am giving, No. 1 is a porch where wealth and taste have combined to make life in the open air delightful. The woman who is preparing even now for the arrangement of her summer house and settling its details, would do well to note the good effect of the Hong Kong and steamer chairs, the Japanese tubs which hold the plants and the pleasant grouping of the furniture. All here is green and white. The denim table covers are green with a white fringe bordering them. The rug is of Japanese jute in these colors, the hammock and the cushions of silk and cotton follow the color scheme, of which the palms and ferns also form an important part.

No. 2 is given because of the beautiful grouping of the trees, while a lawn stretches in uninterrupted beauty in front of the house there are yet many noble trees in the yard, these, however, are so grouped and clustered as not to shade the house too deeply or to interfere with a large flower garden on the east.

No. 3 shows the granite pillars and iron gates of a park inclosure. Here only houses which fulfill certain conditions of artistic beauty can be built. The houses are not extravagantly expensive and the gateway is simple and unassuming, being in strong contrast in this respect to the feeling and aggressive entrances which such inclosures sometimes show.

Thus, in summing up the facts I have given, we reach the encouraging conclusion that bad taste in architecture is going out of fashion. That in all ranks there are evidences of a more and more cultured taste and refinement of feeling in home-making and building, and that a feeling of intense interest in this important subject has recently made itself manifest throughout the United States.



NO. 3—AN ARTISTIC ENTRANCE TO A PARK.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Name.

A VERY delightful story is told of Sir Arthur Sullivan's mother. The duke of Edinburgh used to visit her illustrious son, to have a duet on the violin with him.

One afternoon, when the duke and Arthur Sullivan, having finished their duet, were sitting down to a homely "dish of tea," provided by Mrs. Sullivan, it suddenly occurred to her to start the subject of family names and titles, which puzzled the good lady considerably.

"Sir," she said, "your family name is Guelph."

"My dear mother," began Arthur remonstratively.

"But it is, isn't it?" she persisted.

"Certainly," replied the duke, much amused. "What's the matter with it, Mrs. Sullivan?"

"Oh, nothing," returned the excellent old lady musingly. "Only I can't understand why you don't call yourself by your proper name."

Arthur wanted to explain to her, but the duke would not allow him to.

"There's nothing to be ashamed of in the name of Guelph, Mrs. Sullivan," he said gravely.

"That's exactly what I say," persisted Arthur's mother. "Nothing whatever, as far as I know; and, that being so, why you should not call yourself by it, I can't understand."

Christmas Candies.

Peanut Candy—Prepare one cupful of peanuts. Melt two cupfuls of granulated sugar, without wetting, in a frying pan; then add butter the size of a walnut; flavor, stir in the peanuts and turn out quickly o na greased plate. When partially cool, mark into squares.

Stuffed Dates—Remove the seeds from one pound of dates. Mix enough pulverized sugar to stiffen one cupful of whipped cream, add one cupful of English walnuts chopped fine and flavor with vanilla. Fill the dates and roll in pulverized sugar.

Kisses—Beat the whites of four eggs to a firm froth, stir in half a pound of pulverized sugar; flavor with extract of rose, beat until light then drop by spoonfuls on buttered glazed heavy paper; place in a moderate oven. Remove as soon as they begin to color.

Cocoanut Caramels—Take two pounds of sugar, two cupfuls of grated cocoanut and one cupful of rich cream; cook slowly until thick, flavor with lemon extract and add a tablespoonful of butter. When cool, form into little cakes and put on buttered pans.

Molasses Walnut Candy—Boil two pounds of brown sugar, a half-pint of water and one gill of molasses until it will harden when dropped in water. Pour over a cupful of walnut meats, spread out on a greased pan. Cut into squares.

Maple Fudge—Break into tiny bits with a wooden mallet a pound cake of maple sugar. Stir this into a cup of milk and boil together until a little dropped in cold water is brittle. Beat hard until it begins to granulate, or turn to sugar, then turn into a buttered tin. Cut into squares.

Maple-Sugar Cream Candy—Break a pound of maple-sugar into bits and put it over the fire in a double boiler with a pint of cream to which a tiny pinch of baking-soda has been added. Cook until the sugar is melted, then take out the inner vessel containing the mixture and set it upon the stove that it may boil quickly. Stir steadily and unintermittingly until a drop becomes brittle in cold water, then add a tablespoonful of butter, and as soon as this is melted give a final stir and pour into buttered tins. As it cools, cut into squares or strips. This is delicious.

Sucre de la Creme—Boil three cupfuls of sugar and one cupful of cream for twelve minutes; then stir briskly, adding a cupful of nut meats. Flavor. Pour upon oiled paper, and when nearly cool cut into squares.

$1,000

IN GOLD DOLLARS FREE.

CAN YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE?

Each one of the three lines of figures IN THE CENTER OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT spells the name of a great city in the United States. This is a brand new puzzle and can be solved with a little study as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the cities instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the entire alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE THREE CITIES YOU MAY SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $1,000 WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY for getting subscriptions for us. This you can do by giving up a little of your spare time. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home in the United States and Canada. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the names of these three cities, write them plainly on a postal card and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. It may take an entire evening to solve the three names, but STICK TO IT AND GET YOUR SHARE OF THE $1,000. A copy of our fascinating MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to every one answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send in your answer immediately. WE INTEND TO GIVE AWAY VAST SUMS OF MONEY in the future, just as we have done in the past, to advertise our CHARMING MAGAZINE. We find it is the very best advertising we can get to give away LARGE SUMS OF GOLD FREE.

Here are the names and addresses of a few people we have recently awarded FREE GOLD PRIZES: Mrs. J. M. Lachlin, Twenty-third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., $130.00; Mr. O. F. Ackerman, Hill, N. H., $125.00; Mrs. Fred Peace, 146 Atkinson Street, Rochester, N. Y., $125.00; Mr. George Corbett, Five Islands, Nova Scotia, Canada, $80.00; H. C. Hare, 40 Wisconsin Avenue, Columbus, O., $1,750.00 (this includes the $950.00 Cabinet Grand Upright Piano); W. Kettle, 2705 Carson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., $190.00; Miss Martha Gregory, 3 Park Street, Norwalk Conn., $105.00; Mrs. John Just, Box 7, Enfield, N. H., $110.00. We could go on and point to hundreds of names of people who have gained large sums of money from our contests, but only give a few names, as we desire the space to tell you all about THIS SPECIAL $1,000.00 IN GOLD FREE OFFER. The above solution can be worked out by an alert and clever person, and the reward is so handsome that it will amply pay you to TRY AND SPELL OUT THESE THREE CITIES. Brains and energy nowadays are winning many golden prizes. Study it very carefully and let us see if you are clever and smart enough to spell out the Three Cities. WE HAVE THE $1,000.00 IN GOLD. Have you the brains and energy? If you can make out the names of the three cities, send them to us without one cent of money. Remember that this is our $1,000.00 in Gold Free Distribution, and we don't want you to send any money. When we say FREE, we mean **PERFECTLY FREE.** We would rather take this way of advertising our excellent magazine than spending many thousands of dollars in other foolish ways. We freely and cheerfully give the money away. YOU MAY WIN. We do not care who gets the money. TO PLEASE OUR READERS IS OUR DELIGHT. The question is, can you solve the above unique proposition? If you can do so, write the names of the three cities and your full address plainly in a letter and mail it to us, and you will hear from us promptly by return mail. Money is a nice thing to have, because there are so many useful uses we can put it to. By a little extra effort someone will get the money we give away. Some lazy and foolish people often neglect these grand golden free offers we make and then wonder and complain about their bad luck. There are always plenty of good opportunities for clever, brainy people who are always alert and ready to grasp a real good thing. We have built up our enormous business by being alert and liberal in our GRAND GOLD FREE DISTRIBUTIONS.

We are continually offering our readers RARE AND UNUSUAL prizes. This special contest we consider one of the greatest offers ever made. Do not delay in giving this matter your immediate attention, and if you can spell out the three cities send your answer at once. $1,000.00 REWARD will be paid to any one who can prove that in the many Free Cash Contests we have conducted in the past years we did not do exactly as we agreed. We have a big capital, and anyone can easily ascertain about our financial condition. To pay out these big gold cash prizes is a pleasure to us. We intend to have the largest circulation of our high-class one-dollar magazine in the world. In this progressive age publishers find that they must be liberal in giving away prizes of great sums of money. It is the only successful way to get your magazine talked about. For instance, if you should solve the peculiar way we have of spelling the names of the three cities, and we should hand you a sum of money as a free prize, you would never stop talking about our magazine, now, would you? We POSITIVELY CLAIM that these three lines of figures, by our plan, do actually spell the names of three cities, and that a clever, brainy person, who can think and will patiently endeavor to solve how it is done, will be amply rewarded by sharing in our $1,000.00 in Gold Free Offer. Of course, if you are easily discouraged and are not patient and are not willing to spend any time in trying to work out the solution, you certainly cannot expect to win. This advertisement was not written for drones or idlers, who are not willing to give a liberal use of their time. We expect the reader to do some work and give it the time and attention it deserves. USE YOUR BRAINS. If you are successful in solving it, well and good. Write the names of the three cities and send them to us, and we will be just as much pleased as you are. We really desire some one to be successful, as it does not cost you one cent to solve and answer this splendid Free M— will be very foolish for you to pass it by. In all fairness give it some of your leisure time. SUCCESS IS FOR ENERGETIC AND THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE, and the cause of FAILURE IS LACK OF INTEREST AND LAZINESS. So, dear reader, do not pass this advertisement without trying hard to make A SOLUTION OF THE THREE LINES OF FIGURES PRINTED IN THE CENTER OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT. We suggest that you carefully read this offer several times before giving up the idea of solving the puzzle. The harder it seems the more patience and determination you should have. Courage and determination win many of the PRIZES OF LIFE. Your share in OUR FREE MONEY DISTRIBUTION depends entirely upon your own energy and brains. Don't delay a moment in TRYING TO SOLVE THIS PERPLEXING PUZZLE. Many of the people we have recently sent large sums of money to in our Free Money Distribution write us kind and grateful letters, profusely thanking us for our prompt and honest dealings, and saying that if we had not so strongly urged them to try to win they would not have been successful and would not have been the happy recipients of a large sum of money for only a few hours' effort. It always pays to give attention to our grand and liberal offers. OUR BIG CASH PRIZES have gladdened the hearts of many persons who needed the money. If you need money you will give attention to this special offer this very minute. If you solve it, write us immediately. **DON'T DELAY.**

THIS IS THE GREAT PUZZLE.

14	5	23	25	15	18	11			
23	1	19	8	9	14	7	20	15	14
3	8	9	3	1	7	15			

CAN YOU SOLVE IT FOR GOLD?

ADDRESS:

THE ROBINSON PUBLISHING COMPANY,

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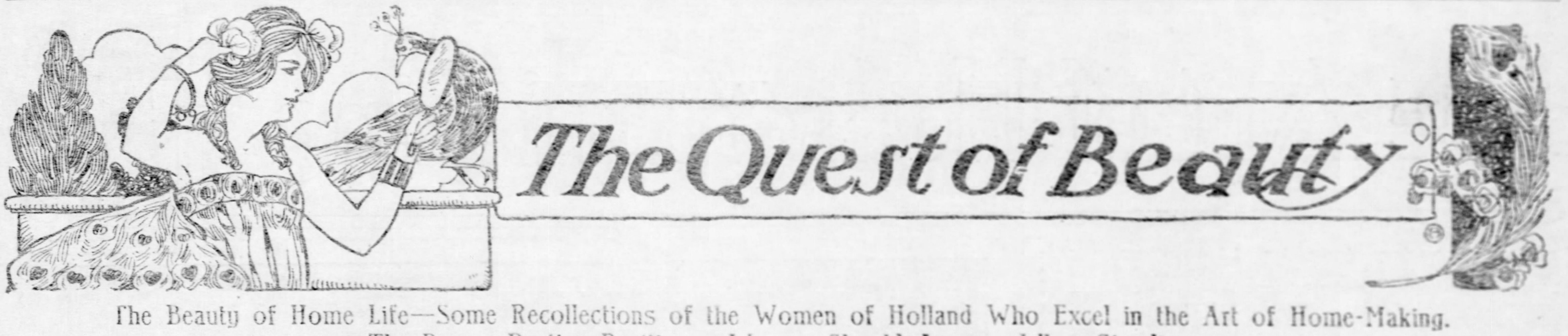


The Quest of Beauty

The Beauty of Home Life—Some Recollections of the Women of Holland Who Excel in the Art of Home-Making. The Proper Resting Pos'tion a Woman Should Assume When Standing.

By ELEANOR DODGE.

AT THIS season of the year, perhaps more than at any other, are we impressed with the advantages of modern rapid transit. Good-natured Christmas shoppers jostle and hustle each other, and there's a certain kind of mental stimulus in being one of them. It wouldn't seem like Christmas any other way. But I have been reimpressed with the fact that the street car is unsafe for heart-to-heart talks, for I have found myself most helplessly thrust into eavesdropping. Some experiences have been extremely funny, as on a certain occasion when my left-hand neighbor said to her left-hand neighbor, "Didn't you ever hear of Jack the Ripper?" and her reply was lost to my hearing by the remark on my right, "He wants to give his papa a pair of suspenders."

But one impression I cannot seem to obliterate from memory has taught me a valuable lesson in the "beauty of home-coming."

I heard a woman say that home had become to her but a place where she might sleep and keep her clothes, for she was continually "on the go," with a multitude of unceasing social obligations. A morning musicale here, and a luncheon there; then a rush for home and a change of raiment to meet the exigencies of afternoon teas galore! Dinner and theater parties, suppers and the like "simply absorbed every minute of her time, and she was glad enough to go home to bed when the time came, and then she rambled on: "The children? Yes, they're well—dear little things—you know I have two now—at the 'cunning stage,' as they say—but upon my word I never see anything of the blessed tots—they're out before I'm up in the morning—and in bed when I'm home for dinner. Christmas shopping! Simply worn out with it—Hub says I am spending a ton of money—but—dear old thing—I tell him not to care—because I can economize on the children this year—they're still too young to know the difference—then, really I am just too used up with the necessary buying—things one simply has to give, don't you know—to wear out my strength in a toy shop."

A wave of pity went out from my heart to this apparently well-meaning but foolish young matron, and I longed to tell her what she was missing in those baby lives, and to help her in finding the right Christmas spirit—but—I just sighed and got out at my corner.

That the beauty of home life in America is in danger of becoming a lost art is indicated by the strenuous life of the American woman of today. She has no time to cultivate it, apparently, for the days are only just so many hours long, and of these home-making receives but a very small percentage. The wife and mother is the very foundation of the home, and in her failure to recognize such a burden a responsibility lies the passing of the home-maker and of family life in its highest and best sense. Compare the Christmas cheer of the past with the Christmas obligations of the present. There's an entirely different atmosphere today; something has "gone wrong," else why should we receive the impression that this one gives to pay off some social obligation, while that one seems to feel that in giving she will shortly be

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 1.

receiving. Then, too, the commercial element is allowed to enter into Christmas transactions so largely that the real and beautiful spirit of the day is lost sight of completely. Is the trouble in the home? Are children not taught the proper spiritual interpretation of the day and that it is pre-eminently their festival? Look to that, young mothers, as well as to the preserving of the family life in its entirety and beauty.

Collectively speaking, we American women know altogether too little about our foreign sisters as individuals; I mean as housewives and sweethearts. Much is written of the fold lore of other nations and of their music and literature, involving in some instances an exhaustive treatise on the virtues and achievements of the masculine element of a community. But what of those same traits in the women of that nation; what of their home life, family customs, and all the pretty little by-play about the domestic hearth.

In Fredrika Bremer's stories the Sweedish home circle is admirably depicted, and Jane Austin has left a rich legacy, becoming more and more valuable as time goes on, in her accurately drawn pictures of quiet natural domestic life.

Details are invariably interesting to the feminine mind. We want to know how the Norwegian house-

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2.

keeper manages her servants, and how it is that the German housewife exceeds all others in the bleaching and arranging of her household linen, and why the Holland women excel as housekeepers and home-makers.

We are familiar enough, perhaps, with the general characteristics, health and appearance of the French, Spanish, German and Italian women, but what of the sturdy women of Holland, to whose race so many Americans proudly trace their ancestry. Though not technically perfectly beautiful, these women are remarkable for a clear, silvery, white complexion, which is probably due, in large measure, to the moist climate of their country. Consequently the use of cosmetics is almost unknown to them, and Holland is a very poor market for such merchandise. They have fine, long, straight hair, and an abundance of it, strongly marked eyebrows, cherry red lips and a generally healthy, wholesome appearance, which makes them very attractive. Their personal charms are frequently enhanced by their headgear, which varies according to the province or district to which its wearer belongs.

Some of these head dresses are very pretty and picturesque. In some districts the women wear a gilt ring or band, which holds in place a flat lace cap. I remember that in Groningan gilt and silver pins fashioned in the shape of flowers held on the little cap, while in Oberysal spiral gold wire projecting over each ear answered the same purpose. Then, in Fuesia, the prettiest head dress is a piece of fine embroidered lace thrown gracefully over the head and held there by a band of gold an inch wide, studded with jewels across the forehead and ending in two flat gold plates over the temples. A little curl of hair, called "a snail," peeps out from under the golden ring at each side of the forehead, and long earrings and pins set with jewels complete this elaborate adornment.

This head decoration, called Hoofdtoorsel when complete, and of solid gold and real gems, brings a very high price even in our money; but, as with us in America, the woman who cannot pay for a first-class article has no trouble in finding cheap imitations.

Now, though Cupid is the same the wide world over, he has various ways of manifesting himself, and the courting of young Hollanders is decidedly interesting and unique.

When a young man falls a victim to the tender passion and wishes to ascertain the sentiments of his loved one toward himself he ties a coin in one end of a handkerchief and throws it to her; should she catch it, untie the corner and keep the coin, it means that she reciprocates his feelings, and he is happy in that knowledge; and then comes the next step, which is to beg of his fair one's parents permission to enter their home, and if this is granted then the couple are said to be "gingageerd," which, translated into English, means engaged; but the old saying of, "there's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip," applies quite appropriately, sometimes even at this period of an apparently smooth courtship, and the poor fellow's bliss may be short-lived after all, for the maiden has still a reserved right to indicate a change of heart, or mind, if so disposed, which she accomplishes in this wise: When her lover calls upon her, should she remain sitting stiffly in the room, with, alas! no cap band on, his heart sings, for, despite the handkerchief episode and the entree to the parental home and their nominally "gingageerd" situation, he knows it is ominous of a change in her feelings and that she has reconsidered. On the other hand, should she, upon his entrance, slip away to her room, and shortly afterward reappear adorned with her best gold cap band or ring, then he may freely revel in his happiness, being quite sure that all is well. When the proper times comes for an engagement present, it takes the shape, not of a ring, but of a pair of silken garters, with an appropriate sentiment embroidered on them.

Dutch widows have some very quaint customs peculiar to themselves alone.

A proper time having elapsed since the death of her husband, the "ready-to-be-consoled" widow summons her man servant to receive his wages, which he refuses. If the widow accepts this refusal, it means that she is ready and willing to transform him into her spouse; but if she insists upon his taking what is due him, he understands that she does not care for him and intends looking elsewhere for husband number two, so he accepts his money and leaves her services.

Married women in Holland are not troubled by having to answer to common or unmusical names, should their husbands be burdened with such, for they are never addressed by his name at all, but simply as "me vrowen." Madam only, not Madam Smith or Jones, or whatever the name might be in Dutch.

Holland women of all classes, high or low, are very domestic; their husbands, children and homes are the most important things in life to those of the middle or lower classes, and even women of high birth give much less time to society or social requirements than those of similar rank in any other country in Europe. Their houses are marvels of cleanliness, both inside and out; three times a week a general scrubbing of doorsteps, walls and pavements takes place, and all this work is done by women, who in their short skirts can so comfortably work, although making rather startling display of sturdy limbs and feet, the generous proportions of which, encased in sabots, are more picturesque than dainty.

Promenading in the streets of these cleaning days is not an unalloyed pleasure, as wet boots and splashed garments are not infrequent consequences of such outings.

The photographs this week are especially designed for rest. No. 1 presents the position commonly taken by a tired woman when standing. It has no redeeming features. The weight of the whole body is shifted on to one limb, which curves the vertebral column, tilts the pelvis and contracts the chest.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 3.

In photograph No. 2 the very opposite conditions obtain, the vertebral column is erect, the pelvis straight and the chest expanded as nature intended them to be.

The position in No. 3 is a modification of that in No. 2. The head is braced firmly against the hands, allowing the muscles of the neck to rest.

When women learn to stand correctly, not only will beauty of carriage be acquired, but that of health as well.

GOWNS FOR ELDERLY WOMEN

Some of the Newest Styles for the Matron of Advancing Years—The Materials Most in Use. Street, Reception and House Gowns—The Useful Long Cloak.

By CATHERINE HOWARD.

Specially Designed and Drawn and Used Exclusively by The Pittsburgh Gazette Home Journal.

IN these progressive times older women as well as the younger ones, pay a due regard to the all-important question of dress, and it is no longer the custom for a woman of 60 or over to wear unbecoming, sombre garments in vogue in years past. Indeed, bright and handsome women, many of them grandmothers, and long past middle age, are now so much a part of the social structure that they are constantly seen about everywhere, beautifully gowned, alert in manner and quite as attractive as their younger sisters. Of course for those who have reached or past the half-century mark, it takes some skill and cleverness to adjust the fashions to be suitable as well as becoming, but there are a few rules which may be applied in most cases with good results. To begin with, few elderly women have figures that are built on the fashionable lines, and unless one is small, slender and erect, horizontal trimmings, such as bolero effects and crosswise trimmings on skirts should be avoided. Few colors should be worn, and the smartest, as well as the most becoming gowns are usually seen in gray, black, white and the numerous shades of lavendar and purple. For some, tan in the soft, light shades can be worn with good effect, and the always becoming black and white is a popular choice, which is usually successful.

For every-day street wear the black cloth suits are a very satisfactory choice and always look well. The long coats are most suitable, as an older woman never looks well in a short jacket and the three-quarter length or long cloak is the best model. Broadcloth trimmed with braid or silk, is always handsome, and with the addition of sable, chinchilla, black lynx or Persian lamb furs is suitable for any daytime function. Some of the black

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

suits seen are faced with white, having collar, vest or revers of white silk or cloth, trimmed or embroidered and these are very smart indeed, though not adapted for as constant wear as are the all black gowns. For women with white hair, some shades of purple or prune color, and gunmetal gray are very becoming, and if well chosen these colors are sometimes a welcome change from all black. As to materials for the lighter weight frocks, the plain fabrics always look better than the figured, and the plain veilings, crepes and silks are much handsomer when made up than the novelty materials, so much shown in black. Soft camel's hair is a capital material for house wear and for outdoor wear in the spring and summer—and grenadine, made over silk also makes a very useful gown.

For house and evening wear a very pretty fashion is to have the neck cut open at the throat in V shape and filled in with soft tulle or bobbinet. This has a softening effect on the face and is most becoming. This touch of white at the throat is seen on almost all the gowns, whether in black or color, and little cravat ends or yokes of lace are also much used. The narrow mousseline and chiffon ruchings, for sale in the sho[illegible] also make a very pretty finish fo[illegible] and sleeves, and are easily renewed afte[illegible] freshness has worn off.

In choos[illegible] [illegible]ack materials, the soft woolens, such as ca[illegible] hair will be found more satisfactory than the harsher smooth clothes, with a shiny surface, or the rough serges, and for house wear peau de soie, crepe, veilings, silk barege, etamine and voile make appropriate and attractive gowns. For dress occasions black satin, in the soft finish varieties makes a very handsome gown and black chiffon, elaborately inset with lace made up over white, with an in between lining of black mousseline to soften the white under lining, also makes into a very smart gown. Another lovely frock seen was of pale gray crepe de chine, trimmed with fringe or chenille to match and gray lace, delicately embroidered in silver.

Among the illustrations are shown costumes for various occasions, the first design showing a tailor gown of black velvet trimmed with flat silk braid. The coat is cut in an odd fashion, but a very graceful one, the fronts falling in long points to within fifteen inches of the bottom of the skirt, and sloping up in the back. These points are finished by a braided ornament and tassel. The coat is trimmed about the top by rows of the braid

ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

put on yoke effect, the lowest row being arranged in a simple pattern, as shown in the drawing. Small black silk buttons are put in the center of each braided tab, the same design being carried out in the edges of the

ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.

sleeves. The sleeves have a small braided cuff, and the upper sleeves are slashed in a point at the sides, to show lingerie frills of ecru lace. A row of the little [illegible] buttons finishes the edges of the braid at the closing in front. The skirt is quite simply cut, having a shallow flounce stitched on, above which is a six-inch band also tailor stitched on a double row. A fur neck piece or stole and a large muff, in ermine or chinchilla gives the finishing touch to the costume. The toque is of black velvet, the edge draped and caught with a jeweled ornament and having a white feather pompon at the side. The crown is made of oriental embroidery, in lavendar, white and gold.

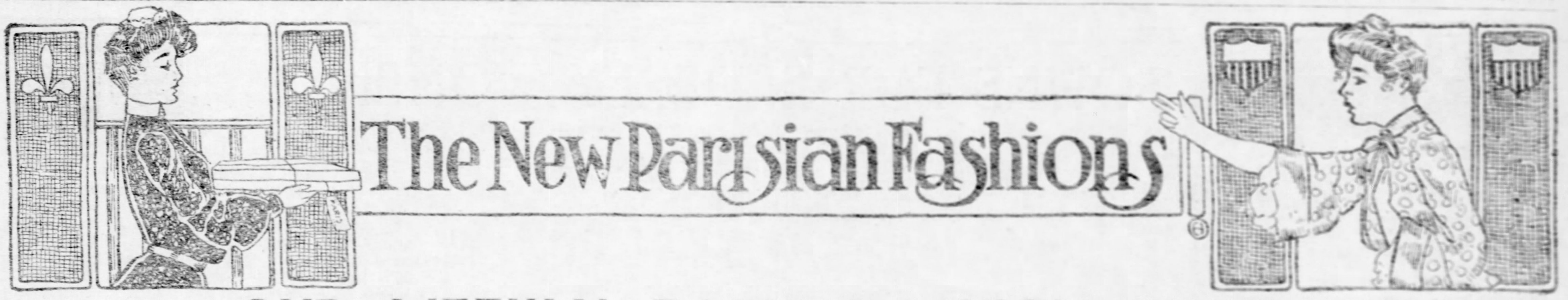
The second design shows a reception gown of soft gray silk, trimmed with antique lace. The collar and small yoke are of the lace with an inner vest of pale gray panne embroidered in gray. A sort of box pleat extends over the shoulders and down each side of the front, this pleat being in two sections, the front strap over-lapping the shoulder piece in a point, the point being embroidered in a small design to match the vest. A figure of the lace is arranged over the shoulder as a continuation of the yoke, the silk being shirred to it in front. A second box pleat, finished in a point, extends from the belt to this yoke piece on each side. The top of the sleeves are shirred in rows, the sleeve falling in a loose frill and edged with a deep fall of lace. A small medallion of lace is placed on the sleeve, just below the shirring attached to which is chenille fringe exactly matching the gown in color. The sleeve cuff is of the lace, the under sleeve being made semi-transparent, of chiffon. The skirt is laid in six box pleats, much narrower at the top than at the bottom. The lace medallions are put around the lower part, with the fringe falling from beneath.

The third drawing shows a simple house gown of gray wool, trimmed with pipings and bands of black satin.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 4.

The front has a narrow vest over which is a full jabot of cream white batiste edged with fine lace. There is a small standing collar of the gray material, finished with stitched bands of black, and inside this collar is a folded stock of the batiste. Two little tabs of black satin, having buttonholed rings inserted, in which a black velvet tie is threaded, are attached to the collar on each side the front, the tie ends being finished by small tassels. A band of the wool, piped with satin extends over the shoulder, the band being shaped in narrower at the lower part, where it reaches the belt. The sleeves are of the loose open sort, being cut off just below the elbow. They are slashed up at the outside and trimmed by narrow bands of the satin put on like a braid. The under sleeve is of black Liberty satin, having a puff finished at the outer edge and about the hand with a pleated frill. The skirt is quite plain except for a double band of satin about the edge, the lower band being about an inch and a half in width and the upper one much narrower, to match the bands on the waist.

No wardrobe is complete without a long cloak of some kind to wear over elaborate gowns, these wraps being deliciously warm and comfortable, as well as a protection to perishable frocks. The one shown in the fourth design is of black broadcloth, in a very smooth lustrous quality. The deep square yoke and the outer part of the sleeves is of cutwork in the broadcloth, laid over black panne and finished with narrow black silk cord. This cut work also extends down the back of the coat to the edge, being cut in one with the yoke at the top. The broadcloth is slightly fulled to the yoke in the front, but is quite plain in the back. The long stole ends in front are of the velvet finished on the ends with a design in the braided cutwork. The sleeves are finished half way below the elbow and the wrist with bands of chinchilla, the collar also being of the same fur. The undersleeves are of lace falling well over the hand. The lining of the cloak is of white satin.



OUR WEEKLY PARIS FASHION LETTER

MUCH sympathy is at present centered round the personality of one of the most distinguished grandes dames who figured as a notable member of the court of the third empire when it was one of the most brilliant in Europe, and has held the leading role in French society ever since. The health of the illustrious Princesse Mathilde, niece of the great Napoleon and cousin of Napoleon III., is causing great anxiety to those few and esteemed friends who have been privileged to visit the princess at her hotel in the Ru de Berri. Since the unfortunate accident, when her imperial highness slipped on the parquet of her salon at the chateau of St. Gratien and fractured her thigh, her health has been very precarious. The latest news announcing that even her most intimate friends must not be admitted to the room of the princess gives certain cause for grave anxiety. By the illness of this distinguished lady society has lost one of the few remaining links of remembrance in the notable literary and artistic salons of the empire. Always a brilliantly witty conversationalist, the Princess Mathilde, although in her 83d year, has retained her esprit to a remarkable degree; her salon, always crowded with the most celebrated artists and writers of the day, has remained a rendezvous for literature and polite art. The princess, as she was always called by those in her immediate circle of friends, showed a dignified and stately imperiousness that at once gave evidence of a remarkable personality. It is on record that among the suitors to her hand, when a young girl, was the heir to the Russian throne, and her cousin the Emperor Napoleon III. The De Goncourts, Victor Hugo, Alphonse Daudet, and many others who have immortalized the pages of French literature were welcomed and encouraged by this brilliant lady whose life seems slowly ebbing away. The august invalid, although in a state of extreme weakness, continually thinks of those closely connected with her, and sends kindly messages to the many sympathetic inquirers who frequently call at the mansion in the Rue de Berri. Prince Napoleon in Brussels and Prince Louis Napoleon, who commands a brigade of the guards at Tiflis, are both kept informed of the changes in the health of the princess, whilst her imperial highness the Princess Clotidle of Savoy, her sister-in-law, remains continuously with the Princess Mathilde.

A brilliant soiree musicale followed a dinner given by the Marquise de Brou on Sunday evening, when her charming hotel in the Rue Nitot was aglow with illuminations and floral decorations for the occasion. This fete may certainly be considered among the first of the many attractive and artistic social events of the winter season, which in Paris help to keep up the elegance of society's

Madame La Comtesse de Segnzac, in a striking black evening gown spangled in dull gilt, with a black picture hat.

activities. A raised estrade had been arranged at one of the grand salle de concert, which was almost hidden behind a high banked mass of crysanthemums, roses, and violets. M. Thome was present, and accompanied many of his own well-known compositions. The Marquise de Saint-Paul, daughter of the hostess, was as usual enthusiastically applauded for her remarkable pinaforte playing. The marquise was distinguished in an empire robe of black satin veiled with black jetted net; a handsome collar of cream guipure and a garland of orchids garnished the decolletage. M. [illegible], the celebrated violincellist, delighted all present with several favorite selections and duets played together with the violinist M. Boucherit. Mme. Nuovina's beautiful voice was heard to advantage in airs from "Faust" "Thais" etc. Others taking part in the interesting programme included Mlle Mathieu d'Ancy M. Pontecorvo M. Lecomte and the Baronne Pierre de Bourgoing who triumphed as in the time when she was the attractive Reichembourg of the Comedie Francaise. The verses she recited were set to music by M. Thome who accompanied. The Marquise de Brou received her many guests attired in a black velvet gown richly incrusted with black lace. The corsage trimmed with black and white guipure was simply relieved by beautiful diamond ornaments. Notably among those present were the Princess de Brancovan elegantly dressed in mauve satin de Chine elaborately embroidered

Madame La Comtesse de Chabrillon, in a dinner toilette of white mousseline, covered by sprays of sequins, and made over white satin.

and incrusted with white jewelled lace; the Baronne Decazes-Stackelberg, in vieux rose velour mousseline, ornamented with ecru guipure; the Comtesse de Chandon de Briailles, looking well in maize-colored satin, trimmed with cream lace and mousseline; Mme. Ambroise Thomas, Mme. Sscudier, the Comte de Saussine, Comte de Monbrison, the Comte de Clermont-Tonnerre, M. van den Bossche, etc.

The Auteuil paddock on Sunday was an exceptionally brilliant meeting place. The sport, however, was sadly disappointing to many, as several accidents happened, and nearly all the favorites fell. The pesage was more crowded than usual, owing to the perfect autumn weather. The bright sunshine seemed to have cast a spell upon fair mondaines, who attended arrayed in their most striking toilettes and costly furs. There are ways of introducing ermine this season to make it appear as a note of originality which are decidedly effective. It is arranged on many shawl-fashioned mantles of sable or moleskin as a stole, or it appears in cravat form, decorated with lace and black ribbon velvet quilling. When composing cape-fashioned boleros a white silk passementerie or chanille garniture is used to embellish the pretty fur. Every conceivable notion is thought out to present ermine to advantage. The tails in some cases do not appear, excepting as a fringe mingling amongst lace. Another item is gold braid arranged in military fashion, strapped crosswise, and finished with large black velvet buttons, having from each button a couple of ermine tails. The chief difficulty is to display the fur to an advantage, and especially to contrast it with the common imitations already being sold in the cheap shops. The magasins de nouveautes very quickly take up a notion and produce it in inferior material. A charming idea is to line an ermine cravat with quillings of cream or white mousseline, amidst which is placed a tiny pocket just large enough to hold a small handkerchief. This item merits notice, as the present day costume has no pocket. The high shapely belt or vest peeping out from behind the straight jacket fronts or bolero lapels need not be made unshapely by tucking a handkerchief inside the corsage. Beneath the cravat it is unseen, and at the same time is exceptionally handy. The fact of the popularity of rich autumnal colors in velvet, cloths and hat garnitures is remarkably evident at all Parisian outdoor meetings. It is true a few white or cream cloth, fur decorated toilettes are seen at the races, but they are certainly in the minority; such garments are left for receptions and indoor functions. The varied tones of pinks, blues, mauves or creams in cloth dresses are not donned in every available circumstance as one sees chronicled in some of the notes on London fashions. The best dressed Frenchwomen are tending more and more toward sombre shades for their costumes, especially at outdoor functions. Browns, from rich golden to russet tones, and the greens and reds composing cloth or velvet walking gowns are more or less rich, yet subdued in tone. The point of brilliancy is more frequently noticeable on the headgear. A feature is made of the bright emerald green feather or royal blue or brilliant red plumes, but these usually appear on white, black or dark toned chapeaux, and are invariably donned by a chic mondaine attired in a stylish black, brown, or mole drab colored toilette. No more striking example of this fact could have been taken than by a visit to Auteuil on Sunday last, when it was seen that the most chic Parisiennes present were attired in cigar colored cloth or mordore drap de zibeline. Velour supline composed many of the best gowns, but they, too, were in somber colors. A touch of gold at the waist or introduced about the neck of a seal or astrachan coat was the dominant note, adding a cachet truly French. White felt hats garnished with amber and deep rich red or brown velvet foliage were also remarked, and blended charmingly with the exquisitely colored foliage, now, alas, falling too quickly from the trees.

Fashion Notes.

Hardly any of the costumes this season are without a touch of gilt either in embroidery or braid, and all have velvet in combination, either self-tone or contrasting. It is well known that this material brings out all the beauty of any other with which it may be used. As to the gilt, or, more properly speaking, the gold embroidery and braids, two or three shades are used together, usually a pale greenish gold with burnt and a deep yellow gold. The blending produces a very Frenchy effect, especially when trimming any shade of blue.

In many of the gowns two laces are combined in the manner stated, the finer lace tinted to harmonize with the material and the heavier motifs left in the original lace color. Again Valenciennes is charmingly combined with any and all laces in dainty little frills. Sometimes two widths are used in border ruches, the one over the other, in a very fluffy effect, and it is to these minor details that the French women give their greatest thought, with the result that new effects are being constantly produced and every garment has the chic completeness which is so readily recognized in imported costumes.

For evening wraps there is a fascinating new material, moleskin plush, which in a lighter weight is called moleskin velour. The individuality of the fabric is preserved, while the beautiful but perishable fur is closely imitated. With this chenille fringe and embroidery are used, and the collar, revers and cuffs are usually ermine.

Many leather belts are worn both by children and adults this season, and the narrow strap belt is a thing of the past. The latest novelty is a rather wide affair,

Mademoiselle Suzanne M[illegible], debutante, in a rose pink accordeon plaited chiffon gown, with a wreath of tiny pink roses in her hair.

at least three inches and at front separating into two small straps with buckles to match. Some of these are embroidered in steel and pearls, one of which in geranium red was particularly fetching, and again in steel on shades of mode suede. There are also jetted belts which have buckles shaped to be adapted to the long waist effect, and wide silken girdles which have ends finished in a wide strap with metal eyelets. These latter belts crush down into soft folds and are much more becoming to the average figure than the stiff line given by leather.

Shaded feathers, by the way, promise to be greatly used on winter hats, and when skillfully employed, as they are on many of the imported French hats, the result is most charming.

GRACEFUL GOWNS IN MANY STYLES

Spangles Still in Vogue on Evening Frocks—Other Odd Effects in Velvet and Fur. Infants' Cloaks in Silk and Cloth.

THE gown illustrated in No. 1 is a striking example of the many lovely spangled gowns that have been seen at the opera this season.

It is made of a sheer pale blue gauze over a blue taffeta foundation veiled with blue chiffon. The taffeta skirt is cut in nine gores and is finished with a deep graduated sun-plaited flounce, which gives a more spreading out effect than the usual side plaited flounce, and over this is hung the chiffon skirt of a little deeper shade of blue. The gauze skirt is formed of seven panels terminating in points which are exquisitely embroidered with blue and silver spangles in a vine design, the edges

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

being likewise bordered with spangles, and from under the panels appears a full plaited flounce of the plain gauze.

The bodice is also elaborately spangled with the blue and silver paillettes and opens over a tiny vest of the unspangled gauze fastened at the bust by a diamond and turquoise ornament, and the sleeves are finished with puffs to correspond.

Decollete gowns are now almost universally worn at the opera both in the boxes and stalls, and those that have appeared there this year are exceptionally beautiful and brilliant. Light colors predominate, but many charming black lace, net, chiffon and velvet gowns are

ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

also worn. The general tendency of these gowns is an airy fluffiness of one color, the dresses being trimmed with lighter or darker tones of the same color in some diaphanous fabric or with laces dyed to match and spangles and the glint of silver or gold thread is seen everywhere.

Many remarkably smart looking gowns are made this year of rough and plain cloths combined in effective ways. It is generally imagined that such gowns will have a patchy appearance, but this is far from being the case if the costumes are cleverly made.

For example, the gown illustrated in No. 2 is undeniably smart in every way and has certainly much more character, being made of the two cloths, than if only one had been used. It is made of a rough novelty zibeline of mahogany brown combined with French broadcloth of the same color. The upper portion of the skirt, which is made of the zibeline, is circular in cut and opens in front a little to the left, where it is edged with a band of the plain cloth, and the lower portion is formed by a shaped flounce of the plain cloth cut in squares at the top and fitted to corresponding squares on the upper part. A medium wide braid of brown with a little green running through it is used to outline the squares, and large brown buttons embroidered with green silk are sewed on the plain brown squares.

The blouse coat is likewise made of zibeline and cloth joined together by squares trimmed with braid and buttons like those on the skirt, and the sleeves are finished with cuffs to correspond. The hat is a small turban of brown velvet with two shaded green wings on the left side. Small hats and turbans are now considered smarter for wear with simple cloth suits than large hats, and even with elaborate toilets they are worn. Picture hats are charming above youthful faces, but on women of an uncertain age they do not seem appropriate, while small hats may be worn by both young and old and are really far more comfortable.

The gown illustrated is an excellent model for making over a last year's gown if the material is in perfect condition, but it never pays to make over a dress if the material shows the slightest wear. It could also be made inexpensively by buying a remnant of some handsome novelty cloth such as sells at $3 or $4 a yard early in the season and which may now be bought in short lengths at half or one-third that price, and combining it with a plain cloth of the same general tone.

Some of the layettes to be seen at the smart shops are too charming for words and cannot help appealing to the hearts of all women, be they mothers or not. The little garments are so exquisitely dainty and the handwork that embellishes them is so fine that they are a

ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.

delight to the beholder and most certainly add to the comfort of the tiny wearer.

Babies' long dresses are much shorter than formerly, the average length being about 33 inches, and except for very dressy occasions the bottom of the skirts are finished with a simple hem. The finest of nainsook, French mulle and Persian lawn are the materials most employed for dresses, which for ordinary wear are made with round-pointed and square yokes of lace embroidery, tiny tucks and fine feather stitching. More elaborate robes are beautifully embroidered around the lower part of the skirt, the work in some cases extending about half way up the front breadth, and the bottom is finished with lace trimmed ruffles. The yoke corresponds and the sleeves are of very full bishop design. The old-fashioned style of christening robes made with an entire front of lace and tucks is but little used at present, the daintier embroidered dress having superseded it.

Silk and cloth are used for the fascinating long cloaks which are elaborately trimmed with superb laces, fine embroidery and fluffy chiffon ruffles. Some of the cloaks are covered entirely with accordion plaited chiffon or net inset with lace medallions and trimmed with lace capes and ruffles, but while these are airy and dainty and also very expensive, they do not seem as suitable as a cloak like that shown in illustration No. 3.

This is of heavy white louisine silk and has a deep cape beautifully embroidered in white silk, under which is another cape of thin silk edged with a full plaited ruffle of chiffon. These coats may also be bought of fine bedford cord, and besides being extremely pretty the capes afford additional warmth. Caps for very young babies are usually made of silk, are shirred to a round crown and are edged with lace or chiffon ruches mingled with loops of baby ribbon.

A smart and pretty model for an evening gown is shown by illustration No. 4. It is of shrimp pink panne velvet with a taffeta foundation of the same color. The skirt is made of nine very narrow gores finished with four box-plaited flounces, edged with a band of ermine, and a band of the same heads the upper flounce. The bodice fastens at the back, as all evening bodices do, thus affording more opportunity of trimming the fronts

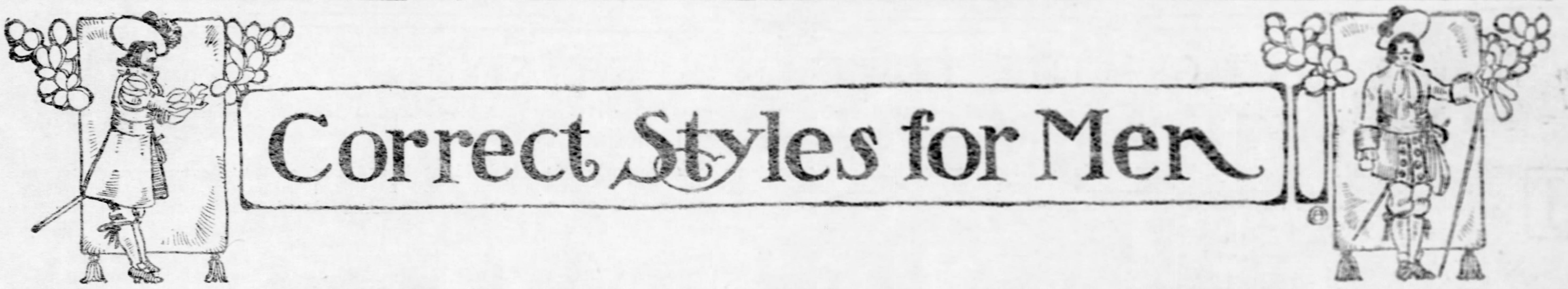
ILLUSTRATION NO. 4.

in a graceful manner. It is cut well off the shoulders and in a slight point in front and is trimmed with a bertha of the velvet, which also forms the tiny sleeves, embroidered in shades of pink silk and gold and bordered with a band of ermine. The shoulder straps are of strings of pale pink coral.

The gown illustrated in No. 5 is of plum-colored cloth trimmed with bands of zibeline of the same shade.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 5.

The skirt is made with six gores, there being a seam directly in front and all the seams are covered with inch wide bands of the zibeline, these bands also trim the bottom of the skirt, and the simple bodice, as is shown, and stock, front and undersleeves are of cream-colored point de venice lace.



WHAT FASHION FAVORS IN MEN'S ATTIRE

THE shops are showing so many pretty things in the way of haberdashery that if one but has the money it is an easy matter to dress well. Indeed, with fashions so broad as they are at present, and with the slightest judgment of good form, it is difficult to go wrong. Reference is made, of course, to the better class of shops, but even at the inexpensive haberdasher's, along with things that would be dear at any price, there is much that is extremely good. Neckties in various dark shades of changeable silk, four-in-hand style, for instance, may be had for 50 cents; waistcoats of very decent cut in the several different materials, suitable for more or less formal afternoon dress, run from $2 to $6; there are shirts of many attractive designs for $1.50 apiece, and good-looking colored hose, handkerchiefs, etc., are to be found at moderate cost. To dress well inexpensively, however, requires a deal more shopping and a lot more knowledge than to go to the fashionable stores, where one may rely upon nearly everything shown as being correct in make and fashion. One must know more about materials, more about forms and more what men of refinement in the smart world are wearing as distinguished from the common run of styles. In other words, while it is often safe to trust to the advice of the manager of a shop of reputation as to what is correct and what is not, it is never safe to rely on the statements of an ordinary salesman in an average store. One gets his impressions from men of wealth and position in society, the others from the ordinary customer, who knows nothing about the

fine points of dress; one has the models of highest design before him, the other those of the average ready-made trade.

A few instances of this may prove of value in advising readers of what is correct and will serve to illustrate the advantage of such knowledge when attempting to dress inexpensively by buying at inexpensive shops. In hats, one is likely to be told that the opera is correct for every occasion, and that it may properly be worn with a dinner jacket. As a matter of fact, it is only correct for the theater or to an entertainment where the hat must be left in a public coat room, and should never be worn with a short coat. One is likely to be told that a ribbed silk band is the right thing on a silk hat, when, in truth, the cloth band is worn almost without exception by smart men, especially if they are under middle age,

and one is apt to be told that Alpine or Fedora hats are fashionable, when, in fact, they are now rarely, if ever, worn by well-dressed men. In evening clothes one may be assured by the salesman of a ready-made suit that full facing on the lapels has gone out of style and that there should not be braiding on the trousers. This is absolutely incorrect, as anyone may prove by consulting a fashionable tailor, or by taking notice of what is worn by men of note in society. Indeed, the recent horse show in New York settled the matter conclusively. As regards trousers, one is almost sure to be told that there should be a spring to the line of the legs; that is, a curve in at the knee and out over the calf, when, in fact, the lines should be perfectly straight. On gloves one is likely to be told that patent snap buttons are quite as correct as buttons and button holes, which is not the case, and so on through instances too numerous to mention.

It is possible to get extremely good-looking clothes and haberdashery at the inexpensive shops and department stores, but one must know exactly what one wants and not trust to advice from ignorant salesmen if there is any desire to dress smartly. Just now some of the better class of clothing houses are showing what they call the "new frock" suit; that is to say, a single-breasted coat very much on the pattern of the English walking coat, but with skirts falling even straighter in front, so that they almost meet. It is made up in gray and indistinct mixtures and is rather a stylish-looking street costume when worn with silk hat and gray box-cloth spats. The black or dark gray morning coat, on the other hand, is difficult to find correctly cut at the ready-made clothing shops, being always too short.

Two of the more striking styles of shirts to be seen at the leading makers are shown by the accompanying drawings; one a peculiar shade of blue with narrow lines of black on the bosom spaced wide apart, the other a figured purple lavender body and white front with slender stripes and hair lines of the same color. The first is made on the coat pattern to open all the way down the front, and has turned back cuffs of white linen (a detail that is still ultra-smart), and the second ordinary cuffs of the same stuff as the front and monogram worked on the left sleeve.

Two styles of wing collars are also shown by the shirt drawings, while the illustration of narrow four-in-hand tie shows a turn-down collar of the latest and most fash-

ionable shape; that is to say, high, almost meeting in front and cut in very sharp points.

Of the ties one is a plain dark green silk with small figure in black and gray, the other rough woven silk of dark brown with diagonal stripe in still darker shade of the same color. They illustrate the smartest shapes of the four-in-hand.

THE SUSCEPTIBLE MR. BIGGS—Continued from Page 3.

Nathaniel was downstairs and she wanted to look her best. Sue was dressed in white with a cluster of violets at her belt. She remembered with a smile that Nathaniel liked white frocks and he also liked violets. Sue decided that she looked fairly presentable, and there was no use in putting it off any longer, so down she went.

If Mr. Biggs ever gets to heaven, the first angel he meets will not impress him nearly as did Sue in her pure white frock, as she came into the room. For a moment neither spoke and things looked ominous. Then Biggs gathered up his courage.

"Sue," he said, calling her by the old name, "I've come back."

Now this was rather disconcerting, and for a moment Sue was at a loss what to do. Then she gave a queer little laugh and naively remarked:

"So I see. And may I ask why?"

"Why? Why because I still love you Sue and I want to be to you what I once was. I know it was all my fault that our engagement was broken off, and I was a beastly cad. But if you will only take me back, I promise that you will never have cause to regret it. I know this seems very sudden to you, dear; but I have been thinking of it all these months. I couldn't stand it any longer and I simply had to come to you, so I made up my mind to do it tonight. (O, Jimmy Blake, where art thou? Evidently not in the mind of Nathaniel Biggs.) Sue won't you let bygones be bygones? Couldn't you learn to love me again?"

"No," whispered Sue, "I can't learn to love you, Nat."

"Why," asked Nathaniel in a faint and miserable voice.

"Because," still more softly, "I still know how. I haven't forgotten, you see."

"Sue," was all that Nathaniel said as he held out his arms.

Sue said nothing but went straight into those arms.

Later that night, Biggs, completely transformed from his former self into a marvelously happy man, strode into his house to find Jimmy Blake curled up in Biggs' favorite chair before the library fire, sound asleep.

"Wake up Jimmy. I've been and gone and done it and she's mine and I'm hers. Shake hands old man. I tell you it's all your fault, you blessed old sleepy head. Wake up I say and congratulate me."

"What the devil is all the row about? Oh! there. I say stop. I'm coming. What in —Oh, it's you is it?" opening his sleepy eyes and seeing the exultant Biggs attempting to haul him out of the chair. "Well, did you do it?"

"Do it? Well I rather think I did do it, Jimmy, you've saved my life. I'm yours to command from this day forth. If it hadn't been for you I don't know what I should have done."

"I do. You'd still have been making a fool of your self," said the truthful Jimmy.

"Don't doubt it in the least," returned the amiable and not-to-be-ruffled Biggs. "But I shall not be that sort of a fool again my lad. It's going to be a June wedding after all, Jimmy, and you are to be best man."

"Not if I know it," exclaimed the modest and retiring Jimmy.

"Well, you won't know it then. Jimmy, you know Christmas will be my birthday, and I'm going to celebrate with a little supper. She's coming, you know, and her father and mother and sister, you and myself. Just a little family as it were, don't you know."

"Oh, yes I know. I also know how interesting it will be here for the rest of us," grumbled Jimmy. "For Sue and you it will be delightful, of course, but I'll not say that for the others."

"Oh, nonsense. Sue and I went through all those stages two years ago, and this time we have done away with it all—or, that is, nearly all of that work.

"Never mind, old boy. Go ahead and 'do' the stages again if you want to. I'll look the other way, and what is more, I'll see that the others do likewise. Now don't get savage, old man," as a book came flying at his head.

"Jimmy," said Biggs a few minutes later. "I want you to help me get ready for Christmas evening."

"What has to be done? The house is all right as far as I can see, and it seems to be in pretty good condition though you have kept it bachelors' hall here for the last five years."

"Oh, the house is all right with the exception of this room, and it will have to be changed before Sue comes on Christmas night. Jimmy," sinking his voice to a whisper, "I want you to help me get rid of that bunch," and Biggs included the pictures of his former sweethearts with one sweeping gesture.

Jimmy stared.

"I say, Biggs, do you really mean it? What are you going to do with them? Burn them?"

"Oh, no, no" exclaimed Biggs. "I really couldn't do that. Hardly know what to do with them. Tell you what, Jimmy, we'll put them all in a box and then you can take them to your house."

"Don't you labor under that hallucination for one second, my boy, because you are not going to do any such a thing. Why man alive, I should feel like Blue Beard with all those girls spending the rest of their days on my premises nailed up in a box."

"Oh, come Jimmy, be serious and do take them. You always were an obliging chap. Don't spoil your reputation this late in the day."

"Oh, well, if you say so, I suppose it will be all right," said Jimmy with a resigned air. "But you have to pay the expressage on them. My check book couldn't stand the strain of removing all that galaxy of beauties across the city to my place. To give the ladies free lodging is all I promise."

They set to work and did not stop until morning. But when they were through there wasn't a sign of a damsel about the premises except one picture in a mistletoe frame. And that was Sue's. The only solitary picture was queen of Biggs' library as its original was now the one girl who held in complete and undisputed possession the heart of the once susceptible Nathaniel Biggs.

Beatrix Lee's Counsel

Questions of general interest to women will be promptly answered in this column.
Do not send stamps. No letters will be answered by mail. No attention will be paid to anonymous communications. Address all letters to Beatrix Lee, care Sunday Gazette.

Q.—Permit me to ask a few questions to which I know you will do your best. I am going to entertain a few of my friends and I thought Flinch would be a good game could it be played progressive and would it be proper for me to give a prize to the winner. I am having about twelve couples. What kind of a lunch would be suitable. I am a girl of 19 and about four weeks ago met a man who has since been paying me marked attention. He has now asked me to go to a dance in his town, but it would be impossible for me to get home that same evening as there is no train. He wants me to stay with his sister whom I have never met. Would it be proper for me to go and would it be correct for me to express a desire to meet her. I have never limited my men friends to one, and my parents do not want me to see too much of a man who is not a Catholic. What can I do to find out?—WORRIED.

A.—The game you speak of is not very familiar to me but there is no reason why any game of cards—as I know this to be—cannot be played progressively. The one that scores the largest number of points at the expiration of the time limit moves up to the next table in all games played progressively and this period is determined by the time it takes the head table to finish the score. Personally I see no harm in offering prizes. Do not make them expensive—flowers, a box of candy or cigars, any trifle will do for the prize. For refreshment have ices, cakes and coffee or sandwiches, cakes and coffee. If you want to be more elaborate you could have fried oystsers of salads. As to the dance you mention, your friend's sister should either write you or come to see you and repeat her brother's invitation, or his mother should send you an invitation. It is very proper for you to say to him that you would like to meet his sister even if you did not expect to be entertained by her. Certainly any girl should have ingenuity enough to find out a man's religious denomination without asking the direct question. Talk to him about church singing, or about what he does with his Sundays or make some remark about Sunday school treats or Christmas carols. There are dozens of ways of getting information.

Q.—Will you kindly answer in next Sunday's Gazette the following question: I have a friend who calls upon me. Do you think a smoking set would be all right for a Christmas present, or what would be nice for a gift.—JUNE.

A.—If you and the friend you mention are in the habit of exchanging presents possibly the suggestion you have made would be a good one. Have you thought of a book or calendar or possibly a fountain pen? Any of these are good presents for boys.

Q. In Monday night's paper (Telegraph) I saw a notice of Frederick Grant Gleason's death. He was a noted American composer and among his works is a symbolic poem (Edris). Could you tell me where I would be able to get it, or do you know the words yourself? I would be very thankful for any information of same.—MRS. H. W. K.

A. I do not know the work to which you allude, but if you will write to any good music store in this city they will, no doubt, be able to give you full information. You will find advertisements of such stores in the columns of The Gazette and Telegraph.

Q. Kindly give me answer to the following questions in The Sunday Gazette, but please do not publish my letter in full.—HOPEFUL.

A. If the acquaintance you mention does not respond to your invitation, certainly it would be better for you to think no more of him. It is possible to be an industrious church worker without extending the connection further. You would do better to seek other acquaintances. Many girls that are at home a great deal and confine their acquaintances to their church or neighborhood form exaggerated ideas of the charm of those they thus meet. A larger acquaintance may dispel many of these illusions and be of benefit to you. Have you ever tried a course of study, lectures or reading for diversion? A very strong element of modesty and personal dignity in her intercourse with men is becoming to any girl.

Q. I have been going with a young man for a year and he was very attentive. Some time ago he changed suddenly and would merely bow to me. I know I did not offend him and cannot understand his acting in this way. He now seems anxious to talk to me. What should I do? Should I ask him why he acted so? I would like to be friends again.—ANXIOUS.

A. If you are sure you have given your friend no offense I do not see why you should apologize or make any inquiry as to the cause of his whimsey. It seems to me the dignified thing would be to say nothing and let him resume the acquaintance if he sees fit. Later events may explain his action to your satisfaction.

Q.—What style of shirt should be worn with evening dress. Also what sort of hose, neckties and shoes are proper?—JOHN.

A.—The evening shirt is of white linen with attached cuffs. The gloves are white with white stitching, the hose of black silk, and the handkerchief, which must be present but not seen, of plain white linen. The tie should be a white lawn bow tied by the wearer and the collar in standing style. The shoes are patent-leather shoes of low quarters, tied with silk strings.

Q. Will you kindly answer the following questions in Sunday's Gazette? I have been going with one man for a year, but do not believe in confining my friendship to one alone. This man thinks I should not go out with anyone else. I do not like to lose his friendship, but I think a girl of 17 should accept other company when the opportunity presents. Do you think it wrong for a girl to go with one man and correspond with others? Do you think it best for the girl to ask a gentleman to call or the gentleman to ask if he may call? The man a refer to has been at my home a number of times, but always when there were quite a number of others. Would you please name some games to play at a party for young people between the ages of 17 and 18.—HAZEL.

A. Your expression "gentleman friend" is rather indefinite. Do you mean you are engaged to this man? If so, you certainly should not accept attentions from other men or correspond with them. If the man is merely one of many friends you could with propriety accept civilities from others, although if he is willing to show you about, no doubt he would feel neglected to have you prefer another. However, this is a matter you must determine from individual preference. As to inviting a man to call, you may do so if you wish, but it is also customary if a man wishes to call upon a girl for him to say so. If he has been entertained at your home he should certainly make a "party call" afterwards. The games to be played by a party of young people would be determined necessarily by the taste of the guests. Music is good always—popular music, college songs and ballads in which all can join. Cards, also, and dancing find favor with very young people. There is a new game played with cards—"Flinch"—that has quite a vogue. You will find elsewhere in this issue a description of a potato and nut contest that may prove amusing.

Q. Please advise me what I can do for my hair when the scalp breaks out in a rash and the hair falls out. I would be much obliged for an answer.—TROUBLED N.

A. Have you tried washing your head frequently—every day if possible—in warm water with a white castile soap? It might be better for you to have your head shaved closely and wear a greased cap for awhile. By all means keep your fingers off it. The nails sometimes poison the scalp and might produce blood poisoning. If you are indoors all day you had better wash your head every day in warm water, as suggested, and if this does not help you, consult some reliable hair dresser or expert on the treatment of the scalp.

Q. Will you kindly tell me some simple remedy for pimples and black heads?—EMILY B.

A. Have you tried steaming your face with towels wrung from scalding hot water? If you take a hot towel and lay it across the part affected for five or ten minutes, then wash the face, rubbing gently with the hands and using castile soap every night or every other night before retiring, this trouble will soon disappear. The face should be washed carefully with hot water at least once every day. Wet the skin thoroughly before using any soap, then soap heavily and rub gently either with a wash towel or the bare hands and rinse in cold water till all soap is removed. This is the way to get rid of blackheads, but if you will watch your diet and exercise regularly in the open air you should not be troubled with either blackheads or pimples. Rich gravies, pastry and sweets, often the much-lauded breakfast cereals, oats especially, produce eruptions of the skin. Eliminate one or two or all of these articles from your diet and note the effect. In this way you will soon learn what causes your trouble. A little prevention is worth a great deal of cure.

Q.—What do you think a girl should do when she goes to a party expecting a girl friend to go home with her but learns the friend has not come? If the girl does not like men, what should she do about getting home. None of the other girls living in her neighborhood, should she ask one of the boys to take her home? Do you think it dangerous for a girl to be alone on the streets between 9 and 10 in the evening? What do girls from 15 to 20 do in the evening?—LONESOME KID.

A.—If you are disappointed in your arrangements for getting home after an evening party, your hostess should certainly see that some arrangement is made for you. A girl should certainly not ask a man to take her home. It is the duty of your hostess to ask one of her men guests to see that you get home safely as soon as she learns that you will be unaccompanied. Whether or not a girl would be safe on the streets between 9 and 10 o'clock depends largely on the neighborhood. Where the streets are crowded you would certainly be safe enough, but it does not look well for a girl to be out alone at night. I do not understand your last query. Girls of any age should certainly not be walking the streets aimlessly after dark. It occasions unkind comment.

Q.—Will you kindly oblige a reader as to the proper course to pursue in the following: My husband opposes the use of playing cards in our house, and I desire to learn to play whist. What would you advise?—ANXIOUS.

A.—Why should you wish to learn to play cards when your husband is so much opposed to it? Do you think the pleasure to be derived from any game will compensate you for the lack of harmony in the home? If you wish to play outside there should be no objection to learning from some competent instructor, but you could hardly belong to a club without entertaining the members at your home.

Q.—Will you kindly publish in Sunday's Gazette a good recipe for angel cake, also for chocolate fudge?—PEARL.

A.—A reliable recipe for angel cake is as follows: Sift a teaspoonful of cream of tartar six times with a half cup of flour. Whip the whites of six eggs until they stand alone, then gradually stir into them half a cupful of granulated sugar and the sifted flour. Beat very hard and turn into a clean, ungreased pan with a funnel in the middle. Bake in a steady oven until a straw comes out clean from the thickest part. Turn the pan upside down upon a clean towel and as the cake cools it will slip out of the tin. When cold, ice the bottom and sides of the loaf. Chocolate fudge is made as follows: Three pounds of light brown sugar, one-half pound of chocolate, one-half cupful of cream, one-quarter pound of butter, three teaspoonfuls of vanilla extract. Put all into a porcelain kettle or smooth iron pot, excepting the vanilla extract. Set on the back of the stove and let it melt slowly, two hours is not too long if you value smooth, rich fudge. Then pull forward to boil about ten minutes. Try at the end of seven or eight minutes, in ice-cold water, and if it "balls" in the fingers, take off and beat, adding the vanilla. Turn out into buttered tins and score when cool enough.

Q.—I want to get some sort of stain for refinishing an old chair. Would you advise colors in enamel or would oak stain be best? There is a dark stain called weathered oak that is pretty. Can this be had ready-mixed?—MARY.

A.—The stain is much preferred to the enamel and much better also in dark colors. Your suggestion is good. Any reliable paint shop will have a good weathered oak finish on sale. This is generally applied with a wax finish, giving a smooth but unpolished appearance. It is more pleasing than the bright varnish of yellow or golden oak, and is coming into very general use.

Q.—I want to get material to recover six chairs for my sitting room. I intend to do the work myself, cutting the pattern from the old covers. What material would you recommend and what color? Should they all be the same and is plain better than figured material?—IDA.

A.—The color that will harmonize with the other furnishings of the room is the first and most important matter to decide. The choice of the goods depends on the amount that can be paid a yard. Two standard materials are the single-faced velours and cotton or wool tapestry. The first is procurable only in plain colors. You should have no trouble doing the work at home, but be sure to have the work finished neatly. Get a gimp braid and the little tacks that upholsterers use and cover the back part with sateen or muslin in harmonizing tones. There is a repp which makes up very well and comes in plain colors and wears everlastingly. You might have one or two chairs in figured effect and the others plain, but a great deal depends on your wall covering and carpet.

Q.—I would like some advice on the letter I send but would prefer not to have the entire letter published.—BRIDE.

A.—I am much interested in your plans for your wedding and in the description of the pretty home to which you will go on your return from the wedding-trip. The house will be cosy and comfortable and large enough for entertainments of moderate size. I am glad that you understand that it would not be good form to have any entertainment at the new home until after your marriage. The proper plan is to be married quietly at your mother's house with only a few friends present, or to be married at a church to which all your friends may be invited to witness the ceremony. After your return from the wedding-trip you can have an evening reception at your new home. Try to have the affair an informal "house-warming," having the entire house thrown open for the inspection of guests.

Q.—I have a very pretty chain of coral, but the thread on which it is strung has parted. What should I get to restring the beads. Patent thread is strong, but does not look well. Should I wax it or had I best send it to a jeweler?—MAMIE.

A.—Chains of coral and all the beads so fashionable today are strung on threads which are easily broken. When they have to be restrung use dentist's floss, waxing one end to make a needle-like point. The floss will stand any amount of hard usage without snapping.

Q.—I am having trouble with my plants and would like some information as to their treatment. Do you think I had beter send them to a florist. I have plenty of light in the room and furnace heat and have never had trouble before?—PERPLEXED.

A.—Possibly your plants need repotting. There may be something at the root which destroys them. Try this. All plants require special care at this season. Give no fertilizer during the winter months and reduce the supply of water. At the same time do not permit the roots and foliage to suffer from lack of moisture. They should be placed where they will receive all the sunlight possible, so as to mature the free growth of the summer previous, and to induce them to bloom freely the coming season.

DEAD LEAVES, ROCHESTER—The editor wishes to thank you very kindly for the Christmas remembrance you so kindly sent and also for the expression of your good wishes and appreciation.

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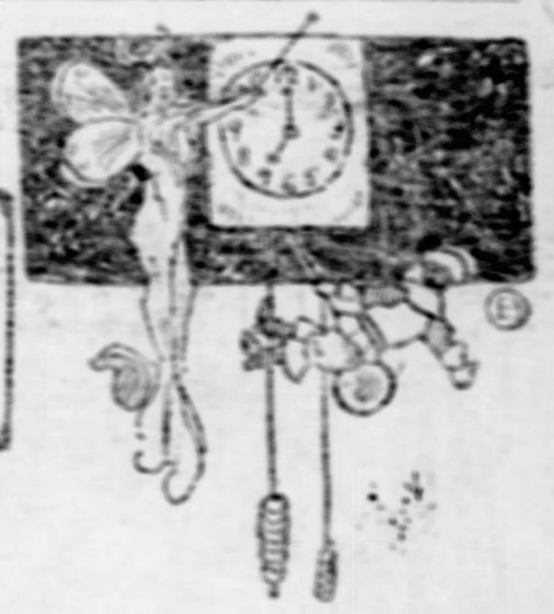
At Story-telling Time



The Three Spinning Fairies.

THERE was once a young girl who was so idle that she hated work, and let her mother say what she would, nothing would induce her to spin. At last the mother became so angry that she was determined to try what effect a good flogging would have.

But at the first blow the girl set up such a loud screaming that the queen, who was passing near, stopped to inquire what was the matter; she even alighted from her carriage and stepped into the house, and said:

"Why are you beating your daughter? Her screams are heard by people in the street."

Then the mother was ashamed to expose the laziness of her daughter, and said:

"I cannot get her away from the spinning wheel, and we are too poor to provide her with flax."

"Oh," answered the queen, "there is nothing more pleasant to me than the sound of spinning; the humming of the wheel delights me. Give me your daughter; I will take her to the castle. I have plenty of flax, and she shall spin as much as she likes."

As soon as they arrived at the castle the queen took the idle girl into three rooms that were all quite full of beautiful flax.

"Spin me this flax," she said, "and as soon as it is finished come to me, and I will give you my eldest son for your husband."

The maiden was in a terrible fright when she heard this, for she knew she could never spin all that flax if she worked every day from morning till night for a hundred years; and as soon as she was alone she began to cry. At the end of three days, when the queen came to see her, she had not raised her hand to begin her task. The queen was quite surprised, but the maiden excused herself by saying that she felt so unhappy at leaving her mother's home that she knew not how to begin.

The queen accepted the excuse, but as she left the room she said in a pointed manner: "You had better begin tomorrow morning to work."

When the young girl found herself alone, and knew that she was quite unable even to begin this task, she rose in her trouble and walked to the window. As she stood looking out mournfully, she saw three strange-looking women coming toward her. One had a broad, flat foot, the second such a large under lip that it hung over the chin, and the third had an enormous thumb.

These three women placed themselves before the window, looking up at the maiden, and asked her what was the matter. She was in such trouble that she could not help telling them all about it, and they immediately offered to assist her.

"You must first promise," said one, "that we shall be invited to your wedding, and allowed to sit at your table, and you must agree to call us your cousins, without being ashamed of us. If you will do this, we will come in and spin your flax in a very short time."

"I promise, with all my heart," said the girl. "So come and set to work at once."

She opened the window as she spoke and let the three strange-looking women into the first flax chamber, where they seated themselves and at once began spinning.

The first turned the wheel and drew out the thread; another moistened it, while the third twisted it with her finger on the table, and as she twisted there fell on the ground skein after skein of the finest spun flax.

The queen came every day, as usual, to see how the work was getting on; but the maiden took care to hide the three spinners, and showed her each time so many skeins of the finest thread that she went away quite astonished.

When the first room was empty they went to the second, and at last to the third, till all the flax was spun into beautiful thread, and the maiden's task was finished.

When the queen came and saw the empty rooms, and the quantity of skeins of thread, she was delighted, and fixed the day on which the marriage was to take place.

The prince, who had seen the maiden, and heard how clever and industrious she was, felt overjoyed at the prospect of such a wife, and soon learned to love her dearly. Just before the wedding day he asked his bride if she wished for any favor to be granted her.

"Yes," she replied. "I have three cousins who have been very kind to me, and I should not like to forget them in the midst of my good fortune. Will you permit me to invite them to the wedding, and to give them seats at your table?"

The queen and the prince both replied that they could have no reason to object. So the three strange women were invited. On the wedding day they came in great pomp and beautifully dressed; but this could not conceal their defects.

The bride gave them a most kind reception, saying: "Welcome, dear cousins!"

But the bridegroom was surprised, and he exclaimed: "Ah! however came you to have such ugly acquaintances?" Then he went up to them, and addressing the first, he asked: "How did it happen that you have such a broad foot?"

"From turning the spinning wheel," she replied.

He turned away, and inquired of the second the cause of her overhanging lip.

"From moistening the thread with my lips."

"And your thumb," he asked the third; "what makes it such a size?"

"From drawing and twisting the thread," said she.

"Then," said the bridegroom, "if these are the consequences of turning the spinning wheel, my beautiful bride shall never touch it again with her hands or feet, or the thread with her lips, as long as she lives!"

So the young maiden was set free from the work she disliked, because she remembered her promise, and was not ashamed to own those who had helped her in her trouble.

The Fairy King's Christmas Gift.

THE fairy Tinsel was in disgrace. He had been caught cruelly imprisoning beautiful fireflies and leaving them until they died. Moreover, it was commonly reported that he had been known to play all sorts of little tricks on unwary mortals, and, worst crime of all, he had been known to pluck off the violet buds and throw them down to wither before they bloomed. In fairyland it is a great crime to injure any bug or flower. The fairy Tinsel just seemed made for mischief. But he had been found out at last, and after a trial was waiting, in dire disgrace with everyone, until the fairy king could make up his mind what punishment was proper.

There was a little fairy who loved Tinsel dearly despite his mischievous ways. This was little Bluebell, the sweetest, dearest, daintiest little girl fairy that was ever seen. She wished very much to help him, and so one day when he sat moodily under a toadstool, thinking about the punishment which the fairy king would be sure to give him, she stole up beside him, and said:

"Tinsel, I am so sorry, so very sorry for you! I do wish I could help you."

But poor Tinsel could not smile. "There's nothing I can do to please the fairy king, Bluebell," he said, "and I don't want you to be unhappy."

"Tinsel," said Bluebell, "why don't you make a beautiful Christmas gift for the king, so that when he sees you are really sorry he will pardon you?"

But Tinsel began to think. He floated out in the forest and tried to think of something he could make for the fairy king, and at last a plan came to his head. Then he set busily to work.

He plucked slender green grasses and wove them with the greatest care into the body of a little carriage. From a bit of twig he made a seat in the carriage, and cushioned it with the velvet moss that grows on tree trunks. He made a canopy of pieces cut from the wings of dead butterflies, and then it was ready for the wheels. Poor Tinsel! He knew nothing that would serve for wheels. He hastened through the woods hunting for something which he could use, and when he had almost despaired he found some big acorn cups, and with a cry of joy he realized their rims would make the most perfect round wheels in the world. When these were in place, and the carriage rolled smoothly he found two big black beetles and harnessed them with straps made of twisted cobwebs, and then placing himself on the coachman's seat he drove, with trembling heart, before the king.

Then he took off his roseleaf cap and knelt down. "It is for you, for this is Christmas day."

And the king was delighted. He pardoned Tinsel and permitted him to be his coachman, and if ever you see the king of the fairies out driving you'll know that the little brown fairy who holds the reins is Tinsel, now one of the best fairies in the whole of Fairyland.

Bad Anna "Waits."

Anna awoke on Christmas morning,
(A most unusual thing to do)
She said, "the day will soon be dawning;
It's jolly cold and freezing too;
'Neath Cousin William's window dim,
I'll be 'The Waits,' and sing to him."

A book of music once had been a
Possession of her great-aunt Jane's,
Also an ancient concertina
That you could play if you took pains.
'Neath Cousin William's window dim,
She started forth to sing to him.

Oh, but the wind was cold and biting!
How hard the frozen flower beds rang!
Anna's own bed felt more inviting,
But with undaunted zeal she sang;
'Twas evident—(here let me state)
This was a wait who meant to wait.

Behind the window dim her cousin
Awoke to strains of melody;
There might be one or half-a-dozen,
He didn't stop to look and see.
He poured his jug out nice and straight,
Then went to bed and slept till eight.

What is the use of pleasing cousins?
What is the use of being nice?
When icicles have formed in dozens,
And most of you is solid ice?
Why is this world a hollow sham?
These questions form an Anna-gram.

The King of the Birds.

ONE summer's day a bear and a wolf were taking a walk together in the wood. The bear presently heard a very beautiful song, and he said: "Brother wolf, what bird is that singing so splendidly?"

"That is the king of the birds," replied the wolf; "and we must treat him with great respect." But the wolf was in fun, for it was only a little wren.

"If it is the king of the birds," said the bear, "he certainly ought to have a palace. Show it to me."

"That is not a very easy task," replied the wolf. "At all events, we must wait till the queen comes home."

At this moment Jenny Wren appeared with her husband, and they both carried food in their beaks for their little ones. The bear wanted to follow them, but the wolf held him back, and said, "No! we must wait till the king and his wife go out again."

They took particular note of the place where the nest was, and went further. But the bear could not rest till he had seen the kingly palace of the little wren. So he persuaded the wolf, and they went back together to the wren's nest.

The parent birds were absent, and the bear, climbing up to peep in, saw five or six little creatures lying in the nest.

"Is that a palace?" cried the bear. "Why, it is a wretched place; and if you are the king's children, you are miserable little creatures!"

When the wrens heard this they were terribly angry, and one of them cried out, "We are not miserable little creatures. Our parents are noble people, and you shall pay dearly for insulting us."

The bear and the wolf were much alarmed at this threat, and turning round ran back quickly to their homes But the young wrens kept on crying and lamenting till their parents returned with food for them. Then they said, "We will not eat a morsel, not even a fly's leg, till you have taught the bear to know that we are noble children; for he has been here and insulted us dreadfully!"

"Make yourselves quite easy, children," said the wren. "We will do what you wish immediately." Then the father-bird, with Jenny Wren, flew to the bear's hole, and cried, "Old growler, why have you insulted my children? You shall suffer for it! War to the knife shall be declared between us!" And saying this they flew away.

Upon hearing this declaration of war the bear started off to summon to his aid all the four-footed animals—the ox, the cow, the ass, the stag, the roe and all that he coud find on the earth. The wren hastened also to assemble creatures that fly in the air—not only the birds, great and small, but also flies, gnats, bees and hornets.

When the time arrived for this great battle the wren was determined to send out spies to discover who was the general chosen to command the enemy's army. The gnat, being the most crafty of the insects, was chosen. So he cautiously wandered into the wood, and on reaching the place where the enemy was assembled, he hid himself under a leaf on a tree near which they were holding counsel together, and heard all they said. The bear first stood up, and calling the fox, said to him: "Fox, you are the most cunning of all the animals; to you shall be our general and lead us to battle."

"Good," said the fox; "but what signal shall we agree upon?"

No one seemed to know. So he said: "I have a beautiful, long, bushy tail, that looks at a distance almost like a red plume of feathers, and you must remember that as long as I hold it up everything is going on right, and you will advance to victory. But if I lower it, then run away as fast you can."

The gnat listened attentively without being seen; then flew back and told the wren everything that had passed, word for word. At daybreak, when the battle was to begin, the four-footed animals rushed to the field with such fury that the earth trembled. The wren also appeared in the air with his army, some buzzing and croaking, and others hovering about wildly enough to make any one giddy and scared who saw them, till the two armies met for conflict.

The first act of the wren was to send for a hornet, and tell him to go at once and settle on the fox's tail, and the moment he raised it in the air to sting it with all his might. Away went the hornet, and presently in the midst of the battle, when the fox felt the first sting, he could not help leaping up, yet he still kept his tail erect. At the second stab he was forced to lower it for a moment. But when a third time the hornet stung him he could bear it no longer. He dropped his tail between his legs with a great scream, and rushed away.

As soon as the animals saw this, they made sure that all was lost. A panic ensued, and they began flying and running to their dens in the greatest confusion. And so the birds won the battle.

The wrens returned to their nest in great haste. "Be joyful, children!" they cried, "and eat and drink to your hearts' content; for we have won the victory!"

But the young wrens said, "No, we will not eat or drink till the bear comes and makes an apology and acknowledges that we are noble born."

Upon this the wren flew to the bear's den and said, "Old growler! unless you come to the nest, and apologize to my children, and tell them they are of noble descent, you will have every rib in your body broken!"

The bear in great alarm crawled to the nest, and made the most humble apology. After this the little wrens were quite satisfied. They ate, and drank, and made themselves merry till quite late in the evening.

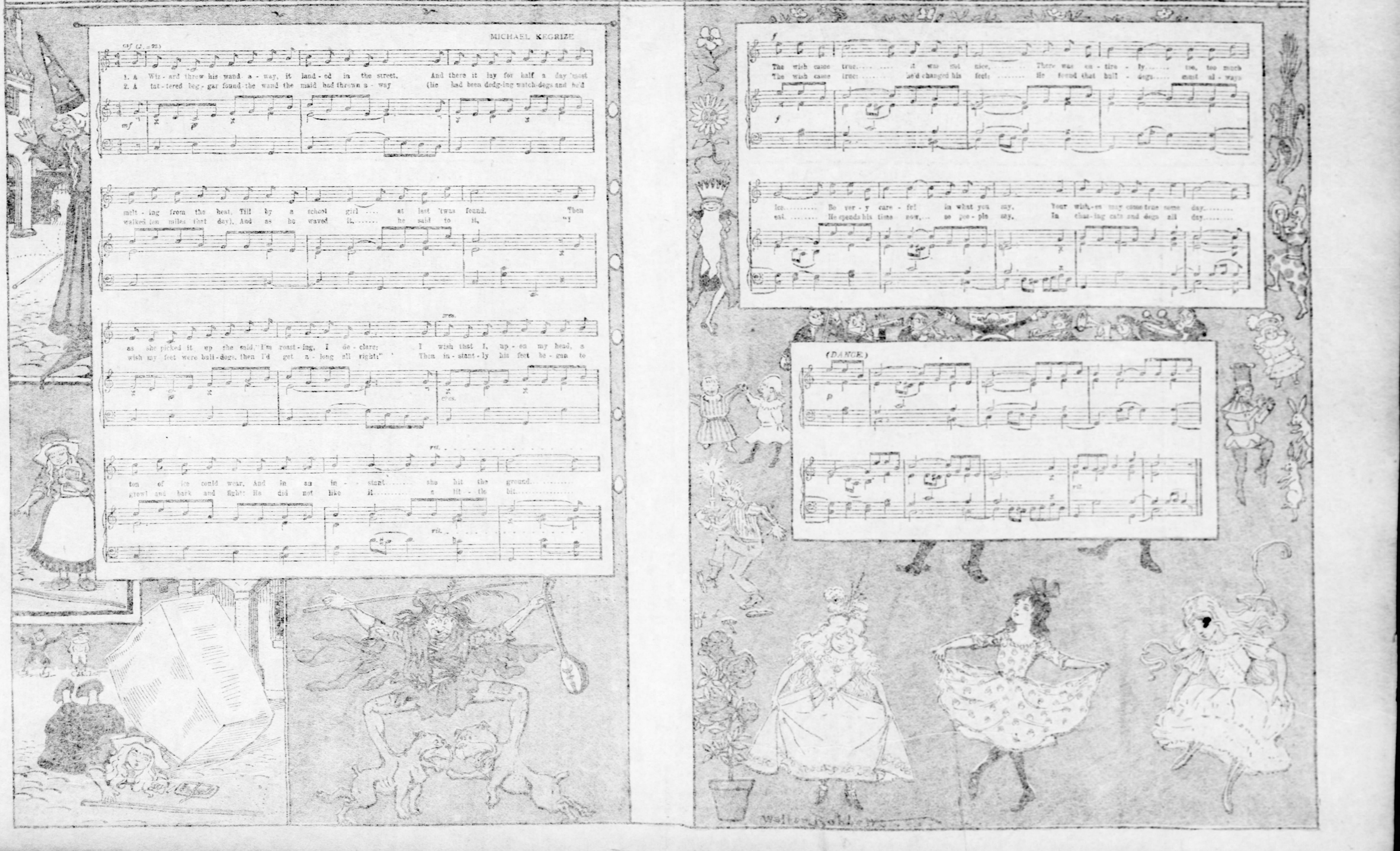
Peace is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is its sun; and the two are never far apart.—Colton.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

COMIC SECTION. N. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1903. FOUR PAGES.

THE COON HOLLOW TOURISTS NEARLY AID BEAUTY IN DISTRESS.

The WAND that was out of a JOB.



CHRISTMAS EDE ON MT. ARARAT.

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MR. JACK AND THE MISTLETOE.

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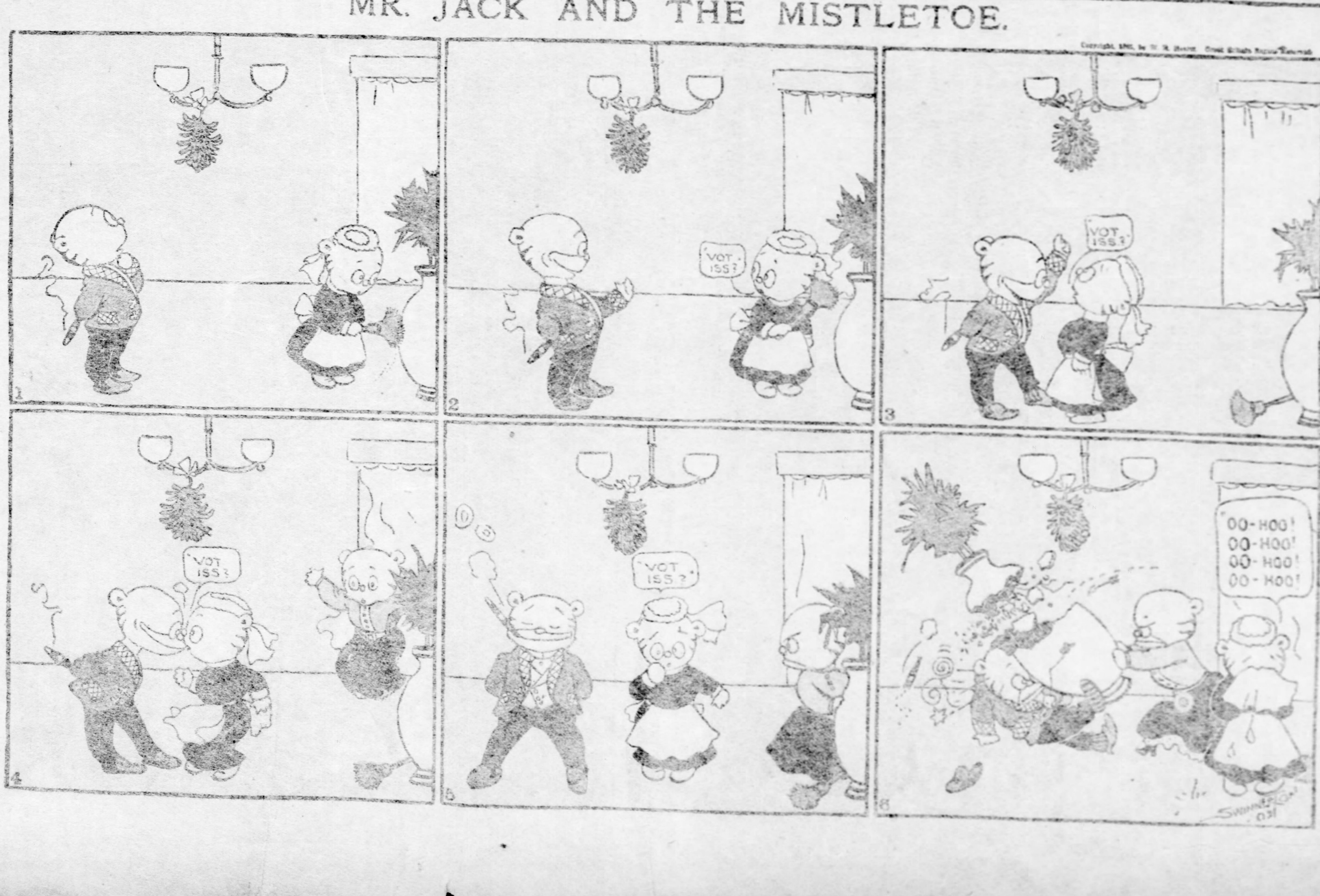


Poor Rip.

Rip Van Wigkle had just awakened from his 20 years' slumber.

"Cheer up, old man," they cried, "you will soon catch up with the times!"

"Never!" he quavered. "How can I memorize all the new breakfast foods?"

Turning his face to the wall, he wept bitterly, not knowing what to eat.—Brooklyn Eagle.

NATURAL INFERENCE.

McFez—"Hard luck, old man, that you never are able to get good models."

Splasher—"What makes you think that?"

McFez—"Why, you put yourself into your pictures so much."

NOT ASKING MUCH.

The Lady—"Well, I have given you permission to sleep in the hayloft. Anything else I can do?"

Nervy Ned—"Well, mum, yer might let me have a pair of pajamas."

Proof Positive.

Husband (reading)—I'm surprised to learn that a married man writes the fashion hints for the woman's page of this paper.

Wife—But, dear, how do you know that such is the case?

Husband—Listen to this item: "There will be no change in pocketbooks this season." Now, only a married man could have penned that.

Fixing the Limit.

"No," said the editor, "we can't use your story. There's too much originality about it."

"Too much originality?" echoed the contributor. "Why, I thought you wanted original matter."

"So we do," answered he of the blue pencil, "but we draw the line at spelling."

AFFECTED.

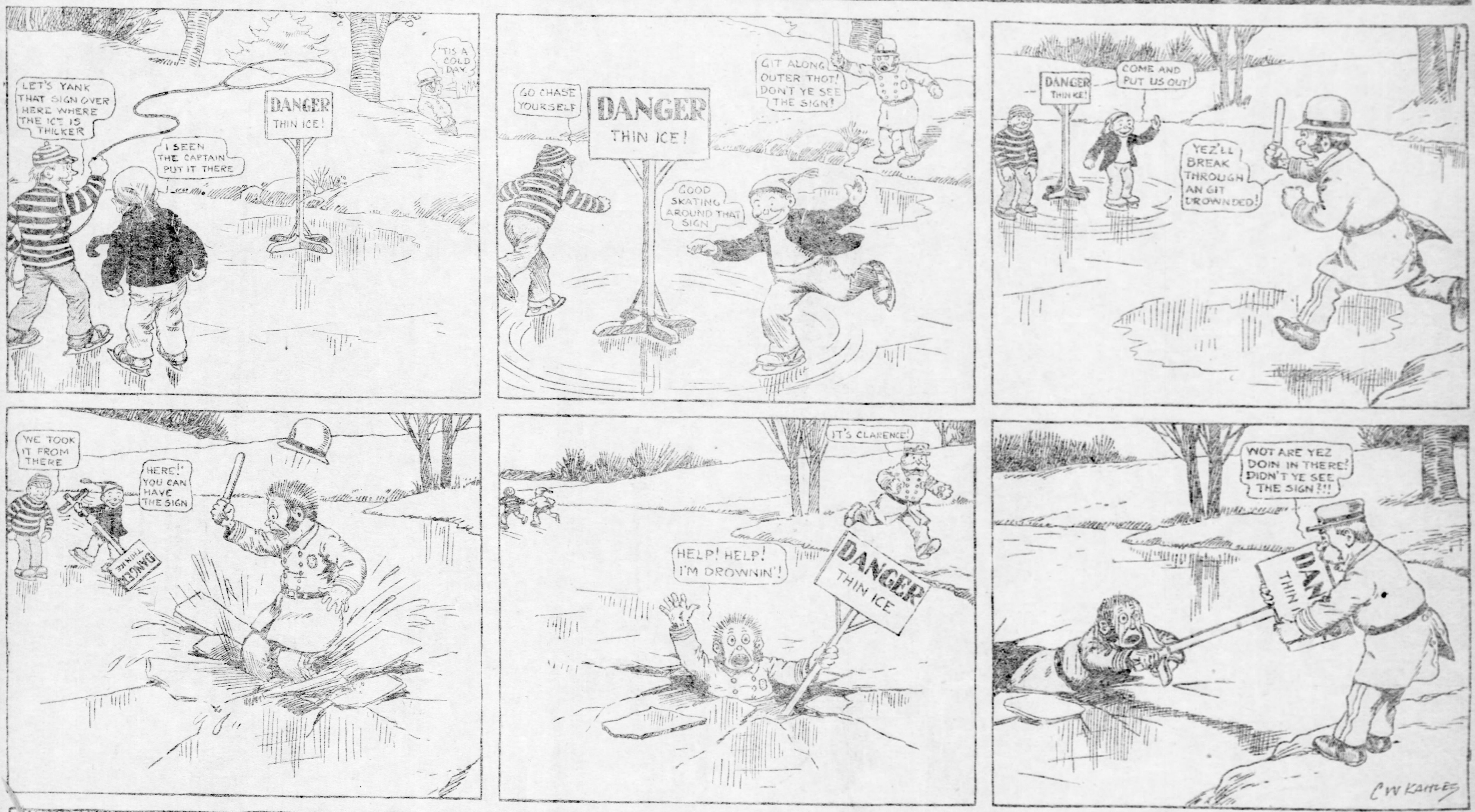
Friend—"Was your husband touched when you gave him those slippers?"

Wife—"You bet! He had a fit!"

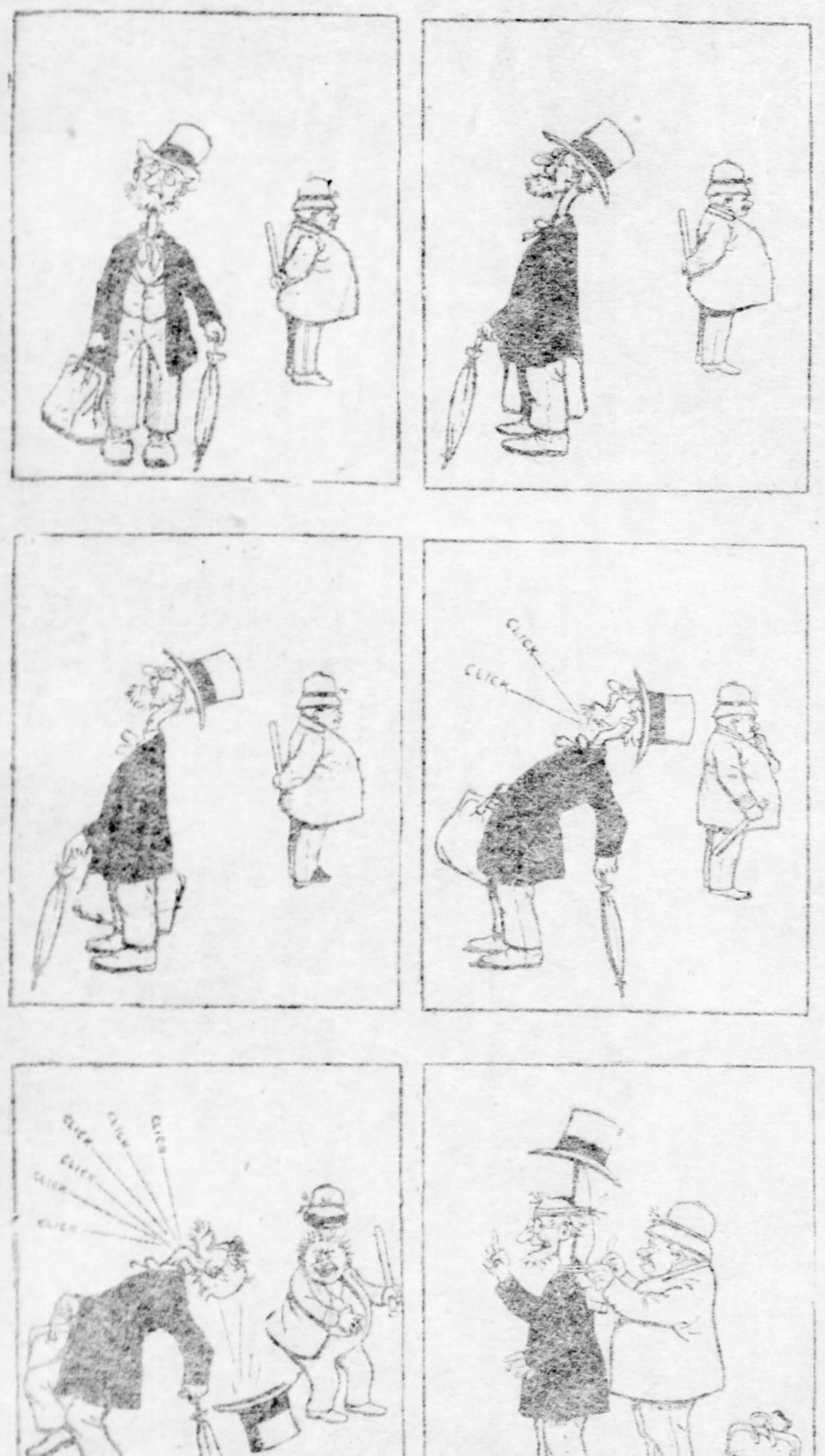
WEATHER NOTE.

"A dark [illegible] with [illegible] moisture gathering."

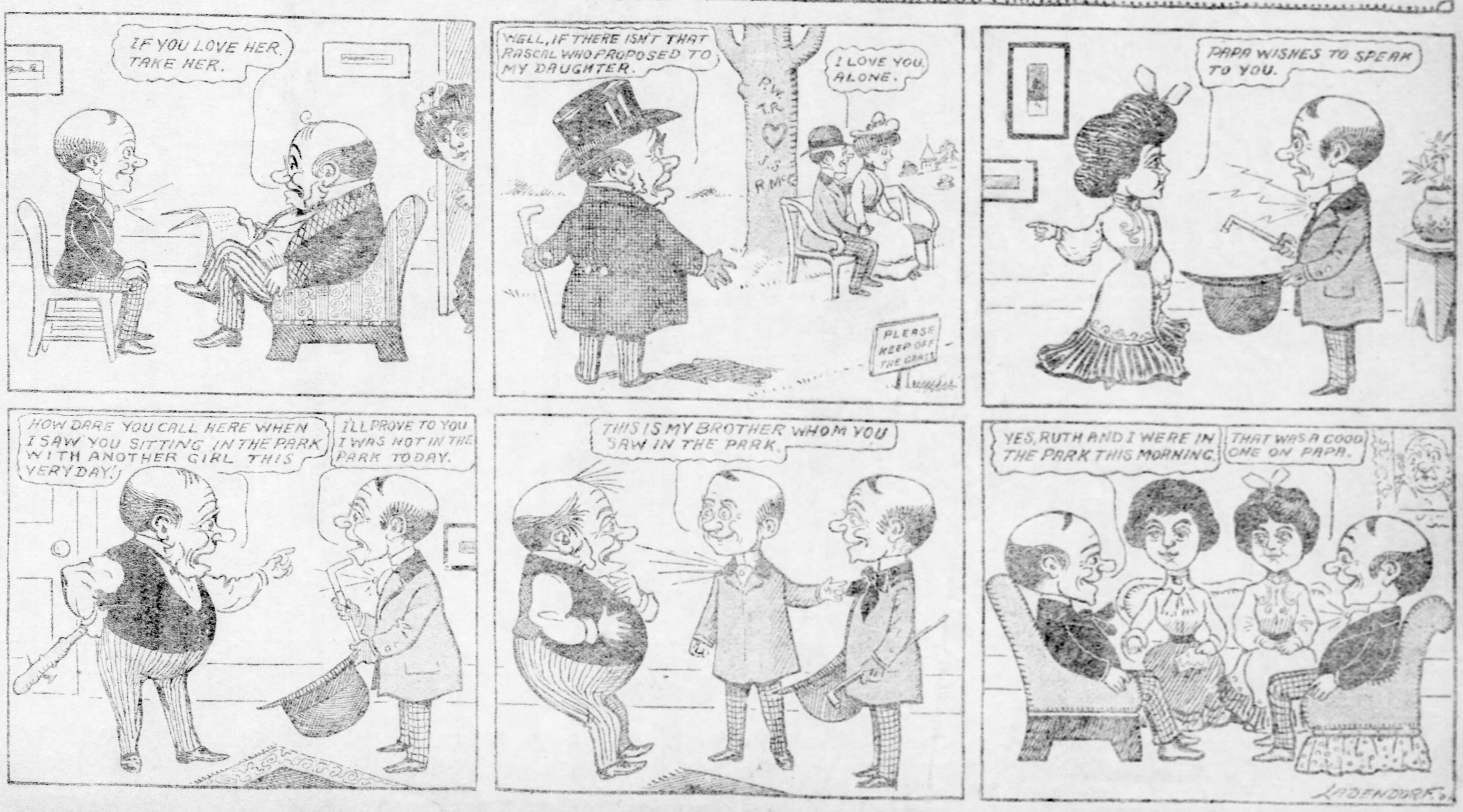
Clarence the Cop Loses His Job But Saves His Life



How Uncle Hi Saw How High the Building Was



Tangled Loves of the Lookalike Brothers.



BUSTER BROWN COMIC PAGE

Me-ows of a Kitty

Now that the football season is over, college professors will please proceed to take an inventory of any brains that are left hanging around to be educated.

A pair of squeaky shoes have been known to holler louder than a town clock.

Women who fairly sicken at the details of a prize fight will dislocate their necks trying to catch a glimpse of a real live prize fighter.

The husbands of women now battling for the rights of way in female clubs must be either tickled to death or mighty sad and sorrowful over the figure wifey cuts.

People seldom reform until after they are too old to do anything else.

When a man is sick or in trouble he is a regular dough baby. Any woman who kneads him can manage the dough.

Some people are never satisfied unless their good qualities are paraded before them with a brass band.

Women who howl about actresses are tickled to death if they can secure a specimen as an afternoon tea attraction.

People who prate of modern degeneracy always keep well posted on the awful doings.

The follies of the rich run the newspaper presses.

The fellow who is always boasting of his nerve is the first to turn pale at the sight of blood.

When divorced persons want to remarry and ministers of any creed decline the job of mating misery and matrimony, the particeps criminis need not be discouraged. There are others.

The difference between a man's club and a woman's is, that in the man's every one minds his own business, while in the woman's everybody minds everybody else's.

The man who boasts of his courage is the first to become panicky if there's an alarm of fire.

A man may silence the voice of inner consciousness, but if his shoes squeak he may be caught in the act.

There are four sides to every question: The inside, the outside, the right side, and the wrong side; but don't figure on any of them until you hear the other side.

When is a man too old to fall in love? That depends on the woman. Any old girl who can stand senile lally-gagging must have dislocated the clock works of her belfry. Even the ubiquitous grass widow balks at senile senility.

There is a long-winded moral lesson in the fact of the father of Greater New York having been murdered in a stage setting of sensational "coons."

Never wear squeaky shoes. The squeaks were among the loudest things recently heard in a New York divorce suit.

When we attempt to buy love, we pay dear, and are never sure that the goods are delivered.

Now-a-days money not only talks, but it shouts through a megaphone.

Some people's good qualities are never discovered until after they are dead, when the corpse certainly does not care.

The happiness of many women depends upon her success in hatching mischief or raising a row in her club.

Some women accept matrimony as fate, others apply for a divorce.

There are no free transportations to heaven. You must paddle your own canoe beyond the shadows.

Getting into debt is like shooting the chute. You've got to keep on until you run the course. Getting out is like the old arithmetic problem. If a frog in a tank of water makes one leap and falls back two feet, how long will it take him to get out?

The sweet kittenish little sweetheart of courtship days often develops into a very logy, peevish old cat after matrimony.

It is astonishing how loudly the old skeleton in the closet can manage to rattle its bones at precisely the wrong time.

The girl who welcomes matrimony as the safety valve from the thralldom of home will make hubby keep pace at a pretty lively gait.

Some people cultivate a ravenous appetite for picking old bones of contention.

People always make excuses for getting married, but seldom tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

The man with a big pocketbook is the possessor of a little, shriveled up old heart that would make a hickorynut look like a football.

Never chase anybody. You may find out something you don't want to know or that they do not want you to know.

The woman who is so busy minding other people's business seldom has time to mind her own.

People who indulge too extravagant pipe dreams sometimes need a plumber or a trench digger to put them in good sanitary condition.

We find out all the bad about people when they are living, the good when they are dead.

If you want to know all about yourself, then run for office.

Never pose as an angel until you are sure that your wings have sprouted a good crop of pin feathers.

If Mary had a little lamb, how much wool would it take to make a pair of trousers? KATE THYSON MARR.

NEWS ITEM.

"Falling off in the building trade."

He Proved It.

Customer—"That isn't blackberry pie; I can tell by the looks of it."

Waiter—"Why, I guess it is, sah. Lemme see. Yes—

"Dat's de real t'ing, sah."

The Little Sailor Man.

The late British ambassador, Sir Michael Herbert, was a guest at a dinner at one of the clubs in Washington not many months before his death. He was one of the speakers of the evening, and was to be followed by Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.

"I am to be followed by a little sailor man," he observed, after an extremely felicitous speech in a more serious vein; "at least, he has been a sailor. I believe he is engaged at present in the plastering business."

There was a little polite laughter from those who felt sure that a joke was intended, while others waited, believing that the final touch was to come.

"I see you don't understand my joke," said the ambassador, taking in the situation. "I mean that he is engaged in cementing the good relations between England and America."

His Larger Needs.

Mrs. Greyt-Scott—"My husband has stopped saying 'darn it.'"

Mrs. McGosh—"Indeed! Has he reformed?"

Mrs. Greyt-Scott—"No; he says something stronger, that's all."

Is This Story True?

The late earl of Glasgow was one of the most unlucky of racehorse owners, and of his Lordship a good story used to go the rounds some years ago. He was paying a visit to his trainer just after half a dozen of his horses had sustained a long series of defeats.

"I tell you what it is, my lord," observed the trainer, who was of a somewhat despondent turn, "if I owned such a lot of brutes I would shoot 'em."

"Shoot 'em!" repeated the earl, in wild amazement. "Shoot all my horses!"

"Yes," maintained the trainer sturdily, "I would shoot 'em!"

"Then shoot 'em!" growled his Lordship, and in spite of all entreaties to the contrary, he insisted upon the order being executed. Every horse in the stable was killed with the exception of one, and that he gave to a parson!

Common Phrases.

"A money order."

Goldwin Smith and the Giraffe.

Few who do not know him better would credit Goldwin Smith with anything but grave thinking. He was apparently wrapt in thought one morning at breakfast, and one would suppose he was contemplating writing a brilliant essay.

His father, somewhat impatient of his silence, said, "A penny for your thoughts, Goldwin."

To this challenge I heard Goldwin reply, "I was just thinking what an awful thing it must be for a giraffe to have a sore throat; what an amount of gargle it would have to swallow, and what length of bandage it would require."—Dean Pigou.

An Irish Bull.

George Moore, the novelist, has accumulated from his residence in Ireland a number of Irish anecdotes that are not included in his book "The Untilled Field."

Mr. Moore says he was walking one day in a Dublin street when an undertaker's assistant passed him, carrying on his shoulder a coffin unusually tiny. A young man stopped the assistant near Mr. Moore.

"Is it possible," exclaimed the young man, "that this coffin is intended for any living creature?"

The Difficulty With Women.

Madame Sarah Grand tells a story of an experience she had at the first meeting in a Yorkshire town at which women had ever spoken.

An old farmer had evidently attended in doubt whether women could speak in public.

He sat soberly through the entertainment, every now and again heaving a long-suffering sigh, and when at last it was over he said:—"Aye, aye; they can speak aw reet; but 'tworst on 'em is they dunno when to stop."

Would Only Frighten Himself.

Andrew Carnegie tells a story from his collection of Scottish anecdotes:—

"A Scot," he said, "was unhappy because he had lost his money. He borrowed a loaded gun and with a desperate look started toward a dismal fen. The owner of the gun, a little anxious, bawled after him to know if he was going to commit suicide. He bawled back:

"'No just that. I'm only thinkin' o' gangin' doun to the fens to gie mysel' a confoonded fricht.'"

A Toast: Here's to one another and one other, wherever he or she may be.

Please Contribute.

The following notice is said to be posted over the alms-box of a certain cathedral door in northern Italy: "Appeal to charitables. The Brothers, so-called, of Mercy, asks slender arms for the Hospital. They harbour all kinds of diseases, and have not respect to religion."—Harper's Weekly.